

A
VIRGINIA
PLANTAGENET

Royal Descent of
SARAH VOWELL DAINGERFIELD

Records and Other Matter
Dating from 741 to 1949

PRIVATELY PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR

Sarah Vowell Daingerfield Stirling

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This book is dedicated to the memory of

My Plantagenet Mother

SARAH VOWELL DAINGERFIELD

Born March 23rd, 1853

Died May 16th, 1906

•

Daughter of

Sarah Gosnell Vowell and Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith

FOREWORD

Alexandria, Virginia

March 1, 1948

WHAT more fitting than I should be writing these fragments while I am seated by the window in the lovely sunshine of an early Spring day in "Old Virginia."

I moved to New York City on my marriage in 1908, but I return here each year to see Nellie—my Mother's colored maid. Her Soul is white. She came to us as a very small child when her mother was our cook. In this day one would call her a "Kitchen Maid." At the time she came to us the other servants spoke of her as "Nellie," she helps wash the "deeshes." Later on my Mother trained her as her own personal maid and Nellie was taught to do everything. My Mother, of course, had in mind Nellie's future life, which Nellie graphically explains to everyone, "Mis Daingerfield, she taught me all I knows." Nellie has never lived with any other than *my* Daingerfields and is the one I love first. Nellie and my dog. I telephone her every month, as she is very lame and can no longer come to visit me in my mountain home, "Camp Mattaponi," The Adirondacks.

Now as I look down the street in Alexandria, which is a part of the Boulevard running from Washington, D. C., to Mount Vernon, Virginia, the home of General George Washington, situated on the hills bordering the beautiful Potomac, I often dream of the time of long ago when my Great-Great-Grandfather, William Daingerfield of "Belvidera," from his estate near Mount Vernon, made frequent visits to the "Gen. and Lady Washington." "Belvidera" is no longer standing; it was burned. I refer with pleasure to the diary of John Harrower, which gives many instances of the intimate friendship between my ancestors and General Washington. John Harrower was a Scot tutor, brought over to this

country by my Great-Great-Grandfather, William Daingerfield, as tutor to my Great-Grandfather, Bathurst Daingerfield, his son.

I look again across the street in Alexandria, from my window, to the house where I was born, and where I had instilled into me by my devoted Parents, my life-long devotion to dogs, and all animals. The story runs that as a baby, not yet able to stand alone, I had a big English setter "Ben." When I was put in the garden, which was fenced around, Ben took care of me. One day my Mother heard me remonstrating with Ben. She walked into the garden and found me crawling towards him, as fast as my little legs would allow, while he scampered about the lawn, and I called to him about a bone which he had taken from me and had in his mouth, "Bin gimme back—gimme back," opening and shutting my little hands as I called to him. At the end of the street block stood the home of my Grandparents, John Bathurst Daingerfield and his wife, Rebecca Holmes Daingerfield. My Grandmother was first married to John Grew of Boston who died leaving one daughter. This daughter married Anson Greene Phelps Dodge. They had one son, Reverend Anson Greene Phelps Dodge, Jr., who married his Cousin. She died early in life leaving no issue and he married again, Anna Gould, by whom he had a son, Anson Greene Phelps Dodge III, now deceased. By my Grandmother's second marriage, into our family, above referred to, in Alexandria, Virginia, it will be seen that the Grews of Boston are of no blood relation to us; yet, there has always been much affection and friendship between the two families. In this generation our best known and loved Cousin of the Grew family is Joseph Clark Grew, our ex-Ambassador to Japan.

Following the death of my Grandparents we moved into their residence, which, after the death of my Mother, Sarah Vowell (Smith) Daingerfield, my Father presented to the Alexandria Hospital, including its extensive grounds. We resided after that at our country home, "Malvern," Fairfax County, Virginia, a few miles up on the hills with a beautiful view of the Potomac River.

Our house in Alexandria was torn down a few years ago, and a new modern Alexandria Hospital was built on the property our family gave for this purpose.

Alexandria, in the old days, had many of the descendants of Augustine Warner among her inhabitants; Dr. George Bolling Lee, a direct descendant of General Robert E. Lee, resided with his parents nearby at the estate "Ravensworth." Among my schoolmates were Patty and Annie Washington, daughters of Mr. Lawrence Washington, the father of a large family in Alexandria. One of our near neighbors was Mr. Cassius Lee, Jr., to whom I am indebted for many a ride on my small sleigh as a girl.

As this is a "Personal Plantagenet Book," I have only added charts or data of a few generations of the families with whom my forebears intermarried, purposely omitting many dates and details. I only use one or more portraits; one a copy of the original by Sir Peter Lely (destroyed by fire) of Augustine Warner, Jr., the common ancestor of my Mother, Sarah Vowell Smith Daingerfield, and Her Majesty the present Queen of England. My Mother was the daughter of Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith of Alexandria, Virginia, and my Plantagenet Grandmother, Sarah Gosnell Vowell, daughter of John Cripps Vowell, of London, England, who came to Alexandria, Virginia, and married Mary Jacquelin Smith (See Jacquelin data). General Robert Edward Lee was a cousin, a great friend, and a frequent visitor to the home of my Grandfather Smith. My Grandfather Smith was General Lee's attorney, and recovered for him after the Civil War his home "Arlington," Virginia. "Arlington" stands on the hills overlooking Washington, and is now the property of the United States Government. General Lee was a descendant of Augustine Warner (see chart); also see Lettice Lee, portrait of whom now hangs in Lee House, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, to whom it was willed by one of my Grandmother Smith's heirs. It always hung in my Grandmother Smith's "parlour." Lettice Lee was a Lee forebear. My Grandfather, Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith, died many years ago, long before my Grandmother. General George Washington was also descended from our common ancestor, Augustine Warner, b. 1611—d. 1674, and his wife, Mary.

For the material in the Third Part of this book I wish to extend most grateful thanks to the following:

To Arthur S. Maynard Esq., Executive Secretary of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 122 East 58th Street, New York City, for giving me permission to reproduce the copy of the portrait of Augustine Warner, Jr., which appeared in their quarterly *Record* for July, 1939, as well as for use of the text which accompanied the portrait "in part or in whole," by citing the source.

The article and portrait, for which permission was granted to reproduce, appears in the 3rd part of this book, and was entitled, "The Queen of England's American Ancestry" showing her cousinship to Washington and Lee, by Anthony G. Wagner, F.S.A. Portcullis Pursuivant, College of Arms, London, which includes a chart entitled, as above, "The Queen of England's American Ancestry." This chart, as will be observed, shows the descent of Her Majesty, the present Queen of England, from John Smith of Purton, and Mary Warner. I have supplemented and expanded this chart of Mr. Wagner's to indicate and prove my personal descent from John Smith of Purton, and Mary Warner. Arthur S. Maynard, Esq., of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society of 122 East 58th Street, New York City, who has edited *A Virginia Plantagenet*, has been an inspiration in my research and most happy work has been done in its compilation.

I also wish to record my appreciation and thanks to Mr. Clayton Torrence of the Virginia Historical Society, Lee House, Richmond, Virginia, who has given me staunch support.

Others to whom I am indebted are my three stenographers for their interest and kindness: Katherine Power, Alexandria, Virginia; Mildred Aalto, New York City, and Irene Lewis, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

I am under a debt of gratitude to Dr. Richard Wanless, of New York City, and his wife, Dr. Evelyn, who have helped me in many ways. In fact the great charm of this work is that it has brought me in touch with many personal and old friends as well as new friends, all of whom have heartened and encouraged me. For these no words of mine are adequate to give expression of my appreciation save "God bless them."

MARGARET VOWELL SMITH

In conclusion, I am indebted to my Mother's eldest sister, Margaret Vowell Smith, born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 2, 1839, and who died unmarried, in Alexandria, Virginia, where she made her home. It is to her I owe my thanks for the "Red Book" she had privately printed, in which she proves "Our Royal Descent" with authenticated records supplemented by family charts. This little book was given to my Mother, Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, by her "Sister Maggie," as my Aunt was lovingly called by her nephews and nieces. My Mother's name appears on the outside cover of the "Red Book" in small letters of gold: "Royal Descent of Sarah Vowell Daingerfield." This "Red Book" I am reproducing EXACTLY so, on the inside, before page 1, on which is inscribed the word "Plantagenet," is a photostatic reproduction of my Mother's handwriting presenting this "Red Book" to me, "Sarah Vowell Daingerfield from her devoted Mother, July 16, 1900." The "Red Book," so brilliantly and thoroughly recorded and referenced, is hereafter supplemented by Personal Charts and Biographical Matter, concluding with the article which Mr. Maynard authorized me to copy from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society's *Record* for July, 1939, expanding and supplementing the chart which accompanied said article by my own personal charts.

For those whose names are enumerated in my Personal Book and for those whose names are not recorded, but who are also of my same Plantagenet Descent, I bid them all to have:

*Satisfaction with the past,
Contentment with the present,
Ambition for the future.*

—S.V.D.S.

PART ONE

A decorative flourish consisting of two symmetrical, flowing lines that curve upwards and then downwards, framing the text "PART ONE".

ROYAL DESCENT
OF
SARAH VOWELL DAINGERFIELD

Sarah Torrell Bangsfield,
From her devoted Mother
July 16th 1900.

ROYAL DESCENT

of

SARAH

VOWELL

DAINGERFIELD

Plantagenet.

AUTHORITIES

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.

Browning's Magna Charta Barons and Their Descendants.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

The Genealogical Magazine of London, England.

Family-Bible Registers and Court Records.

—M.V.S.

April 13th, 1900.

PLANTAGENET*

PLANTAGENET is the surname of the Royal family of England from Henry II. to Richard III. inclusive. It belonged originally to the House of Anjou, France, and was the surname of Geoffrey, "The Handsome," Count of Anjou, son of Fulc Rechin. Geoffrey from his habit of wearing in his helmet the common broom of Anjou, (*the "planta genista"*), acquired in addition to his surname of "The Handsome," the more famous title of "*Plantagenet.*"

Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. who was son of William the Conqueror, married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. Their son, Henry II. of England (who succeeded Stephen, son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror) was the *first* of the Plantagenets to rule upon the throne of England.

To begin with the *early* rise of this distinguished line of Kings, we must go to France, and start with one of her most powerful monarchs, Pepin of Landen, commonly called Pepin L'Heristal, who was Mayor of the Palace and a brave leader of the Franks. Dying in 714 he was succeeded by his famous son, Carl of the Hammer, after whom, all the family are known in history as "Carlings." He was Duke of Austrasia and Mayor of the Palace, and fought the battles of the Franks against the Saxons and Frisians besides making himself known and respected in the Province, and Aquitaine, where the soft Roman speech softened his name into Carolus and translated his nickname into Martellus, so that he has come down to our day as, "Charles Martel."

Whether it was meant that he was a hammer himself, or that he carried a hammer, is not clear, but it is quite certain that he was the

*At the request of the author, no corrections of spelling are made in this part of her book, as it is an exact reproduction.

greatest man in Europe at that time, and that it was he who did her the greatest benefit.

About a hundred years had passed since Mohammed had arisen in Arabia, teaching the wild Arabs a new law, declaring "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Prophet" and that he was a greater and truer prophet than the Saviour of mankind. He had carried away many of the Eastern nations by his doctrine and had conquered others, and held that it was right to fight for the spread of the religion he taught. His Arabs did fight so mightily that they overcame the Holy Land and occupied the city of Jerusalem. Besides this they had conquered Egypt and spread all along the north of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea; and thence they had crossed over into Spain, and subdued the Christian Goths, all but the few in the Pyrenean Mountains and their continuation in the Asturias, along the coast of the Bay of Biscay.

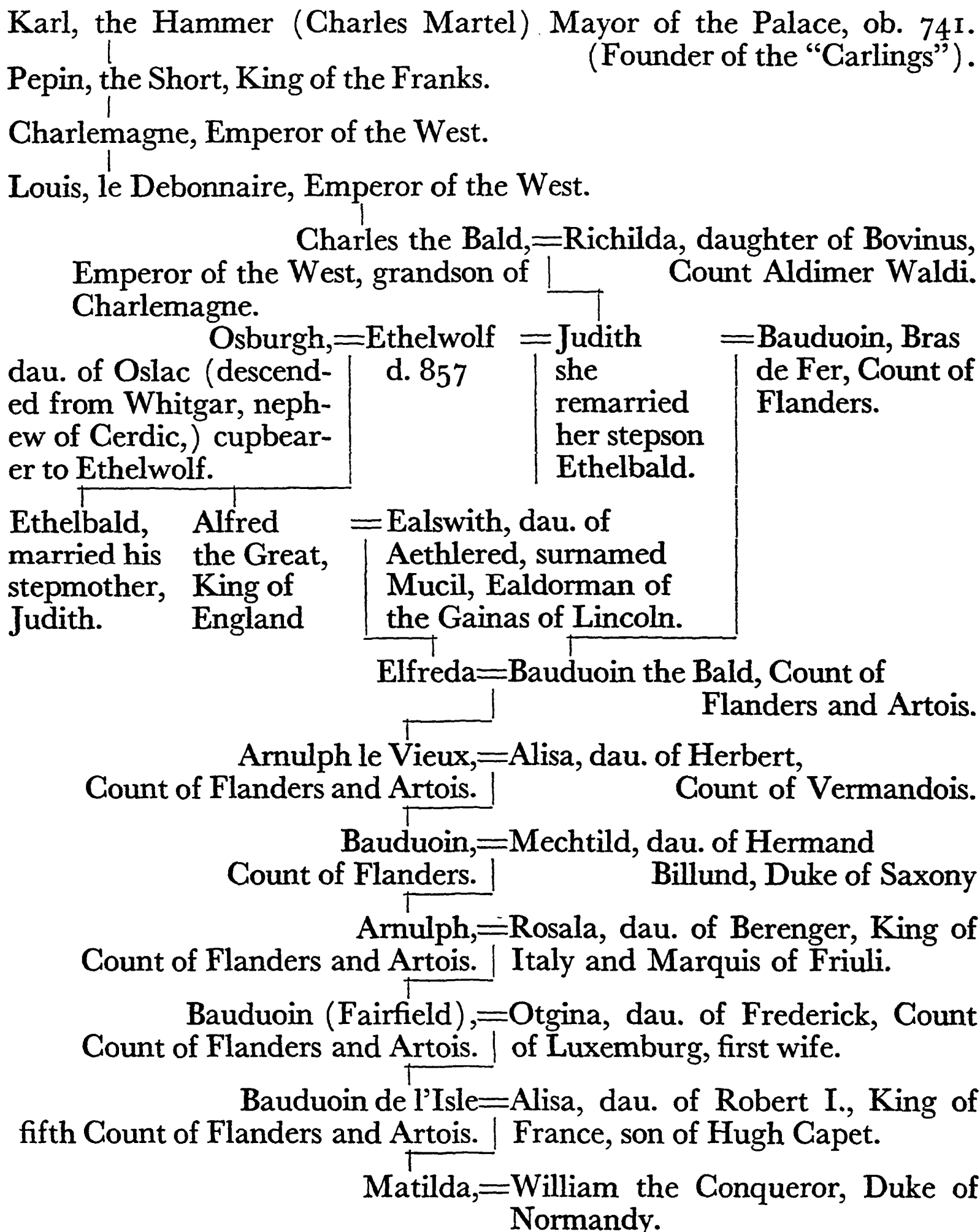
And now these Arabs—also called Saracens and Moors—were seeking to pass the Pyrennees and make attacks upon Gaul, and it seemed as if all Europe was going to be given up to them and to become Mohammedan. Abdul Rhaman, the great Arab Governor of Spain, crossed the Pyrennees at the Pass of Roncevalles, burst into Aquitaine, gained a great battle near Bordeaux, and pillaged the city, which was so rich that every soldier was loaded with topazes and emeralds, and GOLD was in abundance.

Then they marched on towards Tours, where the Abbey of Marmoutiers was said to be the richest in all Gaul. But, by this time Carl of the Hammer had gathered his army; not only Franks, but Burgundians, Gauls of the Province, Germans from beyond the Rhine—all who willingly owned the sovereignty of Austrasia, provided they could be saved from the Arabs.

The battle of Tours, between Charles Martel and Abdul Rhaman, was fought in the autumn of 732, and was one of the great battles that decide the fate of the world, for it was this which fixed whether Europe should be Christian or Mohammedan. It was a hotly-fought combat, but the tall, powerful Franks and Germans stood like rocks against

every charge of the Arab horsemen, till darkness came on. The Franks slept where they stood, and drew up the next morning to begin the battle again, but all save the dead and wounded Arabs were gone. They had drawn off in the night, and the battle of Tours had saved Europe. However, "The Hammer" had still to strike many blows before the Arabs were driven back into Spain, and this tended to bring the south of Gaul much more under his power. Carl was looked upon as the great defender of Christendom, and, as at this time the King of the Lombards in Northern Italy seemed disposed to make himself master of Rome, the Pope sent two nuncios to Carl, to carry him presents, (among them the keys of the tomb of St. Peter,) and to beg for his protection. Still, powerful as he was in reality, he never called himself more than Mayor of the Palace and Duke of Austrasia, but coupled with his wide-spread fame, that modesty which is such an adornment of true greatness. He died in 741 having done a glorious work for his people and for the whole world in driving back the followers of the False Prophet, and in maintaining the Standard of the Cross in Europe.

ROYAL DESCENT OF THE PLANTAGENETS FROM KARL, THE HAMMER



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

William, Duke of Normandy, crowned, 1066.

WILLIAM I., the Conqueror, King of England, born at Falaise in 1025; triumphed at Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; crowned King of England by Aldred, Archbishop of York at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day in the same year; married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, by Adelais, daughter of Robert I., King of France. Matilda was the great-granddaughter of Hugh Capet, founder of the French Monarchy, seventh in descent from Alfred the Great, and tenth in descent from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West. Their fourth son,

HENRY I., King of England, surnamed Beauclerc, from his education and literary taste, was born at Selby, Co. York, in 1070, and succeeding his brother, William Rufus, was crowned August 5, 1100. He married first, Nov. 1100, Matilda (Editha) daughter of Malcolm III., Caenmor, King of Scotland (son of the "Gracious Duncan"), by Margaret, sister and heir of Edgar Atheling, and daughter of Edward the Exile, by Agatha, daughter of Henry, Emperor of Germany. Edward the Exile was the son of Edmund Ironside, King of England, the last of the Saxon Princes in succession to the throne of England. Henry I., died at St. Denis in Normandy, December 1, 1135 and was buried at Reading Abbey of which he was the founder. Queen Matilda died in 1118 and was buried at Winchester. By her Henry I. had issue, a son, William, lost as sea, in the "White Ship," and a daughter,

MATILDA or Maud, born 1103-4, who was married first in 1114 to the Emperor Henry V., of Germany, who died May 23, 1125, without issue. The Empress married secondly, April 3, 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, son of Fulk, King of Jerusalem, she died September 10, 1167, having had by him three sons, of whom two died without issue. The other son,

HENRY II., (Plantagenet) was born at Le Mans, 1133. He was crowned December 19, 1154; married in 1157 Eleanor (divorced wife of Louis VII., of France, daughter and co-heiress of William V., Duke of Aquitaine,) who died June 26, 1202 and was buried at Fontevraud. The King died July 6, 1189, at Chinon near Tours, and was also buried at Fontevraud. His fifth son,

JOHN, surnamed Sans Terre, or Lackland, was born at Oxford, December 24, 1166, crowned May 27, 1199; married secondly, Isabel, daughter and heiress of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, by his wife Alice de Courtenay, daughter of Peter de Courtenay, third son of Louis VI., of France. John died at Newark Castle, Co. Notts, October 19, 1216, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. His eldest son,

HENRY III., was born at Winchester, October 1, 1206; crowned October 28, 1216; married January 14, 1236, Eleanor la Belle, second daughter and co-heiress of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, by his wife Beatrice, daughter of Thomas, Count of Savoy. King Henry III., died at Bury St. Edmunds, November 16, 1272, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His widow took the veil at Ambresbury in Wilts, and died a Nun there June 24, 1291. His third son and successor,

EDWARD I., was born at Westminster, June 17, 1239; crowned August 19, 1274; married, first, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, by his wife Joanna, Countess of Ponthieu. Queen Eleanor died November 28, 1290 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Charing and other Crosses were erected to mark the date at the places where her bier rested on the funeral journey from Grantham, (near where she died) to Westminster.

Edward was surnamed Longshanks from his tall stature, and was also called the English Justinian, from his attempts to amend the laws. The King died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle, July 7, 1307, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He has been termed "The greatest of the Plantagenets."

EDWARD II., Prince of Wales, son of King Edward I., surnamed Carnarvon, born 25th April, 1284, crowned 23rd Feb., 1307-8; murdered at Berkeley Castle, 21st September, 1327.

EDWARD III., King of England=	=Philippa, third daughter of Wil-
(Son of King Edward II.); Found-	liam, Count of Hainault; married
er of the Most Noble Order of the	at York Minster, January 24,
Garter; born at Windsor Castle,	1327-28; crowned at Westminster,
November 13, 1312, and baptized	February 20, 1328; died August
there the 16th of same month;	15, 1369; buried in Westminster
crowned at Westminster, February	Abbey, M. I.

1, 1326-27; died June 21, 1377, at Shene, Co. Surrey; buried in Westminster Abbey, M. I. Will dated October 7, 1376; proved at Lambeth June 25, 1377.

Lionel (of Antwerp) = Duke of Clarence and Earl of Ulster, K. G.; third son; born at Antwerp November 29, 1338; died October 17, 1368, at Alba Pompeia, in Piedmont; buried first at Pavia, but brought to England and buried at the Augustine Friars at Clare, Co. Suffolk; will dated October 3, 1368; proved at Lambeth, 1369.

Lionel (of Antwerp) married first in 1352 Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Ulster, who was son and heir of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester. Lionel was created Duke of Clarence in 1362 and had by Elizabeth his wife (who died 1363) an only child, Philippa.

Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; aged one year at the death of her father, June 6, 1333; married in 1352; died 1363; buried at the Augustine Friars at Clare.

In Elizabeth de Burgh we reach the last representative of a most distinguished and powerful Irish family which since the Norman Conquest has played a great part in the history of Ireland. She was the only child and sole heiress of William de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster. It was through her that the Earldom of Ulster at last merged in the British Crown. The Prince of Wales, is Earl of Ulster today. In what high estimation the Irish Earldom of Ulster was at one time regarded, is shown by a singular fact in history. In the reign of Henry VII., Con, Captain of O'Neills, petitioned that Monarch to create him Earl of Ulster. The King replied that the Earldom of Ulster was "one of the great Earldoms of Christendom, too great to be conferred on any subject."

William de Burgh, father of Elizabeth, was the son of Richard de

Burgh, also Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, who was called in Irish history "The Red Earl" of Ulster, and was one of the chief contemporary figures in the reign of Edward I. One of his sisters was wife of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. This "Red Earl" Richard, was son of Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, son of Richard de Burgh, son of William Fitz Adelm de Burgh, first Lord of Connaught and in Irish annals styled "William the Conqueror" in as much as all the mediaeval land titles of the West started with him.

The *first* of these *de Burgh* Earls of Ulster, was Walter, in the foregoing list. He acquired the Earldom by marriage with the only child and heiress of Hugo (the younger) de Lacy, second Earl of Ulster, the first being the famous John de Courcy, who was created Earl of Ulster by Henry II. The de Burghs' ancestors were a most powerful family, and in fact, the pillars of the Norman Irish political and social system. Walter de Burgh, son of Richard, son of William Fitz Adelm "The Conqueror," had for his mother, Hodierna de Gernon, whose mother was Una O'Connor, daughter of Odo O'Connor, King of Connaught, (son of Cathal Red-Hand, King of Connaught; son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Ireland) *whose oldest*

son Roderick, was the last King of Ireland. So, the line of descent from Turlough, King of Ireland who flourished about A. D. 1140, runs down through the O'Conors, the de Gernons, the de Burghs, and the Mortimers, and thence through Philippa Plantagenet.

Edmund Mortimer,= third Earl of March, Earl of Ulster, (*jure uxoris*) and Lord of Wigmore; born February 1, 1351; died December 27, 1381, at Cork in Ireland; buried at Wigmore; will dated May 1, 1380; proved January 22, 1382.

Philippa Plantagenet, daughter and sole heir; born August 16, 1355; baptized at Eltham, Co. Kent; married about 1368; died before her husband; buried at Wigmore.

Sir Henry Percy, K. G.,= (surnamed Hotspur), born 20th May, 1364, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter; born at Usk, February 12, and baptized by the Bishop of Exeter, February 16, 1371; married before 1380. She re-married Thomas, Lord Camoys, K. G., and died April 20, 1419.

Henry Percy,= Second Earl of Northumberland, K. G., Lord High Constable of England; born February 3, 1393; mar. 1414; slain at the battle of St. Albans, May 23, 1455; buried in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey of St. Albans.

Lady Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmoreland, K. G. and Joan de Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt and aunt of Henry V.

Henry Percy,= Third Earl of Northumberland, K. G.; born at Leekenfield, Co. York, July 25, 1421; slain at the Battle of Towton, March 30, 1461.

Eleanor, daughter and heir of Richard Poynings, aged 25 and then married, as appears by Inquisition taken in 1446-47; died February 20, 1484.

Margaret Percy, = William Gascoigne, son of William Gascoigne and Joane de Nevill, who was the granddaughter of Mary de Ferrars (whose mother was Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, son of Edward III.) and Ralph de Nevill.

Sir George Tailbois, = Elizabeth Gascoigne, descended also from several Magna Charta Barons, among them, William de Lanvallei; Geofrey de Say; William Malet; John Fitz Robert and others.

descended from Yvo, Count de Tailbois, Baron Kendel and Hople, who was Uncle to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.

Anne Tailbois = Sir Edward Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, hereditary Champion of England and Sheriff of Lincolnshire; officiated as Champion at the Coronations of Edward VI.; Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; descended from Edward I., through Princess Joan d'Acres, his second daughter.

Sir Thomas Windebanke, = Frances Dymoke.

of Haines Hall, Berks.

Mildred Windebanke = Robert Reade, of Linkenholt, Hampshire, England.

Elizabeth Martian, = George Reade, emigrated to Virginia prior to 1637. He came on government business and was made Secretary of the Colony in 1640-41. In 1644 he was Burgess for James City Co. and was member of the

daughter of Capt. Nicholas Martain of York Co., Va., who emigrated from France to Virginia and patented the land on which Yorktown was built; was a Justice of the

Peace and member of the House of Burgesses March, 1623-4; for Kyskyake and the Isle of Kent February, 1631-2; also for Kyskyake February, 1632-3; died 1657.

Col. Augustine Warner,= Son of Capt. Augustine Warner (Burgess for York Co., Va., April 1652; Burgess for Gloucester Co., Va., March, 1658-9; of the Council of State, March, 1659-60) was speaker of Virginia House of Burgesses, March, 1675-6, and February, 1676-7.

Mary Warner,= died November 12, 1700.

Sarah Carver,= daughter of Capt. William Carver, Justice for Lower Norfolk Co., Virginia, 1663, and a member of House of Burgesses for many years. He sided with Bacon during "Ba-

Royal Council from 1657 to 1660, enjoying the title of Colonel.

Mildred Reade, died June 18, 1681.

John Smith of "Purton," Gloucester Co., Virginia, (son of Major John Smith of Warwick Co., Virginia, and Anne Bernard his wife) married Mary Warner the 17th of February, 1680; died the 14th of April, 1698. Anne Bernard was daughter of Richard Bernard of Petsworth, Co. Buckingham, England, born in 1618; married Anne Corduroy, Nov. 24th, 1638. Emigrated to Virginia and had their residence at "Purton," Petsworth Parish, Gloucester Co., Va.

Augustine Smith, born 16th June, 1687; married Sarah Carver 9th November, 1711; died 30th December, 1756; "A Knight of the Golden Horseshoe," belonging to "The Tramontane Order" of Gov-

con's Rebellion" and held an important position in his fleet. "He was captured, put to death and died with great courage."

Sarah Carver, wife of Augustine Smith, died March 12, 1726, aged 31 years, ten months and seven days.

Mary Jaquelin,= daughter of Edward Jaquelin of Jamestown, Virginia; he was descended from the Huguenot family of that name who fled to England to escape French persecution and was the son of John Jaquelin and Martha Cary. From the "Virginia Gazette," Williamsburg, Nov. 18, 1737:

"Yesterday Mr. John Smith of Gloucester County was married to Miss Molly Jaquelin, Youngest Daughter of Mr. Edward Jaquelin of Jamestown, an agree-Young Lady of Merit and Fortune."

She died Oct. 4, 1764.

Margaret Boyd,= daughter of David Boyd (of Northumberland Co., Va., a Scotchman by birth; a distinguished Lawyer and a man of large wealth) and Margaret Pinckard, daughter of

ernor Spotswood* of Virginia, 1716. Mourning Ring.)

=Capt. John Smith, born 13th November, 1715, married Mary Jaquelin 17th November, 1737; died Nov. 19th, 1771. A member of The House of Burgesses for many years. Married secondly, the widow of John Lee of "Cabin Point," Westmoreland Co., Va.

=Augustine Smith of Shooters Hill, Middlesex Co., Va., born August 3, 1738; married (secondly) Margaret Boyd. Augustine Smith died 1774. (Mourning Ring.)

*Spotswood, Alexander (1676-1740), American Colonial Governor.

As Governor, he recommended the establishment of a Virginia company to carry on trade with the Indians, he urged upon the provincial government and also upon the British authorities the wisdom of constructing forts along the frontier, and he personally organized and conducted an exploring expedition (August 17 to September 20, 1716) into the Shenandoah Valley reaching the water-parting between the Atlantic and the Ohio River.

To each of his comrades in this journey Spotswood presented a small golden horseshoe, lettered *Sic juvat transcendere montes.*

Reg. Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XXV, See Page 11.

Thomas Pinckard and Elizabeth Downman, who was a daughter of William Downman and Million Travers.

Mary Jaquelin Smith,=
born February 12, 1773; died October 31, 1848.

=John Cripps Vowell (son of Thomas Vowell and Sarah Gosnell of London, England) December 10, 1810.

SARAH GOSNELL VOWELL*

Born, October 6th, 1813, at "Mount Hybla," Fairfax Co., Va.

Sarah Gosnell Vowell,=
born October 6, 1813; the faithful wife; the loving and beloved mother, whose graces and gifts are the admiration of her children as her virtues are their high example.

=Francis Lee Smith, of Alexandria, Va., April 13, 1836. A man of exalted worth; a distinguished Lawyer; a devoted husband and father; and an humble and sincere christian. He died May 10, 1877, leaving to his children the rich heritage of a pure and spotless name.

CHILDREN

L. Jaquelin, born in Alexandria, Va., Oct. 2, 1837; died in Morristown, N. J., February 19, 1895.

Margaret Vowell, born in Louisville, Kty., March 2, 1839.

Clifton Hewitt, Born in Alexandria, Va., Aug. 19, 1841.

Mary Jaquelin, born in Alexandria, Va., Oct. 4, 1843; died Sept. 7, 1884.

Francis Lee, born in Alexandria, Va., Oct. 6, 1845.

Alice Corbin, born in Alexandria, Va., June 15, 1848.

Courtland Hawkins, born in Alexandria, Va., Aug. 29, 1850; died July 22, 1892.

Sarah Vowell, born in Alexandria, Va., March 23, 1853; died May 16, 1906.

Robert Woodleigh, born in Alexandria, Va., Nov. 2, 1856; died Aug. 8, 1857.

*My Plantagenet Grandmother.

*SARAH VOWELL SMITH
MARRIED EDWARD LONSDALE DAINGERFIELD

October 13th, 1875

CHILDREN

1. Sarah Vowell b. July 18th, 1876; m. Feb. 21st, 1908 Charles Goldsborough Stirling, son of Archibald Stirling, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Anne Steele Lloyd, daughter of Daniel Lloyd, of Wye House, Maryland.
2. John Bathurst, died in infancy.
3. Mary Helen, born July 2nd, 1880.
4. Francis Lee, born July 16th, 1883; died 1927.
5. Edward Lonsdale died in infancy.

LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE KINGS OF ENGLAND

Alfred the Great, father of

Edward the Elder, father of

Edmund the Elder, father of

Edgar, father of

Ethelred, father of

Edmund Ironside, father of

Edward the Exile, father of

Margaret, Queen of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and mother of

Matilda, Queen of

Henry I., (son of William, Duke of Normandy, surnamed The Conqueror) was born 1070; crowned August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, November 11, 1100; died December 1, 1135. Their daughter, Maud or Matilda married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and they were the parents of Henry II., (Plantagenet) King of England.

Henry II., (Plantagenet) born 1133, crowned 19th December, 1154, died 6th July, 1189, Grand-son of Henry I., and *first* of the Royal Plantagenets.

LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND

Kenneth I., (called Mac Alpin) reigned from 850 to 860.

Donald, his brother, reigned from 860 to 864.

Constantine I., son of Kenneth I., reigned from 864 to 877.

Aedh, son of Kenneth I., reigned but one year.

Eocha, son of Run, King of Strathclyde, whose mother was Constantine's sister.

Ciric or Grig, son of Dungail, being associated with him. They reigned together from 878 to 889.

Donald, son of Constantine I., reigned from 889 to 900.

Constantine II., son of Aedh, who reigned 42 years.

Malcolm I., son of Donald, reigned from 942 to 954.

Indulph, son of Constantine II., reigned from 954 to 962.

Dubh, son of Malcolm I., reigned from 962 to 967.

Cuilean, son of Indulph, reigned from 967 to 971.

Kenneth II., son of Malcolm I., reigned from 971 to 995.

Constantine III., son of Cuilean, reigned from 995 to 997.

Kenneth III., son of Dubh, reigned from 997 to 1004 and was slain by

Malcolm II., son of Kenneth II., who reigned from 1005 to 1034.

Duncan I., son of Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld, and Bethoc, daughter of

Malcolm II.; put to death 1040 by
Macbeth, Mormaer of Moray; reigned from 1040 to 1051; slain by
Malcolm, son of Duncan I.

Lulach, son of Gilcomgar, Mormaer of Moray, descended through his
mother from Kenneth III.

Malcolm III., Ceanmor, or Great Head, ascended the throne in 1058,
married secondly, in 1070, Margaret, daughter of Edward
the Exile, son of Edmund Ironsides, King of England.
Through this Princess the line of descent is direct from
Alfred the Great.

Matilda, (Editha) daughter of Malcolm III., Ceanmor, King of Scot-
land and Margaret his wife (daughter of Edward the Exile),
married 11th November, 1100 to Henry I. of England.
Their daughter

Matilda or Maud, married Geoffrey Plantagenet and their son was

Henry II., King of England, the first of the Royal Plantagenets.

LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE KINGS OF IRELAND

The following descent is carefully copied from Reeves' edition of Adamnan's "Life of Columba" (1857), p. 438; supplemented (in brackets) by Chalmers' "Caledonia" (1887) vol. I.

Erc (died 474), married Misi.

|
Fergus Mor (died 506).

|
Domhangart (died 511).

|
Gabhran (died 557).

|
Aedhan (died 605).

|
Eochaidh Buidhe (died 621).

|
Domhnall Breac (died 624).

|
Domhangart (died 672).

|
Eochaidh Rineaval (died 705).

|
Eochaidh III., (died 733).

|
Aedh Finn (died 769).

|
Eochaidh (died 826).

|
Ailpin (died 836).

|
Cionaedh (died 859).

|
Custantin (died 881).

|
Domhnall (died 904).

|
Maelcolaim (died 953).

a
 |
 Cionaedh (died 994).
 |
 Maelcolaim (died 1033).
 |
 Bethoc (m. to Crinan, died 1045).
 |
 Donnchadh (died 10—).
 |
 Maelcolaim (died 1093).

The connection of the *last* "Maelcolaim" of the pedigree, with the Plantagenets is given by Collier "British Empire" (1891), pp. 139, 148 as follows: Malcolm married Margaret; their daughter Edith-Matilda was married to Henry I.; their daughter Maud was married to Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, whose son was Henry II., the *first Royal Plantagenet*.

The Plantagenets also trace their descent from Bryan Boiroimhe, King of Ireland and Dermot Mac Morrough, King of Leinster. See Gen. Mag. London, Eng. Oct. 1898, No. 18 and June, 1899, No. 26.

Turlough O'Conor, King of Ireland.
 |
 Cathal Red-Hand O'Conor, King of Connaught.
 |
 Odo O'Conor, King of Connaught, whose eldest son, *Roderck* was the
 last King of Ireland.
 |
 Una O'Conor.
 |
 Hodierna de Gernon.
 |
 Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught.
 |
 Walter de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster.
 |
 Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster.
 |
 William de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster.
 |
 Elizabeth de Burgh.
 |
 PHILIPPA PLANTAGENET

PART TWO

SARAH GOSNELL VOWELL
and
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE SMITH

MY MOTHER'S Mother, Sarah Gosnell Vowell, wife of Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith of Alexandria, Virginia, after whom I was named, was my Plantagenet Grandmother. She was born in Alexandria, Virginia, October 6, 1813, the daughter of John Cripps Vowell of London, England, who emigrated to Virginia and had two daughters by his wife, Mary Jacquelin Smith. Sarah Gosnell Vowell married Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith and had issue. (See Chart.)

My Mother, Sarah Vowell Smith, being the youngest daughter, died May 16, 1906, married Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, son of John Bathurst Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Virginia. Issue: Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, married Charles Goldsborough Stirling, no issue; Mary Helen Daingerfield, unmarried; Francis Lee Daingerfield, deceased; John Bathurst Daingerfield, deceased; and Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, deceased. (See Chart.)

My Grandmother Smith had one sister, Margaret Boyd Vowell, who married my Father's Uncle, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfeld; no issue. My Grandmother Smith was one of the bridesmaids of Nellie Custis, step-daughter of General George Washington, and a frequent visitor to Mount Vernon. My Grandmother Smith was one of the little girls who presented a bouquet to General Lafayette on his visit to Alexandria. My Grandmother Smith had as one of her ancestors, La Roche Jacquelin of France.

Three of the sons of Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith and Sarah Gosnell Vowell were in the Civil War, i.e.: Jacquelin, Clifton and Francis Lee. The latter was a Cadet at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington and a very young boy. He was badly wounded at Newmarket and it is related that, as the Doctor bent over his wounded body, he said, "This

little fellow is going to die." Francis said to himself, "I'll be damned if I do." He lived to be a grandfather.

Long after the Civil War, an old colored servant called to see my Mother when I was a child. When the Civil War began this man was taken by my Uncle Clifton as his "body servant." My Mother said, "Uncle John (we called the old colored servants Uncle), when the War came and you went with Mr. Clifton and the bullets began to fly, I'm sure you prayed 'without ceasing.'"—"Yaas Maam," said he, "I prayed *in* season and *out* of season." The report was that at the first battle he ran away, and was not seen until after the surrender.

My Plantagenet Grandmother, Sarah Vowell Smith, came directly down from Mary Warner who married John Smith of Purton.

I was the eldest of my Father's five children. I married Charles Goldsborough Stirling of "Montrose," near Baltimore, Maryland, former home of Jerome Bonaparte, and Miss Patterson, which was bought from the Bonapartes after Jerome Bonaparte returned to France. My husband's Uncle and Aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson of Maryland, became owners of this estate, which they bequeathed to my husband's Father, Archibald Stirling, of Baltimore, Maryland. My Father-in-Law and Mother-in-Law died before I met my husband. I was told by my husband and his Sister that, when they moved to "Montrose," they found all the Bonaparte furniture in a magnificent collection of Empire mahogany, which furnished the house. This, Jerome Bonaparte had brought with him from France. I inherited from my husband, Jerome Bonaparte's bed, bureau, washstand, sideboard, desk, wine chest and pier table, all in perfect condition. "Montrose" is no longer in the Stirling family.

During the War Between the States, which we termed the Civil War, both of my Grandparents lived in Alexandria, and were too old to enlist in the Southern Army. Alexandria was occupied by Federal troops. My Grandfather, Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith, was a refugee, with his family, to his country place, which was soon in line of battle, so he had to move on to his other country place. Many of the crates of china, portraits and other valuables, which my Grandfather Smith left in his house in Alexandria, were never seen again. His handsome home was pillaged, and the above mentioned goods shipped north. During the Civil War, it was "A Yankee Hospital." My Grandfather Daingerfield was put in the Capitol Prison in Washington at the same time his friend,

a Mr. Brent of Alexandria, was in a prison there. I am told that my Grandfather and Mr. Brent were put on troop trains which moved from Washington into the South, carrying Union soldiers, upon which trains was displayed a large sign, reading "Do Not Fire On This Train. John B. Daingerfield and ——— Brent are on This Train."

In our possession is a very large empty whiskey bottle and a note from my Grandfather while he was in the "Capitol Prison," which read according to my remembrance. (He called his wife Beck) "Dear Beck, those devils still have me. I sent the whiskey bottle, send me some whiskey" Signed: "John B. Daingerfield."

As I have said before, three of my Uncles (my Mother's Brothers), were in the Civil War. General Lee often visited between the battles at one of the homes of my Grandfather, Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith. My Mother so often spoke of him, as did all, and of his taking her, then a little girl, on his knee and playing with her. She named her favorite doll "Alice, Virginia, Beauregard, Lee, Smith." Both my Grandfather and Grandmother Smith, and my Daingerfield Grandparents had the most strikingly handsome photographs of General Lee, which it was said he gave them.

¹FRANCIS LEE SMITH married Sarah Gosnell Vowell at the residence of her Father, Mr. John C. Vowell, on Wolfe Street, Alexandria, Virginia, April 13, 1836. He was born in Warrenton, Virginia, November 25, 1806, and died in Alexandria, Virginia, May 10, 1877. He is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, near Alexandria.

Children:

L. Jacquelin
Margaret Vowell
Clifton Hewitt
Mary Jacquelin
Francis Lee
Alice Corbin
Courtland Hawkins
²Sarah Vowell
Robert Woodleigh

1. My Grandfather.

2. My Plantagenet Mother, Sarah Vowell Smith, married Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield of Alexandria, Virginia. Daughter, Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, married Charles Goldsborough Stirling of Baltimore, Maryland.

The Mourning Rings spoken of in the first part of this book were in my Ancestors possession. One my Grandmother Smith owned—it was a band of black enamel and gold, with the name and date of the deceased in whose memory it had been designed. The stone was a lovely amethyst.

CONCLUSION

Throughout this little book of compilation, etc., I have had in mind:

MY MOTHER

'Tis many years
O Mother Mine
Since thou was't born,—
Anew, Divine
Thy Love—Thy Smile—
Thy Great Pure Soul
Still lead me on,
To reach my Goal.

S.V.D.S.

EDWARD LONSDALE DAINGERFIELD

and

SARAH VOWELL SMITH

WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD, my Great-Great-Grandfather, lived with his family at "Belvidera," which was very near Mount Vernon, Virginia, and is referred to in the diary of "John Harrower," published in the *American Historical Review* in 1900 but which I thought was published by the *William and Mary Quarterly*, of which my Father had a copy. John Harrower was a Scot, and was brought over as tutor to my Great-Grandfather, John Bathurst Daingerfield, at "Belvidera," He frequently speaks of the visits of my Great-Great-Grandmother and Grandfather to Mount Vernon to see "General and Lady Washington." He also speaks of "Little Bathurst."

My Great Grandfather, Bathurst Daingerfield, married Elizabeth Lonsdale Kay of Liverpool, England, in St. George's Chapel, Liverpool. He brought his wife to Alexandria, Virginia, where they had a large family, including my Grandfather, John Bathurst Daingerfield.

William Daingerfield, living at "Belvidera," 1774, my Great-Great-Grandfather, married Sarah Taliaferro. His son, Bathurst, my Great-Grandfather, married Elizabeth or Eliza Kay, of Liverpool, England, 1795, in St. George's Chapel, Liverpool, England, and brought his bride to Alexandria, Virginia. Bathurst Daingerfield's son, John Bathurst, married Rebecca Holmes Fowle, widow of John Grew of Boston. (see Grew data)

My father, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, was their youngest child. My father married 1875 my Plantagenet mother, Sarah Vowell Smith of Alexandria, Virginia, daughter of my Plantagenet Grandmother, Sarah Gosnell Vowell, of Alexandria, Virginia, and Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith, of Alexandria, Virginia. Great-Grandmother Kay of Liverpool, came from the Lonsdale and Greenhalgh families of England.

By her first marriage, Rebecca Holmes Fowle Grew had one daughter, Rebecca Wainwright Grew, who married Anson Greene Phelps Dodge, of New York City. They had one son, Rev. Anson Greene Phelps Dodge, who married first, his cousin, and second Anna Gould. My Grandmother Daingerfield was married first to John Grew and second, to my Grandfather, John Bathurst Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Virginia.

My Grandmother, Sarah Vowell Smith, was the daughter of John Cripps Vowell of London, England, and Alexandria, Virginia, and Mary Jacquelin, daughter of Augustine Smith of Shooters Hill. The home of my Father, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, was the home of his Father and Mother, John Bathurst and Rebecca (Holmes) Daingerfield, in Alexandria, Virginia. Later my Father moved to his country residence, "Malvern," near Alexandria, where he lived until his death.

My Father presented his Alexandria home and large grounds to The Alexandria Hospital.

My parents had five children; I was the eldest. I married Charles Goldsborough Stirling, son of Archibald Stirling and his wife, Anne Steele Lloyd, of Baltimore, Maryland, and "Montrose," near Baltimore, the former home of Jerome Bonaparte, who married Miss Patterson. My sister and brothers were, Mary Helen Daingerfield, Francis Lee Daingerfield, John Bathurst Daingerfield, and Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield.

SIR GEORGE STIRLING, BT., C.B.E., D.S.O.

GLORAT,
MILTON OF CAMPSIE,

My dear Sarah:

N. B. 11th. July, 1948

I'm afraid I have been a long time answering your three letters, but I had to wait until I had time to look up all the details.

I am also much interested in the extracts you have sent me of your genealogical tree: Your book ought to be a very interesting one.

As to the details you ask for:—

I was born on the 4th. of September, 1869.

11th Nov., 1904 married Mabel Elizabeth Sprot, second daughter of Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, of Garnkirk & Stravithe.

Children:—

Charles Alexander Sprot Home Stirling, b. 3 April, 1910, drowned at sea, 19 June, 1938

George Archibald Mungo Stirling, b. 10 March, 1915, died of wounds 14 December, 1941

Elizabeth Gloriana Stirling, b. 27 February, 1906, unmarried.

Jean Margaret Stirling, b. 28 August, 1908; m. 1939 Graham Graham, only son of Lieutenant Colonel Graham of Duchray & Rednock. No children

Marjorie Marigold Anne Stirling, b. 2 February, 1930; m. 20.12.43., Edward Langley. Two sons, David and George, b. 2.10.45 and 27.4.48, respectively

I think this gives you all you require, probably more than that.

I enclose a photograph of Glorat; not a very shiny one, but clear.

Believe me, with kindest regards from us all,

Yours very sincerely,

signed: GEORGE STIRLING

Col. Sir George Stirling, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., of "Glorat," presented me with his Father's Privately Printed book on the Stirling family. Sir George is also Keeper of "Dunbarton Castle," Glasgow, Scotland, where he has received Their Majesties. "I was appointed Keeper of Dunbarton November 5, 1936."

Abstract of COPY OF GRANT (in vernacular), by Queen Mary, with the Lord Governor's consent, to George Stirling of Glorat, of the office of Captain of Dunbarton Castle. Dated 25th April 1545.

Mary Queen of Scots, with the advice and consent of her "dearest cousing and tutour" James, Earl of Arran, &c., makes and constitutes her lovite George Stirling of Glorat, "his heirs or assigneys" captains, keepers, and constables of her castle of Dunbarton, then in his keeping, for 9 years after the date of the deed; with all powers competent to former captains of said castle. Given under the privy seal at Edinburgh, 25 April 1545, and third year of her reign.

SIR GEORGE STIRLING, BT.
Tel. Lennoxtown 21

Glorat
Milton of Campsie Stirlingshire
4th June, 1933

My dear Sarah:

I have been looking up records, and can find no James Stirling of Glorat Branch living about 1770. Those of whom I thought were a William and Henry, but 'James' was a name frequently met with amongst the various branches of the Keir line at that period, & I think yours may have been a branch of that line.

I enclose a couple of picture post cards of Glorat as it now is; mostly rebuilt by my Father in 1869, but the right hand portion of the smaller view was built in 1625, the pointed tower & all to the left being built in '69, & the *square* tower on the left of the larger view was built in '78 when more of the old 1625 tower was pulled down, I am sorry to say.

Yours very sincerely

GEORGE STIRLING

Glorat
Milton of Campsie Stirlingshire
5th March, 1948

My dear Sarah:

We should love to have a copy of your genealogical work when completed. I attach the necessary permission for the "Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat" to be left to the Lee House Library; it will be an honour to have it there. We all, here, send you our love and kindest remembrances, and hope to see you again one day.

Yours sincerely

GEORGE STIRLING

ADMIRAL A. J. B. STIRLING, C.B.

Admiral Anselan John Buchanan Stirling, C. B., second son of Colonel John S. Stirling, R. A. of Gargunnoch Stirling, by Henriatte, youngest daughter of John Buchanan of Carbeth, born, 1875; married, 1905, Margaret, elder daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Hamilton Grierson.
Issue:

1. Margaret Lillas Stirling, born, 1906; married 1941, Lieutenant-Commander Peter J. H. Bartlett, O.B.E.; R.E. They have one daughter, Juliet Caroline Bartlett, born, 1946.
2. Lieutenant-Commander John R. P. Stirling, R. N., born, 1910; married, first, 1939, Cecil Graham, only daughter of Colonel T. Shepherd Graham of Rednock and Duchray Castle, Perthshire; married, second, 1948, Katherine Mary Poole, daughter of ——— Poole, who died, 1944, and Mrs. Poole of Sydney, Australia.

Admiral Anselan John Buchanan Stirling:

A. D. C. to The King, 1926

Rear Admiral, 1926

Admiral Superintendent Chatham Dockyard, 1927

Vice Admiral, 1931

Officer Legion of Honour (France), 1916

St. Anne Russia, 1917

Companion of The Bath, 1916

The widow of Admiral A. J. B. Stirling and her daughter Mrs. Peter Bartlett and Peter are warm friends. I am indebted to Mrs. Stirling, and her late husband, Admiral A. J. B. Stirling, who was one of the heroes of Jutland, for my introduction to these delightful Scots. Admiral Stirling also aided me in many ways trying to find some trace of James Stirling the Emigrant. He was one of the Great Souls one rarely meets.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH STIRLING

I REGRET that so little is known about the Stirling Grandfather of my Husband, Charles Goldsborough Stirling. I therefore include a letter written to me by Helen Stirling (Nellie), daughter of Admiral Yates Stirling, of Baltimore. Nellie was my Husband's first cousin. I always heard that my Husband's Grandfather James was a very retiring and modest man, and a Keir Stirling. When I came into the Stirling family none of these forebears were living; only Uncle Yates, Brother of my Husband's Father Archibald Stirling. My Husband's Mother was Anne Steele Lloyd, of "Wye House," Maryland.

I am told that my Husband's Father, Archibald Stirling, was a man of tremendous mental qualities, and a most devoted Husband and Father. He survived his Wife, and left a large family. They lived in great luxury at "Montrose," their country estate, formerly the property of Jerome Bonaparte, and entertained in a Regal manner. Archibald Stirling, my father-in-law, was an attorney of great prominence. He died at his Baltimore, Maryland, residence, before I came into the family. Dear Sally:

I am back in town now, and will try to answer your questions. I am enclosing copy I made of the old certificate James Stirling brought with him from Scotland with the original spelling, etc.

James Stirling apparently had a brother who also came to the Colonies, as I found his Will among Grandfather's papers, it was dated prior to 1820, as I remember. His name was William, and he also had a sister Isabella, who married a man named Christie; two daughters, the Misses Christie, were left each a legacy of eighty pounds by William Stirling. Isabella, the sister, evidently did not come to America and these daughters of hers were living in or near Glasgow.

Grandfather, I remember, always said his father, James Stirling, was of the Keir family and that some uncles were tried for high treason for being followers of "Bonnie Prince Charles." That is about all I know. I have a lovely old sketch of Stirling Castle which was done by James Stirling's sister, and a silver cup with "J.S." on it, no crest, English silver. As to that Coat-of-Arms, it is one of the many Stirling Arms but I rather think not ours. It was on some old letters, wax seals, written

by Walter Stirling (early 1800) of Faskine of Drumpellier to a Miss McCall, then the guest of Governor Swann of Maryland. They were sent to Grandfather or to James Stirling on account of the name, I suppose. Of course, Grandfather knew who his father's father was, name, family, etc., but unfortunately at that time no one thought to ask him to write it all down. As a girl of fifteen, I was interested in Walter Scott and I used to talk to Grandfather about Scottish history and then he told me a lot about the Stirling family in Scotland, where they are mentioned in "Lady of the Lake," "Barons of Ancient Keir" and spoke of some connection with the "Knights of Snowdown" "James Fitz-James." He called his country place "Snowdown" and named a fast race horse he had the same.

Many of the family came to America in the 18th century and there were many named James, so I suppose it is difficult to trace now without knowing his father's name.

I am terribly sorry for all this delay in sending you this data.

With love and hoping to see you sometime soon,

Affectionately,

HELEN STIRLING.

"(My Great Grandfather's Certificate from his Church at Stirling, Scotland.)"

This certificate to all concerned that the bearer hereof, viz. James Stirling, has resided in our neighborhood from his infancy and these last four years in the town of Stirling, behaving himself soberly, honestly and inoffensively. Is unmarried, free of scandall, or ground of Church Censour, and is in full Communion of the Church of Scotland. And as he designs to go to some of the Colonies in America, we would recommend him as sober person to any Christian Society where Providence may order it in his lot. This signed by us Ministers and elders of the town of Stirling, the fourteenth day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy four years.

(Signed) THOMAS RANDALL, Minst.
JOHN MUSCHET, Minst.
JOHN NULTON, Elder.
HENRY JAFFRAY, Elder.

Charles Goldsborough Stirling was son of Archibald and Anne Steele Lloyd Stirling; Grandson of Archibald and Elizabeth Anne Walsh; Great Grandson of Jacob and Margaret Yates Walsh; Great Great Grandson of Thomas and Mary Yates.

Captain Thomas Yates (1740-1815) of Baltimore was Captain of the 3rd Company, 4th Battalion, Maryland Regulars; Colonel Josias Carvil Hall commanding; March 27, 1777—Brigadier-General William Smallwood's Brigade at capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Captain Thomas Yates emigrated to Maryland from England prior to the Revolution.

James Stirling, the Emigrant in 1774 married Miss Gibson of Carlyle, Penna.

His son, Archibald Stirling, Sr., born 1798—died February 17, 1888, married Elizabeth Anne Welsh.

Their son, Archibald Stirling, Jr., married Anne Steele Lloyd, June 13, 1855.

Their son, Charles Goldsborough Stirling, married Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, of "Malvern," Alexandria, Virginia, February 21, 1908.

Archibald Stirling, son of James born July 13, 1798, died Feb. 16, 1888. His Father, James and James' brother William came from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Baltimore, Maryland before the Revolution.

Archibald Stirling, Jr. who married Anne Steele Lloyd, was the son of Archibald, Sr., and born in Baltimore, Md., June 13, 1832, married June 13, 1855 and died May 30, 1892.

ANNE STEELE LLOYD

Mother of My Husband, Charles Goldsborough Stirling

Gov. Edward Lloyd of Wye House, only son of Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd, Governor of Maryland 1809-1811, married November 30, 1798, Sally Scott Murray. She was born October 30, 1775, died May 9, 1854. He died June 18, 1834.

Daniel Lloyd, son of Governor Edward Lloyd and Sally Scott Murray Lloyd of Wye House, married on November 22, 1832, Virginia Upshur, who was born October 13, 1812, died June 7, 1843—child—Anne Steele Lloyd—mother of Charles Goldsborough Stirling—husband of Sarah Vowell Daingerfield—Anne Steele Lloyd married Archibald Stirling of Baltimore, Maryland and “Montrose,” near Baltimore.

Charles Goldsborough Stirling married Sarah Vowell Daingerfield February 21, 1908—no children; son of Archibald Stirling of Baltimore, Maryland, and “Montrose” near Baltimore, Maryland.

In some old papers I find:

“Wye House”

To the Memory of Virginia, wife of Daniel Lloyd and eldest d of Arthur and Anne B. Upshur who was born on the 13 of Oct. 1812 and departed this life the 7th of June 1843.

(evidently from a tombstone)

“The Stirlings of Keir” descent have received me as a cousin, and contributed much to my enjoyment during the few years I have known them. Burns wrote of them “The Bonnie Barons of Keir.”

Mrs. Stirling of Keir extended courtesies, and also tried to help me to find our Emigrant ancestor, but so far no success has attended our efforts; though James Stirling often spoke to his children of his being of the “Keir” family.

BATHURST

In all my travels, I have never visited so charming a place as "Cirencester House," Gloucestershire, England (pronounced Sisseter). "The Apsley and Bathurst Families" compiled by Col. the Hon. A. B. Bathurst, M. P., was given to me by the 7th Earl, Seymour Henry, when as a young girl I visited at "Cirencester" August 9th, 1903. (See Letters.)

Lord Bathurst was a strikingly handsome man. He married Liliast Borthwick and had one daughter and sons. His heir, Lord Apsley, was killed in World War II in Africa leaving a widow, Lady Apsley, and two sons, Henry and George. Henry has inherited since the death of his Grandfather, Seymour Henry, 7th Earl Bathurst, and became the 8th Earl Bathurst.

"The Bathursts are stated to have come into England at the time of the Saxons, from a place called Luneburg (Germany) and settled first near Battle, Sussex which they called Batters-Hurst which name eventually contracted into Bathurst." (Burke's *Peerage*.)

"Seymour Henry the late Earl Bathurst, had as his residence in London, Bathurst House, London—Country Seat, "Cirencester House," Gloucestershire. Born July 21, 1864 C. M. G. Baron Bathurst of Battlesden, Co. Bedford and Baron Apsley of Apsley, Sussex J. P. and D. L. and C. C. for Gloucestershire—Lieut. Col. and Hon. Col. 4th Batl. Gloucestershire Rgt., succeeded his Father in 1892 as Earl—md 15 Nov. 1893 Hon. Liliast Borthwick, only d of 1st Baron Glenesk—has issue Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, killed in World War II b August 3, 1895. William Ralph Seymour, b 21 Sept. 1903. Meriel Olivia, b Sept. 3, 1894 (Lady Graham, deceased).

From the chapter "Cirencester House and Park" Page 131 in the aforesaid book, I quote: "Rudders History, pub. in 1779, gives two views, one of the East and West front of the house varying but little from the present appearance, and while the yew hedge is represented as the same height as in the present day." "The date of the alteration of the house, for it was not rebuilt as Rudder states, is fixed as being about 1718 for Allen, Lord Bathurst, writing from "Cirencester" to Pope in August of that year, speaks of being disturbed by the noise of the saws of the workmen." In the Hon. Ben Bathurst's book is a cata-

logue of the magnificent collection of portraits and paintings at "Cirencester." Among them are those by the following: Lawrence, Hoppner, Reynolds, Landseer, Eddis, Gainsborough, Romney and many others. Alexander Pope, the poet, laid out the Park from his "Seat" there, and from "Cirencester" wrote so many of his letters to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. He left his art collection to Lord Bathurst.

Pope writes to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu from "Cirencester" as follows: "Sept. 15, 1721 . . . in the daily views of the noble scenes, openings and avenues of this immense design at Cirencester. No words, nor painting, nor poetry (not even your own) can give the least image proportionable to it. And my Lord Bathurst bids me tell you, and the young lady with you, that the description would cost me much more time than it would cost you to come hither; which, if you have any regard either for my pains or reputation, you will do to save me that trouble, as well as to take to yourself the glory of describing it. "For lodging you need be under no manner of concern; for he invites hither every woman he sees, and every man; those of a more aerial or musical nature, may lodge upon the trees with the birds; and those of a more earthly or gross temperature, with the beasts of the field upon the ground."

Pope dedicated one of his "Moral Essays," The Epistle on the Use of Riches to Allen, Lord Bathurst and addresses him in the following lines:

"The sense to value Riches with the art
 T' enjoy them, and the Virtue to impart,
 Not meanly, nor ambitiously pursued,
 Not sunk by sloth, nor raised by servitude;
 To balance Fortune, by a just expense,
 Join with Economy, Magnificence;
 With Splendor, Charity; with Plenty, Health!
 Oh teach us, Bathurst! yet unspoil'd by wealth!
 That secret rare, between th' extremes to move
 Of mad Good-nature, and of mean self-love."

And in another Epistle on the same subject he writes:

"Who then shall grace, or who improve the Soil?
 Who plant like Bathurst, or who builds like Boyle,
 'Tis use alone that sanctifies Expense
 And Splendor borrows all her rays from Sense."

Page 117—

The Ld Chancellor—1770

“In Feb. 1770, on the death of Lord Chancellor Yorke, the Great Seal was put in Commission, the Commissioners being Sir Sydney Stafford Smith, Sir Richard Aston, and the Hon. Henry Bathurst; and the following year the commission was dissolved and Henry Bathurst was made Lord Chancellor, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Apsley of Apsley in Sussex.” “Two days after he led a grand procession from his house in Dean St. to Westminster Hall, attended by the great officers of state and many of the nobility and he was duly installed in the Court of Chancery. He held the office between seven and eight years.”

In the Herald's College of Arms, London, I found through the assistance of the York Herald, Mr. Scott-Gatty (afterwards knighted) now deceased, the following: “Vis Gloucestershire—1683—a note from Robert Bathurst saying “My brother, Launcelot, has emigrated to America (Virginia) and is now living there in 1683—age 36 years.” See Bathurst Chart.

Launcelot was the son of Sir Edward Bathurst, and Susan Rich, and Grandson of Robert Bathurst of Co. Lechlade, and Elizabeth, his wife, (d of Ralph Warner, and widow of Sir John Lawrence—2nd wife to Robert Bathurst) see my Chart “Pedigree of Bathurst” of Lechlade Co. Gloucester, York Herald, 1930 which Mr. Scott-Gatty prepared for me in the College of Arms (c-17-79 B Herald's College), London.

Launcelot Bathurst came to Virginia, and married there. We are descended from a daughter, Elizabeth, married first William Tomlin; married 2nd prior to 1704 Wm. Daingerfield. His son, Lawrence Bathurst, d unmarried, will dated Dec. 9, 1704. He left a daughter, Mary, married previous to 1704—Francis Merriweather, 2nd John Robinson. A daughter Susan married prior to Dec. 17, 1704. Drury Stith.

Virginia Land Office grant of land 1200 acres, New York Co., Virginia, April 16, 1683—Book 7 page 269, etc.

See page 44 for reproduction of chart given me by the Herald's College, London, England.

The last time that I was entertained by Earl and Countess Bathurst was at their Town house, called "Bathurst House," Belgrave Square, London, when their Granddaughter and daughter of Lady Graham (their only daughter) was making her debut. It was a brilliant affair and I sat with the family for supper. Among the guests was Rudyard Kipling. Mrs. Georgiana Sington of London told me years ago that her great friend Rudyard Kipling was so named because his mother and father met at Lake Rudyard. Also among the guests by whom I sat were Lord and Lady Apsley. Lord Apsley was the heir of Earl Bathurst and had two sons, Henry the elder and George the younger. Lord Apsley was killed in the last war. Earl Bathurst, his father, died soon after, leaving Henry, son of Lord Apsley, to become the 8th Earl Bathurst at the age of seventeen.

The Park at "Cirencester House" was planned by Alexander Pope and it was here that he sat in a small "Seat" and wrote many of his letters to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. It is now known as "Pope's Seat." Alexander Pope bequeathed his art gallery to Earl Bathurst of that day. From his "Seat" he planned the marvelous chestnuts in the form of the spokes of a wheel. When I saw them they were so old that the branches had come down and rooted themselves into extra trees. One drives over the grass in a large part of this Park, although there is also a driveway. The Park is at the rear of the house and contains some thousands of acres, and in the front is a high yew hedge, the highest in England. The late Earl (and the Countess Bathurst) were in St. Helena after the Boer War, where Lord Bathurst occupied an official position. Their ancestor, Earl Bathurst, was the Lord Chancellor of England at the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, and I was told he was responsible for the exile of Napoleon to St. Helena and to "Longwood." There are many Napoleonic relics at "Cirencester House." The Bathurst family portraits are by very celebrated artists. Lady Bathurst told me that she purposely put me in the room where one of my ancestors of some three hundred years back looked down on me from the wall.

It has always been a great joy to me to know my father's relatives. The name Bathurst has been used in my family in each generation since our emigrant ancestor, Launcelot Bathurst, came to Virginia. I had a brother, John Bathurst.

Extract from a letter from Countess Bathurst received April 20, 1948:

“Cranhams,
Cirencester

16-4-48

“Dear Mrs. Stirling:

“Many thanks for your interesting letter. I will try to answer your questions, but have no Peerage.

“My husband, Seymour Henry, 7th Earl Bathurst C.M.G. was born on the 21st of July, 1864. Myself, Lilius Margaret Frances Borthwick, was born October 13, 1871. We were married November 15, 1893. Our daughter, Lady Merial Olivia, was born September 3rd, 1894. Our elder son, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, was born August 3rd, 1895. Our second son, the Hon. William Ralph Seymour Bathurst, was born September 21st, 1904, and our third son, the Hon. Ralph Henry Bathurst was born September 26, 1905. My daughter’s eldest child, Lilius Graham, was born 1918, and her second daughter, Margaret, was born in 1920. Her eldest son, Ian, was born 1925, and the youngest, Robin, was born 1927.

“My brother-in-law to whom you wrote was Colonel, the Hon. Benjamin Bathurst, he married Ruby Churchill. He died last November. Perhaps my daughter-in-law may be able to give you further information.

“My Grandson comes of age next week and there is going to be a week of festivities to friends and tenants, but don’t suppose you will see anything about it in the papers.”

LETTER FROM LADY APSLEY

“Cirencester Park
Cirencester

April 25, 1948

“Dear Mrs. Stirling:

“The following are the particulars you want: Date of my birth April 29, 1895. Maiden name Violet Emily Mildred Meeking. Elder daughter of Captain Bertram Charles Spencer Meeking of Richinges Park, Bucks. (10th Royal Hussars; killed South African War 1900.) Mother’s maiden name—Violet Charlotte Fletcher of Saltoun Hall, Pencaitland, East Lothian, Scotland, (a descendant of King Robert the Bruce). My sons’ names:

“1. Henry Allen John, born May 1, 1927 (now Earl Bathurst).

“2. George Bertram, born March 12, 1929. Date of marriage (Lady Apsley’s) February 27, 1924. As regards copying Pope’s letter and the histories of the Bathurst family, you are very welcome, and if you want any further details please let me know. My father-in-law died suddenly in 1943 soon after Allen was killed. My elder son has just come; finished his time in the Army, the 10th Royal Hussars, and comes of age next Saturday.”

COMING OF AGE OF EARL BATHURST*

CIRENCESTER'S CONGRATULATIONS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT

Associated as the Bathurst family have ever been with the well-being of Cirencester and the advancement of the prosperity of its inhabitants, it was no matter for surprise that the happy event of last Saturday should have been anticipated with deep interest and unmixed satisfaction.

Evidence of this interest was forthcoming at the town meeting held on March 5, which decided quickly and unanimously to mark the occasion of Earl Bathurst's coming-of-age by the presentation to him of an illuminated address accompanied by some gift of a utilitarian nature. Further evidence was forthcoming in the entirely voluntary flow of contributions to the fund, and in the fact that, despite the inconvenient hour at which the ceremony was held, some 400 or so people found the time and opportunity to be present at the presentation ceremony last Saturday.

Punctually at noon Earl Bathurst was met at the steps of the Corn Hall by the High Steward (Mr. H. St. G. Rawlins), the High Bailiff (Captain A. W. Turner), the Mace Bearers (Mr. P. Cainey and Mr. George Bott), and High Constables (Mr. W. Morrison and Mr. J. Bradley), with whom was the Chairman of Cirencester Urban Council.

Earl Bathurst was escorted to the platform, where he had the further support of Canon R. H. Sutch, vicar of Cirencester, and the following members of the committee entrusted with the details of the presentation: Mrs. Berkeley Stephens, Lt.-Col. W. A. Chester-Master, Mr. T. C. Boulton, Mr. J. E. Gardner, and Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.

THE TOWN'S GOOD WISHES

Mr. H. St. G. Rawlins, opening the proceedings, said it appeared to him to be a very long time since he had been requested by the townspeople to call a town meeting to decide in what way they should mark Earl Bathurst's coming of age. At that meeting it was decided to present Earl Bathurst with an address conveying the townspeople's congratu-

*Quoted from the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard* for May 8, 1948.

lations and good wishes with a tangible token of those sentiments in the form of an article of everyday use. The meeting appointed a committee to carry out the details, and the ceremony about to take place was the outcome of that committee's efforts.

It was an outstanding event, because it was an occasion when they had the opportunity to pay tribute to the many good and kind acts which the Bathurst family had done for the town. It was also, as Councillor Berkeley would explain, a unique event.

He might have said something of Lord Bathurst's forbears and their wonderful record of public service, but in that he had been anticipated by the "Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard," which as they would all have seen, had the previous day dealt fully with that matter.

Mr. Rawlins concluded by asking Canon Sutch to tell at some greater length of the objects of that gathering.

TRADITION OF SERVICE

Canon Sutch said it was a privilege of which he was deeply sensitive to be allowed to offer to Lord Bathurst, on behalf of those there assembled, and others of the town, congratulations and good wishes on having come of age, for it was indeed an achievement to reach the ripe old age of twenty-one in these days.

In offering Lord Bathurst their good wishes they wished him not merely good health, long life, and prosperity, but that he might have the necessary gifts of wisdom and strength to carry out his responsibilities and—what they knew was his true desire—to fulfill the tradition of service set by his forbears.

He certainly came of sturdy stock, and the first Earl Bathurst certainly must have had an iron constitution. His contemporaries said of him that he was a prodigy who at eighty-eight was still riding his cob and drinking his port—something which in fact he had continued to do until within a couple of months of his death at the age of ninety-one.

If the present Earl could not follow his example—possibly by that time all cobs and port would be imported "for export only"—or achieve the eminence of the second Earl, who had become Lord Chancellor, he was sure most of them would be quite content if he followed in the steps of the seventh Earl, of whom it was recorded in the Parish Church that he had "assiduously sought to venerate the traditional virtues of his

ancestors, to conserve, and indeed add lustre to, the House and Estates which he likewise derived from them; and to his country, his neighbours and to his dependents, to do his duty.”

As his Vicar perhaps he ought to remind Lord Bathurst of the dire warning that was to be found in the title of the eighth Earl. His correct title was Henry, the eighth Earl Bathurst, but by a slip of punctuation he might easily become Henry the Eighth, Earl Bathurst. It was to be hoped that he would make sure the comma was put in the right place.

Canon Sutch concluded: That you have started in the right way is due in no small measure to the guidance and courageous example of your mother, and we cannot celebrate this great occasion without offering to Lady Apsley our congratulations and hope that you may long have her motherly comfort and counsel.

LUCK AND HAPPINESS

Lt.-Col. W. A. Chester-Master said in the short time at his disposal there was not much he could say that had not already been said. As one who had known the present Earl's father and grandfather, he could refer only to the wisdom, ability and dignity associated with them, and hope that he was expressing the wish of all present when he said they were all confident the present Earl would be able to produce those qualities and to add to them the ability to remain his own self. He was quite sure Earl Bathurst was capable not only of maintaining the tradition of his family but of being himself, which was what they wanted.

On behalf of the ordinary people of the town, he wished him the best of luck and happiness, and took the opportunity of expressing again their wish that Lady Apsley should remain with them. He hoped that Earl Bathurst would become more and more known to them as the years went on.

THE PRESENTATION

Mr. R. A. Berkeley, called upon to make the presentation, said they had met to wish God speed to a young man who had attained his majority. Coming-of-age happened to us all—other things, like measles, mumps or marriage, might be avoided, or at least their worst effects mitigated!

As the High Steward had said, it was a unique occasion, for it was the first time an Earl Bathurst had come of age. Previous holders of

CIRENCESTER PARK, CIRENCESTER, GLOS.

Telephone CIRENCESTER 412

Mr Charles E. Stirling.
530 Fifth Avenue
New York N.Y.

The Earl Bathurst

17/4/48.

Dear Mr Stirling

Thank you for your of 10/4/48.

My Grandfather the ex Earl Bathurst is now dead.
By all means copy from his books what you wish
according to the usual copying procedure. I do however
ask that any matter which you may care to use
will be accurately remembered.

Yours faithfully

Bathurst :

17/4/48.

The Earl Bathurst
Cirencester Park
Cirencester
Glos.



CIRENCESTER HOUSE,
CIRENCESTER.

Aug 3rd - 1903

Dear Miss Dainyerfield

I am glad to hear that you will be able to come to Cirencester next Friday as that day will suit us very well. Lady Ballantyne & I would be so glad if you would stay here with us instead of going to the Hotel in the Town - I

order your father & brother
and sister are with you
and we shall be very pleased
to find you them up as well.
Please let me know by which
train you will come: the
station is close to the house.

and if you could come in
time for luncheon we might
go for a drive in the Park

afterwards. and perhaps
on Saturday evening you
would like to drive over
to Lechlade. 12. miles off
where your ancestor Sir
Edward Bathurst used to
live and where several
members of his family are
buried.

yours very truly
Bathurst

then settled at Cranbrook, Kent.
His son another Lawrence was
father of the Lawrence you
mention as being father of Edward
Robert & John -
I shall be at Cirencester in August
& ~~September~~, and I hope if you
are travelling in that part of
the country you will let me
know in case you would like
to see my place.

Yours very truly

Bathurst

22, BRUTON STREET,
W.

June 5th 1903

Dear Miss Dangersfield.

I fear I have been a
very long time in writing
to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter, and in thanking
you for taking so much
trouble in telling me
all that you have found
out. It is most interesting
and the pedigree you give

seems to be quite clear and
as far as I know quite
correct. I am very glad that
I have been able to give you
the address of Judge Jones, and
so bear the means of your being
able to clear up the matter.
You ask in your letter if I
know any book in which the
Batterant country goes back
further than 1500. I fear it
does not, except very vaguely.

Burkes Peerage states that
the Batterants are stated to have
come into England in the time
of the Saxons. From a place
called Batters in the duchy
of Luxemburg (Germany). They
gained a settlement near Battle
in Sussex which they called
Batterhurst, which name became
contracted into Batterant.
Lawrence Batterant temp
Edward II, is supposed to have
been attainted and deprived
of his Sussex property, and

the title had succeeded to it later in life and their opinions, ideas, outlook on life, etc., had been very much more mature. Many had succeeded already in professional or political spheres. Today they had a young man with most of his life before him.

After quite a short experience with Lord Bathurst he believed him to have qualities of imagination, organisation, and a willingness to co-operate with others—qualities which, with the good humour which radiated from him, were bound to carry a man in whatever undertaking he embarked upon.

He thought, though, that first they should extend to Earl Bathurst their sympathy. With such a record of service on the part of his grandparents—so affectionately remembered in Cirencester—his late father, Lord Apsley, and his mother—who continually found fresh fields of endeavour in which to serve society—he had examples of devotion to self-imposed duties carried out in the teeth of difficulty. They must not expect too much, or expect it too soon.

Many of them could remember how the late Lord Apsley and Lady Apsley lived for some time in Australia in order to get the facts about living conditions there, and his Lordship, having finished his military service, no doubt would want to see things for himself.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Earl Bathurst, he believed, would be admitted to the House of Lords after the necessary preliminaries had been dealt with, and it might well be that he might wish to serve an apprenticeship first. Next year there would be an election for the Urban District Council and Earl Bathurst would be a very popular candidate. He considered there to be no better place to learn the ABC of local Government than a local council.

The principles were the same and, being free in Cirencester from any party politics, there was less distraction. He was sure everyone would be willing to help Earl Bathurst should he ever decide to make such a step and then, when at some later date, he gave a masterly exposition in the House of Lords, the greyheads in Cirencester would be able to rub their hands together and say "We taught him!"

Mr. Berkeley then handed to Earl Bathurst an illuminated address executed in the most approved style of the day and a hand-made solid silver engine turned cigarette box.

On the top of the cigarette box had been engraved Earl Bathurst's armorial bearings, while the inner surface of the lid bore the inscription: "Presented by the Townspeople of Cirencester to Henry Allen John Eighth Earl Bathurst on the occasion of his coming of age, 1st May 1948."

Accompanying these gifts was a leather bound book containing the names of 300 odd subscribers.

THE ADDRESS

The address—which Mr. Berkeley read—was in the following terms: To the Right Honourable Henry Allen John, Eighth Earl Bathurst: WE, the Inhabitants of Cirencester in public meeting assembled, desire to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations on your Coming of Age.

The connection of your Lordship's Family with the Town of Cirencester has existed for over Two Hundred and Fifty years, during which long period the lives of the successive Earls Bathurst have shown an unbroken and unblemished record of valuable service to our Town, our County, and, in high office, to the State.

In particular are we conscious that in your Forbears our Town and its People have had the foremost champions of their rights and most active promoters of their welfare.

By the untimely death of your gallant Father in the service of his Country you have been called at an early age to a position of great responsibility, but we are confident that, inheriting as you do such high ideals of service, you will perform the many duties imposed upon you in a manner which will enhance the illustrious name you bear.

We ask your acceptance of a small Gift in grateful remembrance of the kindly and beneficent relations which have always existed between your Family and our old Town, and in the hope that under the blessing of God, you may be spared to enjoy a long and happy life and command the same respect and affection that has been accorded to your honoured Family in the past.

Signed this First day of May in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Eight on behalf of the Inhabitants of Cirencester.

R. A. BERKELEY,
Chairman of Cirencester Urban District Council.

H. ST. G. RAWLINS,
High Steward.

LORD BATHURST'S REPLY

Earl Bathurst, having expressed his very sincere thanks for the gifts, said he felt very much a stranger as, having discovered that, of the three years that the Park had been his home, he had lived in Cirencester only seven and a half months. He wished he knew more of the people, even though as he looked around the hall he could see many faces that he seemed to have known for a long time. He was terribly glad to be home again and to be given the opportunity of getting to know more of the people in the town.

The Bathurst family and Cirencester had existed together for seven generations and they had lived for and with each other. It was his intention that the eighth generation should do the same. Cirencester and the Bathurst estates would prosper and were progressing together. A new housing estate was being built by Cirencester, and, by looking at Hailey and Overly Woods—both totally destroyed by war—people could see that the Bathurst Estates, too, were trying to re-habilitate themselves.

“Let us be careful with all these modern and new ideas,” said Earl Bathurst. “In Cirencester we have traditions which go back to times when there was no ‘New Look’ and people hardly knew how to write. We have trades and customs and methods which we have found to work extremely well in Cirencester, and we must get hold of everything new and, if useful, combine it with traditions of the past. Let us be careful before sweeping everything away.”

SYMBOL OF THE FUTURE

He hoped to be living in Cirencester for some time to come, and he could promise that, whatever he did, he would do his best for the town and for those who lived and worked in it.

The scroll and cigarette case he had received were a symbol of the future. He believed in the future—it was no use looking back—and they would progress carefully, the past and the future together.

Mr. J. E. Gardner, on behalf of the town, expressed thanks to the High Steward for convening the town meeting and for arranging that ceremony, and at his call three hearty cheers were given for Earl Bathurst.

Earl Bathurst was then escorted by the High Steward, High Bailiff, Mace Bearers and Constables to the Corn Hall steps, whence, carrying his parcels, he left to keep another of the day's appointments.

A TRIBUTE TO A CRAFTSMAN

It is impossible, for technical reasons, to indicate in a newspaper illustration even a tithe of the charm and dainty grace which characterised the Illuminated Address presented to Earl Bathurst by the townspeople of Cirenceser last Saturday.

So often an "illuminated address" is but a decorated circular of explanation purchased with the odd money remaining when the cost of the main gift has been defrayed. And rightly is this so when "the gift is the thing."

In the present case, however, when the occasion commemorated was a coming of age and the existing relations were such as have always existed between the House of Bathurst and the Town of Cirencester, it was felt that the relative importance of gift and address was "the thing," and not any gift, however costly, which might accompany it.

Hence, when the work was entrusted to this office, first care was to seek out the foremost exponent of the art of illumination in this country and, in a personal interview, obtain his advice as to format and so forth, give him precise instructions, and await the result. The outcome was a piece of work of great delicacy and extreme loveliness, exceeding all expectations. The address has a cover of blue crushed leather, the front bearing the initial B surrounded by an Earl's coronet blocked in gold leaf.

THE GIFTS ON VIEW

So few of the subscribers to the gift had had an opportunity to see either the address or the accompanying cigarette box that Mr. Berkeley, in making the presentation, suggested that his Lordship might be willing to place them open to public view for a few days so that they might be examined at leisure. To this course Earl Bathurst willingly consented, and from tomorrow (Saturday) to the end of the week the address and cigarette box presented to him by the inhabitants of the town will be on view in the Bingham Library in the locked and illuminated showcase in which was displayed the Cartularium of Ciceter Abbey recently purchased by Lord Vestey.

Lord Bathurst has consented to the display of the other gifts received by him from the tenant farmers, town tenants, country tenants, and estate staff, which will be on view at the same time and place.

A LINK WITH THE PAST

Very pleasing was the touch of ancient ritual associated with the Cirencester presentation. Not only, as in olden time, did the inhabitants request the High Steward of the Manor to convene a town meeting, but on the day of the presentation an escort from the Corn Hall steps to the stage was provided for Earl Bathurst by officers of the old Manorial Court: the High Steward, High Bailiff, Mace Bearers and High Constables, the last named with their highly decorated staves bearing the date 1760.

The old Manorial Court functioned until comparatively recent times, and well within the last century there were meetings of the old Court Leet, which, though long bereft of power, annually and with much circumstance appointed its officers, among them Ale Tasters, who at meetings of the Court did, very seriously, "true presentment make" concerning the quality of the ale served in Ciceter's licensed houses, and were not slow to name those where they considered improvement might be effected.

A KIPLING REMINDER

For reasons which friends will understand, I must confess to a fondness for perfect ritual, which lends no little pleasure to these ancient survivals.

I feel, too, in this matter, a kinship with Kipling's Regimental Chaplain of Sikhs ("In the Presence"), who—his men having come well and cleanly one of a matter of some importance—exclaimed: "Correct! Correct! Correct! In an evil age it is good to hear such things, and there is certainly no doubt that this is a very evil age."

"MR. AND MRS. JAMES"

Incidentally, one of last Saturday's Mace Bearers was Mr. George Bott, whose name and identity were assumed by the late Lord Apsley when, as Private Parliamentary Secretary to the then Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, he went to Australia to investigate on the spot the truth of complaints raised in the House

of Commons as to the treatment accorded to emigrants to the Commonwealth.

For eight months—first as George Bott, a single man, and later, in another part of the Commonwealth, with Lady Apsley as “Mr. and Mrs. James”—Lord Apsley lived and worked as a single and as a married settler.

Lord and Lady Apsley recorded their experiences in “The Amateur Settlers,” which I now find more interesting than on its first appearance.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

By his open and positive manner of speech, his frank declaration of future policy, his modern outlook and his desire to make the Bathurst Estate a model estate, Lord Bathurst left a distinctly favourable impression upon his hearers last Saturday.

I was interested in references to the survival of the Landlord and Tenant system, which recalled a gathering of agriculturists at Fairford, at which this system received warm commendation from all parts of the room as the best system in existence and that most favourable to all concerned, and in particular to the tenants.

Apparently the Bathurst tenants are of the same opinion.

COMING OF AGE CELEBRATIONS

FESTIVITIES AT CIRENCESTER PARK

Home celebrations of Earl Bathurst's coming of age commenced on Thursday of last week, when a company of about three hundred accepted Lady Apsley's invitation to a dance at Cirencester Park.

The guests—comprising many leading townsfolk and residents of the district, members and officers of the Urban and Rural District Councils, neighbouring clergy, heads of schools and others—were received and welcomed by Earl Bathurst and Lady Apsley.

Dancing—beginning at nine o'clock and maintained with zest til the early hours of Friday—took place in the Drawing Room, music being played by Tommy Kingsman's band.

Earl Bathurst and his brother, the Hon. George Bathurst, wore the blue undress of the 10th (Royal) Hussars, and the general evenness of male attire was further relieved by a sprinkling of hunting "pink."

A double marquee running the full length of the Drawing Room and its annexe had been erected on the Terrace and, provided with a floor of wood and charmingly decorated and lighted, was utilised as a buffet.

Midway through the dance an exceedingly clever and humorous cabaret entertainment was given by Peter Kavanagh, whose voice is well known to radio listeners. His impersonations of familiar BBC entertainers, particularly those of the Itma programmes, and of outstanding personalities in political and military circles were a sheer joy.

Dancing was resumed to conclude a function which was enjoyed in its every moment.

VISIT OF PRINCESS MARGARET

H.R.H. Princess Margaret attended a dance at Cirencester Park on Friday night given for Members of the Hunt and a number of young friends, the company numbering between 200 and 250.

Rumours of the Princess's intention to be present had been current for some days, and by eight o'clock, the expected time of her arrival, a company estimated at about 200 had assembled near the entrance to Cirencester Park to greet Her Royal Highness. Immediately following the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, with whom she was staying at Bad-

minton in preparation for her visit to Bath next morning, the Princess smilingly acknowledged the cheers which the crowds accorded her.

Amongst those present in addition to Princess Margaret and the Duke of Beaufort was Admiral Sir James Somerville.

Members of the family included Lady Somers, Major the Hon. W. R. S. Bathurst and Mrs. Bathurst, and Mr. Ian and Mr. Robin Graham, sons of the late Lady Meriel Graham.

Earl St Aldwyn was also present with his fiancée the Hon. Mrs. Smyley.

Hunt coats and decorations made a very colourful scene. Earl Bathurst wore his V.W.H. Hunt coat, his brother, 2nd/Lieut. the Hon. George Bathurst, being again in the undress blue of the 10th (Royal) Hussars.

Lady Apsley wore a gown of blue sequin and net.

During the evening the health of Earl Bathurst was proposed by Sir Frederick Cripps, chairman of the Hunt Committee. In his response Earl Bathurst said now that he was out of the Army he hoped to live in his home and to get to know the place and the people much better.

From the Members of the Hunt Lord Bathurst received a present comprising a saddle, bridles, horse blankets and stable buckets with an inscribed hunting horn.

Dancing, to Tommy Kingsman's band, continued till 5 a.m.

In an interval Chick Fowler (Glasterhur Jarge) gave some of his amusing sketches in the Gloucestershire dialect.

The Queen Anne monument in the Deer Park was floodlighted in honour of Princess Margaret's visit.

LUNCHEON TO TENANT FARMERS

Immediately following the ceremony in the Corn Hall—reported in page 5—Earl Bathurst presided at a luncheon given at Cirencester Park to tenant farmers on the estate and their wives and families.

The farmers presented Earl Bathurst with a beautiful silver cigar box bearing his coat of arms, while on the inside of the lid were inscribed the names of all the subscribers to the gift.

The presentation was made by Mr. Frederick Chamberlain, of Sapper-ton, the oldest tenant on the estate, who has been a tenant for 46 years.

Mr. G. B. Young, proposing the health of Earl Bathurst, said the work of organising that presentation had been made extremely easy by the full support given by his fellow tenants.

There were many estates in England on richer soil, but very few more bountifully endowed with natural beauty, or less spoilt by so-called progress than the property to which Earl Bathurst, whom they welcomed as their landlord, now succeeded.

Times were changing and it would appear to be the aim of politicians to wipe out all large estates. He trusted that the Bathurst Estate, under his Lordship's guidance, might go from strength to strength so that it might be an example of all that was best in country life when nature forced mankind to return to sanity.

Lady Apsley had set up a scheme for the training of forest workers, and he would like to suggest that Earl Bathurst might well consider the extension of this scheme to the training of agricultural craftsmen, who were fast disappearing. Such work could afford a lot of satisfaction and was a crying need of the times.

The day could not help being tinged with some sadness for Lord Bathurst and Lady Apsley by the fact that Lord Apsley had not been spared to share in the rejoicing of that celebration of his oldest son. He, too, would have made a worthy successor to the Earls of that House.

They looked forward to the future of Earl Bathurst with great interest, and hoped it would not be long before they joined with him in further celebrations. They wished him health, long life and happiness, and many happy returns of the day.

LORD BATHURST'S REPLY

Replying to the toast, *Earl Bathurst* first expressed his deepest thanks for the gift he had received.

He welcomed the farmers and voiced his regret that until now he had been very much an "absentee landlord." He hoped in the future, however, to get to know them very much better.

Although everything seemed to be against one these days, they had managed to do something on the estate during the past three years. Considerable areas of fencing had been done and a lot of repairs to farm buildings, in respect of which they were still trying to catch up with last year's gale damage. Roads, woodlands, and so forth had been maintained and enormous areas planted in Hailey and Oakley Woods.

They could safely say they had managed to achieve something, though there was an awful lot waiting to be done, which would be attended to as quickly as possible. For the work that had been done he had to thank

the Trustees and Captain Turner and the various heads of departments on the estate who had done the jobs.

It was his intention to make the Bathurst Estate a model one—an example of what an estate should be. He did not want a mere utilitarian machine.

“We believe that we can have work, pleasure and beauty going on side by side. We have the foxhounds—still a flourishing industry on the Bathurst Estate—and by your courtesy and interest you can help to keep going such institutions as foxhunting, shooting and cricket. I hope it will be kept going for a long time yet,” concluded Earl Bathurst, proposing the toast of “Fox Hunting.”

Mr. A. V. Arkell expressed thanks on behalf of the tenants to Lady Apsley and Earl Bathurst for the luncheon to which the company had been entertained.

Professor R. Boutflour said he considered the estate to be a credit to its owner, and he was certain its tradition would be maintained.

FURTHER PRESENTATIONS

For Saturday afternoon a party for the wives and families of Estate Employees, the smaller tenants of the Bathurst Estate, and others to the number of about 400 had been arranged. Unfortunately, heavy rain persisted throughout the afternoon, this necessitating the abandonment of the sports for all ages and a hasty rearrangement of the programme.

After a capital sit-down tea, the size of the company severely taxing the capacity of the large marquee, the party were entertained by a clever magician and a Punch and Judy show on somewhat “different” lines.

At intervals there took place a series of presentations to Earl Bathurst.

The first of these was made, on behalf of the Town Tenants, by Mr. Alfred Stradling, the oldest Tenant on the Estate, who gracefully asked Lord Bathurst’s acceptance of a pair of easy chairs.

Earl Bathurst, tendering his grateful thanks to the donors, said the chairs would grace his study, which at that moment was devoid of chairs.

THE RECTOR OF SAPPERTON’S ADDRESS

In a later interval the Rev. A. Ruck, rector of Sapperton, said:

I have been given the honour and privilege of making a presentation this afternoon on behalf of the tenants in the four parishes of Coates,

North Cerney, Siddington, and Sapperton with Frampton Mansell, and it gives me very great pleasure to do so.

I must confess that I am something of a gate-crasher this afternoon, because I am neither a tenant, nor a farmer, nor a huntsman, but yet I am the incumbent of a parish which has been intimately and happily connected with the Bathurst family, for well over 200 years—since the reign of Queen Anne.

I was looking at the old parish records the other day, and I see that one of your ancestors, the youngest son of the first Earl, was made Rector of Sapperton in 1754, when his father was patron of the living.

He was an unusual man in many ways, but perhaps the most striking thing about him was that he chose to live in the parish.

So many of the country clergy of those days, if they happened to be men of means—as some of them were then—were “non-residents.” They paid someone else to do their job, and went off and lived elsewhere.

But your ancestor was of a very different type from that. He wanted to do the work himself, instead of merely leaving it to someone else to do. It is quite obvious that he was a man of integrity and character, with a high sense of vocation and duty.

And I think we can see some of those same qualities in his kinsman today. There is certainly the same sense of duty, coupled with a very natural friendliness, a willingness to face responsibility, and plenty of high spirits and energy.

Your ancestors had the wisdom to choose this lovely part of Gloucestershire in which to live, and they made it even more beautiful by what they planted and planned and built.

You, Sir, had the good taste and good fortune to be born on May 1st, a day which has always been connected with some of the oldest and happiest traditions of the English countryside. May Day has always been linked in my own mind with dancing round a Maypole on the Village Green, and with getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning, in bitter weather, to hear the May Day Carol sung from the top of the Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford—a college which has long been associated with your family.

You, Sir, did your dancing last night, and the night before, but not round a Maypole!—and we hope you were not forced to get up at 5 o'clock this morning, though I feel certain you would have been quite equal to it if necessary! You have had the kindness to welcome us all

here, as such a large family, to join you in your celebrations and rejoicings. We are most grateful to you and Lady Apsley for all your kindness and hospitality. And it has been very good to see Lady Bathurst and other members of the family here as well.

May I mention just one tiny local thing before I end, if the other villages will forgive me for mentioning it. When we collected in our own village for this small presentation every household contributed something, willingly and gladly. Not one single house wished to be left out. And so, if there are any days when you feel tempted to get depressed—and we trust they will be very few—we hope that this tiny incident will cheer you in your responsibilities.

On behalf of the tenants in the four country parishes we ask you to accept this old silver inkstand, inscribed with your family arms. It comes with our very best wishes for your happiness, both material and spiritual, in the future, and we assure you of our loyalty, our affection and our goodwill.

Mr. Ruck then handed to Lord Bathurst a handsome silver inkstand, the lids of the two ink containers each bearing the Earl's coat of arms, while between the two was an inscription recording the day and occasion.

Earl Bathurst, having expressed his thanks for the gift and its inscriptions, said:

I know you are aware how proud we are of the villages on our estate and the cottages in them. It is difficult to get things done at present, but I can promise you that, as soon as we can get round to it, improvements will be made and electric light and other essentials will be installed, which today are not possible. The cottages look lovely, but they are very old, but we do not want to destroy that loveliness in making our improvements.

FROM THE ESTATE STAFF

At a later stage, Captain A. W. Turner said they had come to a more domestic part of the programme—a present to his Lordship from the Estate Staff. With him he had the heads of departments representing the works yard, farm, woods, gardens, kennels, and the household staff, all of whom had contributed to the gift—a pigskin blotter and pigskin Visitors' book.

He hoped these would last many years and serve to remind his Lordship of that great occasion and as a token of their good will and loyalty to him.

Times were changing: agricultural estates were being broken up. Many people might think that a good thing; but many more, of whom he was one, deplored the passing of the landlord and tenant system, with its close touch and concern for the well-being of tenants and employees.

It was all the more gratifying, therefore, to feel that there was still a Bathurst living at Cirencester Park, and long might he continue to do so and to enjoy his inheritance.

In the Visitors' book there was already one name, that of Princess Margaret. He was sure that his Lordship would allow that to be displayed at the supper to be given to the Estate Staff on Wednesday, so that all who contributed might see it.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

Acknowledging the gifts—which had been hand-made to order and were tooled in gold—Lord Bathurst said: Thank you for these two lovely presents from all working on the estate. Just now the number is about 70 or 75, but in the future I hope it will go up more and more.

Captain Turner has referred to the Landlord and Tenant system. That is something worth saving. I believe that here on the Bathurst estate, both in town and country, our system of Landlord and Tenant has worked and is working.

In front of you, you see the head of departments who actually get things done and do the work that is necessary on houses, farms, woods, and whatever the different heads do. They have very expert jobs to do, and each is a specialist, not merely in one trade but in many. They are pretty good at putting up tents and installing electric lights, and passing out smoke—just about everything.

I do appreciate this wonderful present very much, and I promise that in whatever I shall do, I shall do my very best to keep the Bathurst estate as it is now and maintain the traditions of seven generations.

As the afternoon party dispersed—having first been afforded the opportunity to drink to the health of Earl Bathurst—the bells of the Parish Church were heard in a quarter peal of Grandsire Triples (1,260 changes), rung in honour of the occasion in 55 minutes by the following: Cpl. R. J. Wallis treble, F. J. Lewis (conductor) 2, Rev. T. P.

Hearn 3, V. R. Williams 4, J. Hope 5, H. L. Cooke 6, F. J. Lewis jun. 7, R. R. Wallis tenor.

THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY

It had been arranged that the day should close with a bonfire and display of fireworks, for which some 4,000 invitations had been issued, but the state of the weather absolutely forbade giving effect to this intention.

Indefinite postponement was impossible and, the day having been fine, the display was given on Sunday evening. The news had been well circulated and by dusk a large company, to be numbered in thousands, had assembled in the Home Park, where for some time Cirencester Silver Band had been playing. Parties from the "Bathurst Villages" were brought in and returned to their homes by a fleet of coaches.

The display was on a lavish scale and crowded a full half-hour, concluding with a pyrotechnic portrait of Earl Bathurst, which evoked loud cheers and applause.

In the afternoon—having attended morning service at Sapperton church—Lord Bathurst led his Estate cricket team, which included his brother, and gained a narrow victory over Sapperton, the teams being entertained to tea in the Pavilion.

The celebrations concluded on Wednesday evening, when the Employees to the number of about 100 were entertained to supper in the marquee, Lord Bathurst and Lady Apsley returning from London in order to be present.

An exhibition of magical illusions was given by Mr. George Sylvestre, which was followed by a capital smoking concert.

All the arrangements for the celebrations were entrusted to local firms.

No 145

Ballurst Daingerfield of the Parish of *Fredericksburgh* in *Virginia*
but at present of the Parish of Liverpool, Mariner
and *Elizabeth Kay*

of the *Parish of Liverpool, a minor* were Married

in **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, in LIVERPOOL,** by *Licence*

~~on the~~ *this Seventeenth* Day of *March* in the Year of our

Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five.

By me, *R. H. Roughsedge, Lecturer*

This Marriage was solemnized between us,
in Presence of Hugh Currie, Joseph Bryan, { Ballurst Daingerfield
James Currie, Ann Currie { Elizabeth Kay

I certify the above is a true copy, taken from the Register of Marriages in the
Church of Saint George in the Parish of Liverpool in the County of Lancashire
this Eighteenth day of August in the year One Thousand
Nine Hundred and Three. *ppos A. West, Rector.*
ians

DAINGERFIELD AND BATHURST

Lancelot Bathurst married —————

His daughter, Elizabeth Bathurst married (1) ————— Tomlin; married (2) William Daingerfield. Among their children, by the latter marriage, was a son, Edwin Daingerfield, who married Mary Bathurst.

William Daingerfield of "Belvidera" married Sarah Taliaferro and had a son:

Bathurst Daingerfield, who married Elizabeth Lonsdale Kay, sometimes called Eliza Kay, of the Lonsdale and Greenhalgh families of England. (See chart). Bathurst Daingerfield was born May 13, 1768, at "Belvidera," Spottsylvania County, Virginia, near the Estate of General George Washington; he died in Alexandria, Virginia, February 22, 1857. Elizabeth Lonsdale Kay was born in Liverpool, England, in 1777 and died in Alexandria, Virginia. (See Cemetery Records). They were married in Liverpool, England, March 17, 1795, and a copy of their marriage certificate appears in this book. They had a son:

John Bathurst Daingerfield, born October 8, 1815, died January 22, 1881. He married Rebecca Holmes Fowle, widow of John Grew, of Boston, Mass. Rebecca Grew had one daughter by her first marriage, Rebecca Wainwright Grew, who married Anson G. Phelps Dodge of New York. Son, Reverend Anson G. Phelps Dodge, Jr., who married twice; first his cousin who died in India without issue; second Anna Gould, by whom he had a son, Anson G. Phelps Dodge, 3rd, who was killed in an accident. (See Grew papers). The youngest child of John Bathurst Daingerfield and Rebecca Holmes Fowle was my Father.

Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, born November 5, 1847, died October 14, 1925; married Sarah Vowell Smith, born March 23, 1853, died May 16, 1906, daughter of Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith and Sarah

Gosnell Vowell of Alexandria, Virginia. They had: Sarah Vowell Daingerfield (of whom below); Mary Helen Daingerfield, unmarried; Francis Lee Daingerfield; John Bathurst Daingerfield, and Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield; all sons deceased.

Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, born July 18, 1876, married Charles Goldsborough Stirling of "Montrose," near Baltimore, Maryland, who died July 22, 1922; son of Archibald Stirling and his wife, Anne Steele Lloyd. No issue.

CEMETERIES

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

Lot of:

Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield—B. Nov. 5, 1847, D. Oct. 14, 1925.

Husband of

Sarah Vowell Smith—B. March 23, 1853, D. May 16, 1906.

Parents of:

Francis Lee Daingerfield, born July 16, 1886, D. Aug. 8, 1927.

Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, B. May 1, 1887, D. July 1, 1888.

John Bathurst Daingerfield—D. in infancy.

PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

Lot of:

Francis Lee Smith—B. Nov. 25, 1808, D. May 10, 1877.

Husband of:

Sarah Gosnell Vowell, B. Oct. 6, 1813, D. May 16, 1902 (daughter of John Cripps Vowell of London, England and Mary Jacquelin Smith).

Parents of:

Margaret Vowell Smith, B. Mar. 2, 1839, D. March 18, 1926.

Clifton Hewitt Smith, B. Aug. 19, 1841, D.

Francis Lee Smith, Jr., B. Oct. 6, 1845, D. Aug. 25, 1916.

John Jacquelin Smith, B. Oct. 22, 1837, D. Feb. 19, 1895.

Courtland Hawkins Smith, B. Aug. 29, 1850, D. July 26, 1892.

Mary Jacquelin, B. Oct. 4, 1843, D. Sept. 7, 1884.

John Cripps Vowell of London, England. B. London Aug. 12, 1767, (Married Mary Jacquelin Smith), D. Alexandria, Virginia, Dec. 9, 1852. Parents of Mrs. Francis Lee Smith and Margaret Boyd Vowell. B. ———, D. (Mrs. Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, Sr.)

“Monsieur Henri”
HENRI DE LA ROCHE JACQUELEIN



LAROCHEJACQUELIN

JACQUELIN

THE COMTESSE DE LOISNE, one of our Jacquelin relatives in Paris, wrote me in 1947 that our Chateau, in Vendée, with all its "Souvenirs" was bombed to the ground—"All is ruined." She was very "Triste." I last saw my Cousin in Paris, when I left, just before the Great World War II had started. This was in June, 1939. Powder was then in the air, but when she so sadly asked me if I thought there would be war, I had not the courage to say "Yes." We have other relatives in Paris and she has always urged me to get in touch with them. They are the old, old Régime.

Her home is replete with portraits, "Souvenirs" (as they call many of the relics) and Romance, and Memories of a Glorious Past. The Marquis and Marquise de Laroche Jacquelin, her direct ancestors, were incarcerated in the Tuileries when it also imprisoned King Louis and Queen Marie Antoinette, before they went to the Guillotine. The Marquis and Marquise de Larochejacquelin were fortunate enough to escape the Guillotine. Their "Memoirs" may be bought in Paris. Letters from Madame Sophie, I also saw, and hundreds of other things.

The Comtesse de Loisne wrote me that her family papers agree entirely with mine, stating that a younger Brother of the Marquis de Larochejacquelin, a "Cadet," as they called them, went to America.

John or Jean Jacquelin, left France in 16— and settled in Kent, England—his son, Edward Jacquelin, born in England 1668, was the son of Jean Jacquelin and his wife, Elizabeth Craddock, or Carradock—my Aunt's book says her name was Cary—of Kent County, England. He emigrated to Virginia, and was a man respected by all and of great prominence. He married in 17— Martha Cary. Their daughter, Mary Jacquelin, married John Smith. Their son, Augustine Smith, married Margaret Boyd. Their daughter, Mary Jacquelin Smith, married my Great Grandfather, John Cripps Vowell of London, England, and Alexandria, Virginia. Their daughter, my Grandmother, Sarah Gosnell Vowell, married my Grandfather, Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith of Alexandria, Virginia. Their daughter, my Plantagenet Mother, Sarah Vowell

Le nom complet de Larochejacquelin est:
 du Vergier de Larochejacquelin - Seul le nom
 de Larochejacquelin était employé.

I Henri-Louis du VERGIER marquis de LAROCHEJACQUELEIN
 maréchal de camp sous Louis XVI.
 Décédé à Kingstown - Jamaïque le 6 septembre 1802
 épouse: Constance-Louise de CAUMONT-D'ADE
 dont il eut

II Henri-Louis - Auguste - Constance - Anne - Louise - Lucie
 E. Henri du Vergier
 de Vendée
 fusillé comme espion
 pendant la Malherbe en 1815
 Louis de Vergier marquis de Larochejacquelin
 épouse Victoire de DONISSAN-CITRAN dont il eut

III Henri marquis de Larochejacquelin Sénateur et pair de France Julie Marie Maximilienne
 Julie épouse en 1832
 le marquis Charles Albert de MALET - descendant d'un
 Malet qui fut compagnon de Guillaume le Conquérant dans la
 conquête de l'Angleterre - dont il eut

IV Marie de MALET qui épouse le 15 octobre 1860
 Jean Marie Baron de BRANDOIS d'une vieille famille
 de barons féodaux de Venise - remontant à l'an 800
 dont il eut: Irène - Marie - Olivier

V

Marie de BRANDOIS épouse le 30 avril 1883

Auguste. Comte MENCHE de LOISNE
 d'une ancienne famille d'Artois (qui a donné un gouverneur
 d'Aragon et de Castille qui épousa une fille du Marquis de Cambronne
 ministre du roi Joseph II - (frère de Napoléon I^{er}) - roi d'Espagne)

Dont il eut :

VI

Henri - Pierre -
 fus à Tahure
 en 1915

Yvonne
 morte à 2 ans
 au château de Beaulieu (T^{de}C)

Henri C^{te} MENCHE de LOISNE épouse le 27 janvier 1913

Thérèse Anne Marie Espivent de la Villesboisnet de la
 Privalaye - fille du Marquis de la Privalaye (lequel
 descend de l'Amiral de la Privalaye qui commandait la
 flotte de Brest sous Louis XVI) Dont il eut :

Irène ^{née au château de Fontenay le 11 Nov 1913}

Irène MENCHE de LOISNE épouse
 le 5 oct 1935 Amaury de JACQUELOT
 de CHANTEMERLE de VILLETTE
 (Vicomte de Villetta) Dont elle eut :

Chantal née au château de Montrifant
 le 18 décembre 1936

Arnaud née au château de Montrifant
 le 18 décembre 1938 Décédée
 le 13 avril 1939

Odile née à Montrifant le 29
 septembre 1941

Agnes née au ch^{de} Montrifant le
 26 septembre 1944

Pierre Charles

Pierre Charles MENCHE de LOISNE
 né au château de la Privalaye le
 8 octobre 1917 épouse

Françoise de ROMANET de BAULNE
 d'une ancienne famille remontant au 12^{ème} siècle
 petite fille du Marquis d'Orsmicelles de
 Fouquieres Dont il eut :

Marie Joséphe née au ch^{de} Fontenay le 29
 septembre 1943

Michel né - - - - le 11 Jllt 1945

Blandine née - - - - le 7 août 1946

Jean Eudes né - - - - le 15 Fév 1948

Smith, married my Father, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield of Alexandria, Virginia.

I, Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, married Charles Goldsborough Stirling, son of Anne Steele Lloyd and Archibald Stirling, of "Montrose," near Baltimore, Maryland. No issue.

I presented to the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities my quilt which I inherited from Mary Jacquelin, and which was always kept wrapped in an old linen towel, marked "J. C. Vowell, 183—." John Cripps Vowell was the Father of my Grandmother Smith. Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith was her husband. This old quilt was in perfect condition. Its silk and colors still bright and beautiful. It now hangs in its own special case at Jamestown, Virginia, in the exhibit of the Society named above.

The portraits of Mary Jacquelin's parents, two sisters and two brothers are in the Museum of Fine Arts, in Richmond, Virginia. Mary Jacquelin married John Smith of "Shooters Hill," a member of the House of Burgesses, and son of Augustine Smith, one of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," Nov. 17, 1737, at Jamestown, Virginia.

Henri de Larochejacquelin was the Great Chieftain of La Vendée, France, in the time of the Wars of 1790. After the death of his Father in battle, he was urged by the people to become their leader. This boy of 19 thought himself too young and inexperienced for such a high position, but upon the insistence of the people he became their leader and was killed in battle at the age of 25. It is said that his grave is unmarked, but that the people of Vendée always touch their hats when his name is mentioned, and are very proud of anyone who served under "Monsieur Henri."

He spoke as follows when he took charge of the Armies: "My friends, if my Father were here, you would justly have confidence in him—as for me, I am a child in experience, in courage. I shall, and will, show myself worthy to command you. If I go forward, follow me; if I draw back, kill me; if I am slain, avenge me."

General de Larochejacquelin was one of the greatest patriots of France. He was only twenty-five years of age when killed under a flag of truce. He was receiving the surrender of enemy troops, and as the weapon of surrender was handed to him by an officer of the vanquished enemy, the officer pulled the trigger and blew General de la Roche Jacquelin to pieces. Napoleon Bonaparte said, "If he had lived,

he would have been the greatest General that France has ever known." His memory is revered today by the man on the street as well as by those in the highest walks of life.

I once had two experiences which will illustrate it. There was an old bootmaker in a little built-in shelter on the side of a house on one of the side streets of Paris to whom I took an old pair of shoes for repair. When I called for them, this little old man and I talked about his beloved France. When I told him that I was a relative of General de la Roche Jacquelin, he kissed my hands, went into ecstasy, and in his excitable, interesting French manner, full of gesture, he told me of my wonderful blood and kissed my hands. The second incident was when I was being entertained for tea in a Paris drawing room. As I was sitting quietly talking with some friends, a French officer had been conversing with my hostess across the room, when suddenly he arose from his chair, walked across the room, knelt in front of me, and kissed both of my hands, murmuring about the same words that my little bootmaker had said.

The following letter, translated from the French, is from my Cousin, Comte de Loisne; the present generation:

Fontenay le Vicomte
Par Mennecy
Seine et Oise, France

April 18th., 1948

Madame et Chere Cousine:

It will be with great pleasure that we will receive you in our Chateau de Fontenay le Vicomte. You will see many souvenirs of the La Roche-jacquelain and interesting books.

The furnishings amazed the officers of your Army, whom I received here, at the time of their passage in August, 1944, for the Battle of Corbeil. They could not understand that the latest pieces were at least 100 years old, with few exceptions—as in America they like new and practical things.

Here is the information that I can give you about the lineage of Larochejacquelain:

My Mother was

Anne Marie de Malet wife of Jean Baron de Brandois.

Anne Marie de Malet was a daughter of *Albert Marquis de Malet* and of *Marie Julie de la Rochejacquelain*.

Marie Julie de la Rochejacquelain was a daughter of *Louis Marquis de la Rochejacquelain*—who had married *Victoire de Douissau*—daughter of *Marquis de Douissau*. This *Victoire de Douissau* wrote the history of the Wars of the Vendée.

Louis de Larochejacquelain was killed in the Battle of the Mathes in 1815, at the time of the revolt of the Vendéens against Napoleon during the 100 days.

Napoleon had been banished to the Ile of Elba, had escaped, and had returned to take Rule in France. This lasted 3 months—but our grandfather, General of the Vendéens Army, lost his life.

The father of *Louis de la Rochejacquelain* was:

Henry Louis du Vergier—Marquis de la Rochejacquelain—who had married *Constance Lucie de Caumont d'Ade*. The history of his life during the French Revolution is very sad. He lived in the Chateau de la Durbelière in Vendée and was general of the Vendéens Army. His children were—

Henri—The hero of the Vendée Wars—killed at 20 years old. A General of the Vendéen Army, by a republican soldier, to whom he was bringing aid, and who was committed a prisoner.

Louis—our Great-Grandfather—killed in the Battle of Mathes.

Auguste—General under Louis 18th—was obliged to serve Napoleon—was wounded in Russia, in the Battle of Moskowa. Married a La Fremouille—descendant of a companion of Joan of Arc, during the War of 100 years.

Daughters—

Constance—Anne—Louise and Lucie.

Constance—married the Chevalier Jacques de Guarry who was also a General in the Vendéen Army.

Anne and Louise—did not marry—I have no information about *Lucie*.

I shall now tell you what happened to the family of the Marquis Henri Louis de la Rochejacquelain—during the French Revolution—from what I could find.

Our Chateau in Artois, Beaulieu—suffered a great deal during the German occupation—The greatest part of the furniture broken, the chateau greatly damaged, the library in a frightful condition.

However, I recovered and reclassified lots of things—(at last, we start to become accustomed to this—as it has happened twice in 25 years). I did not find the complete genealogy of the Larochejacquelines—I, therefore, cannot tell you exactly from which Larochejacquelines you are descended.

To be well-informed on this point, I wrote to my uncle D'Arland de St. Gaul who was an heir of the last LaRochejacquelin. He has all the documents. (Unfortunately he lives 700 kilometers from here at Chateau de la Valouze in Dordogne—I have not seen him in 10 years, due to this war, and he is today near 90 years old.

Here is what I found in the Library in the Chateau of Beaulieu.

It is a little book entitled—*La Famille de LaRochejacquelin at Antilles*, written by our cousin Charles De Beaucorps, grandson of Marquis Henri.

After three years of heroic struggling, the Vendéens were forced to give in before the republican armies, commanded by one of the best generals of the time—*Hoche*—and much better armed than poor peasants.

In 1872, the Vendée was taken and the Durbelière, Chateau of Marquis de la Rochejacquelin burnt down, as well as the largest part of the farms and chateaux of the country. The Marquis, our great-grandfather, fled with his family to England. He then found a property to buy, called The "Bacunois at St. Dominic (Haiti)—This property was 2,000 metres wide and 8,000 metres long. It was situated at L'Aube at Veau, south of Port au Prince. This land of 600 hectares was good and rich plantations of sugar cane and inhabited by a great number of negroes.

When the family landed in Jamaica, they found the Ile of St. Dominique in revolt. The emissaries of the Republic had freed the slaves. This caused a revolution, with massacres of the Whites, burning of properties and sugar refineries. (After all, this is again usual in the French habits. We have just seen as much at Madagascar and in Indo China—)

There, the family found a multitude of Colony of St. Dominique refugees. They were well received by the English authorities, but were totally without resources. The Spanish owned half of St. Dominique and they desired to re-establish order. The English decided to join them and our great-grandfather followed them and crossed the ocean.

The English Army made some progress on the Island but it prevented

the La Rochejacquelains from going back to Bacounois as it was still infested with brigands.

The Marquis was then commissioned by the English to form a Corps of black soldiers which he commanded. All this took place while the country was occupied with Civil War. There was anyway an important battle in which the Marquis was the conqueror but a neighboring regiment, of which the Colonel was killed, fled. Our grandfather then returned to St. Dominique. He had sent for his sons, Louis and Auguste and his daughters, Anne and Louise. During this, his wife, who had installed herself at Bacounois, remained there. All this took place in 1798 and he had left France in 1792.

Meanwhile, the English who had an insufficient expeditionary regiment were being beaten, little by little, by the blacks.

The Marquis de la Rochejacquelin seeing that the English were not disposed to make the necessary effort, tried to take his family to Philadelphia. The English evacuated St. Dominique. Peace was re-established, and he thought of returning to Bacounois when he learned of the death of our grandmother, who had remained there, on December 4, 1798.

His daughters, Anne and Louise, remained in Jamaica, supported themselves in business, having the confidence of an English merchant from London, whose representative they were on the Island.

In 1801, Anne organized a School for Young Ladies which prospered.

In the month of March, 1801, the Marquis desired to come to Bacounois to see the state of affairs there. He left on an English boat, which fell into the hands of the French Corsairs, after a bloody battle. Our grandfather lost an arm in this affair, was taken prisoner and was brought back to Cuba by the Corsairs. There he was received by a Frenchman, was well cared for, and got well. He returned to Kingston (Jamaica) in 1801, and again made the trip back to Bacounois.

The habitation had been confiscated but had been rented to a farmer who had taken good care of it. The Marquis returned and made a deal with the farmer, and reinstalled himself at Bacaunois. His sons were with him, his daughters remained in Kingston.

Anne and Louise wanted to rejoin him, but his health was bad, following his wounds, and he died the 6th of September, 1802. In the meantime, security did not prevail in St. Dominique. The number of outrages against the whites continued. The children then decided to sell

Bacounois, besides which they made a good deal, and returned to France.

They returned and found their properties confiscated by the Republic, in good condition and kept us, and as citizens of a French colonie, they were not considered emigrants and the properties were returned to them.

Our two aunts, Anne and Louise, finished their days in Robert's house near La Durbelière in Vendé. My mother knew them and we sojourned there.

Our Uncle Louis lived in the Chateau de Clisson near Bressaire where my mother was raised by her uncle the Marquis Julien de la Rochejacquelain.

This is all, my dear cousin, that I can tell you.

As you will see, all the La Rochejacquelains who went to the Antilles, came back to their land—France.

I did not find in this book, trace of the one who left for the United States. I do not find either, anything about the youngest daughter Lucie who remained in England—although this may not be of any consequence. No doubt this Lucie is your great grandmother. Or else a La Rochejacquelain of the preceding generation or the son of a brother of Henry Marquis de la Rochejacquelain who is your ancestor. Perhaps you know this better than I. At any rate, I shall question my Uncle D'Arland de St. Saud and will write you later.

I do not want to terminate my letter without affirming the gratitude that a Frenchman has for your country. You delivered us from the German domination under which our family suffered so. We had two cousins shot down, one died in prison, three in concentration camps and four killed on the battlefield. Today, without you, we would have no bread, and this is particularly grave in France. I hope that thanks to the Marshall Plan France and united Europe will rise again. We know that thanks to your aid and with the help of God, hope can remain with us.

Accept, Madame and dear Cousin, my respectful gratitude.

P. S.—I add this. You will do us a great pleasure if you will tell us your connection and relationship to the LaRochejacquelain who is your great grandfather. My Uncle d'Arland keeps in reality a book in which are recorded all the descendants of Marquis Henri de la Rochejacquelain. All the cousins advise him of the births of the children of their children. It now amounts to a considerable amount of grandchildren of Henri Louis.

MY VISIT TO THE CHATEAU of the COMTE AND COMTESSE de LOISNE

In September, 1948, I had the great pleasure of being entertained by my Larochejacquelain Cousins at one of their Chateaux, Fontenay le Vicomte. The Larochejacquelain family in France was originally "du Vergier de Larochejacquelain. Now only the latter part of the name is used—Larochejacquelain, which is spelled in various ways." Here in Virginia the name has been abbreviated to Jacquelin or Jaquelin, though I had an Uncle whose name was Laroche Jacquelin.

It was a glorious hot September day when I drove out of Paris to their Chateau, Fontenay le Vicomte. The countryside was magnificent, and the villages through which we passed were as attractive as anyone could find—some with high walls around each house and small plot, all spotlessly clean; people smiling as only the French can smile. I was received with great kindness and affection by my relatives, the Comte de Loisne and his wife the Comtesse de Loisne, their son and his wife, their daughter and husband, the children—and the dog. As I said, the day had been blessed with radiant sunshine, and Beloved France was at her very best. From the moment of my arrival until I left, I was made to feel that they wished to honor my visit in every way and to give me of their best. The Chateau, the Chapel, the "Souvenirs," the treasures, the Gardens, the Park, filled me with awe and delight, and intensified my love of my French Ancestors, and their Heroes, so magnificent in the History of France and Vendée, and so full of Romance. After lunch I was shown the gardens and we walked in their beautiful Park. Pheasants from their Park were shot for my especial honor. I will not attempt to describe the Chateau nor its marvelous contents; one just feasted one's eyes on it all.

I have known for some years the Mother of the Comte de Loisne, the Cousin who has kindly assisted me with the material enclosed with which to accurately complete his own line of Laroche Jacquelein to the present day, 1949. The Comtesse de Loisne, his Mother, married a most delightful and strikingly handsome Spanish Gentleman, who

THE FAMILY LUNCHEON PARTY

at

The Chateau Fontenay le Vicomte

Where I was entertained by my cousins

The Comte and Comtesse de Loisne

in September 1948

Francis de Bonavent
Comte de Soisne

Pierre Charles
de Soisne

Comte de Soisne

Amaury de Villotte

Mrs Stirling

Comte de Soisne

Irène de Soisne

Vicomte de Villotte

is no longer living. I had the great honor of knowing him. Their home in Paris is replete with "Souvenirs" and treasures of the Past. Now, though a "Shut in," my Cousin the Comtesse de Loisne received me and even telephoned my Hotel several times. She is charming. My Cousins are such delightful warm hearted people and all so very good looking, they have given me great pleasure, and their luncheon with me at the "Interaliée" in Paris to say "Good-bye" was one of great interest. They speak only French and though my French is not of the best they excused it. The Comte de Loisne gave me a book (in French), "Monsieur Henri," Henri de la Rochejacquelein, by Baron de la Touche D'Avringy. In this was a photograph of Henri just as he was killed.

A TRANSLATION OF A LETTER
from
MY COUSIN THE COMTE de LOISNE

CHATEAU DE FONTENAY
par Mennecey, S. and O.

The fourth of December, 1948

Dear Cousin Sallie:

I am sending you today by air mail, the two photographs that you wish.

One is of my Great Grandfather, Louis de Larochejacquelein, and the other his brother, Henri. It has taken a long time to get them.

But I have the two pictures reproducing the scene in the gallery of the Chalet, in my room at the Chateau de Beaulieu, which is in the country, near Calais.

I have given the order to send the photos according to your directions; I have seen the proofs and am well pleased with them.

They are exactly as though they had been made in the gallery and have the same tonal quality.

I hope they will be suitable for your book.

If I had thought earlier to make photos of these engravings, and especially if I had known they would come out so well, your request would not have taken so long to fill.

I hope that things are well with you, without being too cold in your estate so near Canada. You ought to spend the winter in Cannes or Nice.

Therese joins me in sending you, my dear cousin, our respectful regards and we hope to see you again in the spring.

COMTE DE LOISNE



HENRI DE LAROCHEJAQUELEIN

JOSEPH CLARK GREW*

Henry Grew
m. Elizabeth Sturgis

Henry Sturgis Grew
m. Jane Norton Wigglesworth

Edward Sturgis Grew
m. Annie Crawford Clark

Edward Wigglesworth Grew
m. Ruth Dexter
Jane Norton Grew
m. J. Pierpont Morgan
Elizabeth Sturgis Grew
m. Boylston Beal
Henrietta M. Grew
m. Stephen Van R. Crosby

Robert Sturgis Grew
Randolph Clark Grew
m. Helen Coffin
Henry Sturgis Grew
m. Ethel Hooper
Joseph Clark Grew*
m. Alice de V. Perry
Eleanor Jackson Grew

Note: Other issue of Henry Grew and Elizabeth Sturgis deceased

Henry Sturgis Grew
m. Ethel Hooper

Joseph Clark Grew
m. Alice de V. Perry

Agnes H. Grew
m. Alexander Wheeler
Henry Sturgis Grew, Jr.
m. Selina Wood
James Hooper Grew
m. Alma Clayburgh
Ethel Hooper Grew
m. Frederick Robinson

Edith Agnes Grew
Lilla Cabot Grew
m. J. Pierpont Moffat
Anita Clark Grew
m. Robert English
Elizabeth Sturgis Grew
m. Cecil Burton Lyon

Lilla Cabot Grew
m. J. Pierpont Moffat

Anita Clark Grew
m. Robert English

Edith Agnes Moffat
J. Pierpont Moffat

Ann Derfer English
Joseph Grew English

Elizabeth Sturgis Grew
m. Cecil Burton Lyon

Alice Emily Lyon
Lilla Cabot Lyon

GREW

“Henry Grew, who married Elizabeth Sturgis, was my Grandfather. His son, Henry Sturgis Grew, who married Jane Norton Wigglesworth, was my uncle. Henry Sturgis Grew who married Ethel Hooper, is my brother, and his son, Henry Sturgis Grew, Jr., my nephew.”

NOTE: For information regarding the descendants of Henry Grew and his wife, Elizabeth Sturgis Grew, I am greatly indebted to my cousin, the Honorable Joseph Clark Grew of Washington, D. C.



LOUIS DE LAROCHEJAQUELEIN

JOHN GREW OF BOSTON WAS THE FIRST HUSBAND OF REBECCA HOLMES FOWLE

*“John Grew, Gentleman, had a son John, born May 23rd., 1752, died January 23rd., 1800. Removed to Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. in 1795. He married June 24th., 1777, Mary Coltman. They had five children, of whom the second was John, born August 15th, 1780, and who married Anne Greene. Their child John, was born October 29th, 1806 and died October 24th, 1835, in Boston. He married Rebecca Holmes Fowle, of Alexandria, Virginia, and their daughter was Cousin Mittie.”

“Cousin Mittie” was named Rebecca Wainwright Grew, and was born after the death of her father, John Grew, of Boston. Her Mother returned to Alexandria before her birth, which took place in Baltimore, Maryland. My Aunt Mittie married Anson Greene Phelps Dodge of New York City, and had one son, the Reverend Anson Greene Phelps Dodge, Jr. (See letter of Rev. J. Sullivan Bond which follows). His first wife was his cousin and she died in India. She was a Poetess and I have her book of poems. She left no children. His second wife had one son, Anson Greene Phelps Dodge III, killed in an accident. My Aunt Mittie was a devoted Sister to my Father, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield. “Sister” was his idol also. She died at the age of 90 in Alexandria, Virginia, only surviving my Father a few months.

As small children we enjoyed the visits of her relatives who came from New York, up the Potomac in their yacht. Incidentally, I may mention, we spied upon them only, from behind a tree, as we were not allowed to be received by them; but we enjoyed it all the more. “Uncle Henry” and “Cousin Henry Grew” came too, and to see my Parents as well. We so often talked to our Parents about their visits and would say: “Is Uncle Henry coming soon?” We were told it was “Cousin Henry” this time—not “Uncle Henry.” They were received with much affection always.

*The data was sent the author by: Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby (Henrietta Grew) of Boston, and was copied from her Mother's book.

GREW DATA FROM CEMETERIES

Dear Mrs. Stirling:

The following is the information you requested in your letter of May 13, 1940. I have taken the liberty to add some dates in the life of the Rev. Mr. Dodge that may be of interest to you:

The Rev. Anson Greene Phelps Dodge, Jr., S.T.B.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 30, 1860.

Ordained Deacon by the Rt. Rev. J. W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia, in St. Philip's Church, Atlanta, Georgia, May 18, 1884, and PRIEST in St. Mark's Church, Brunswick, Georgia, January 11, 1885.

Died in Frederica, St. Simon Island, Georgia, August 20, 1898.

Ellen Ada Phelps, first wife of the Rev. A. G. P. Dodge, Jr.

Born February 28, 1862.

Died in Allahabad, India, November 29, 1883.

Anson Greene Phelps, only child of the Rev. A. G. P. Dodge, Jr., and his second wife, Anna Deborah Gould.

Born July 23, 1891.

Died March 13, 1894.

Trusting that this is the information you desired, and hoping that I may be of further assistance to you, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

J. SULLIVAN BOND, JR., *Vicar*
Christ Church, Frederica

Extract from a letter from one of the parishioners of Christ Church, Frederica, following a communication from the Vicar, quoted above, containing the following information:—

“OLD HICKORY”
Saint Simons Island
Georgia

May 18, 1948

Dear Mrs. Stirling:

Rev. Mr. Dodge came to St. Simons, and baptized me just after he was ordained a Priest. Mr. Dodge left many memorials to his first wife, son, and self, and our Parish House is a memorial to his second wife.

Rebecca Wainwright Grew, wife of A. G. P. Dodge, Sr. B. March 21, 1846, D. Dec. 9, 1925.

Son, A. G. P. Dodge, Jr., B. Baltimore, Maryland, June, 1860, D. Aug. 20, 1898.

First Wife, Ellen Ada Phelps Dodge, B. Feb. 28, 1862, D. Nov. 28, 1882, Allahabad, India.

Second Wife, Anna Deborah Gould Dodge, B. 1856, D. 1927.

Grandson, Anson Greene Phelps Dodge III, B. 1891, D. 1894, son of A. D. G. and A. G. P. Dodge.

All in Lot: Christ Church Cemetery, Saint Simons Island, Georgia.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE
and
"STONEWALL" JACKSON

“General Robert Edward Lee was the fourth son of Henry Lee and Ann Carter, his second wife, born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 19, 1807. He moved with his family to Alexandria, Virginia, when about four years old and lived on Cameron, Orinoca, and North Washington Streets. His Father died when he was eleven. His Mother was both Mother and Father to him after that, and they were very devoted. She taught him to practice self-denial, and self-control, as well as the strictest economy in financial concerns. She was an invalid. He assumed management of the household. He nursed his Mother with tenderest care and kindness. Then he went to West Point. Years after he nursed an old manservant who was dying of consumption, with great care, love and affection, taking him to Georgia to try to benefit his health. But it was of no avail and when the old man died, General Lee had him laid to rest with his own kind hands. He was educated in private schools in Alexandria. He attended the school of Mr. Benjamin Hallowell. He went to West Point in 1825. He graduated in his class there in 1829. General Lee married Mary Anne Randolph Custis, and had several children. Mr. Custis built the Arlington House. General Lee died at Lexington, Virginia.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE

Born

At “Stratford,” Westmoreland County, Virginia

Jan'y 19, 1807

Died

At Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia

October 12, 1870

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON

Born

At Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia

Jan'y 21, 1824

Died

Of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Virginia

May 10, 1863

“Eloquence, Rhetoric, Poetry, Sculpture, Painting, tears—every avenue through which the mind and heart can give expression, has been exhausted in paying honor to these renowned men. Great in war were both—Great in a Soldier’s death the one, and great in Conquering Fate, the other. Enshrined forever are they in the Faithful hearts of the devoted people each loved and served ‘unto life’s end.’ ”

From the Book of my Aunt Margaret Vowell Smith I take also a part as follows:

“The Emigrant Richard Lee came from Shropshire, England and settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He had several children.

Richard the eldest, was educated in England, at Oxford, born 1647. He was a great student. He married Lettice Corbin, dau. of Henry Corbin, Gentleman. She died Oct. 6, 1706. They left children—Philip is the progenitor of Francis Lee Smith to whom this book is Dedicated. Henry is the progenitor of General Robert Edward Lee.

In Cople Parish, in the Burnt-House fields at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Virginia is a tombstone with Latin inscriptions, of which the following is a translation:

First:—

Here Lieth the body of Richard Lee, Esq’r. born in Virginia, son of Richard Lee, Gentleman, descended of an ancient family of Merton-

Regis, in Shropshire. While he executed the office of a Magistrate he was a zealous promoter of the public good. He was very skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, and other parts of polite learning. He quietly resigned his Soul to God, Whom he always devoutly worshipped, on the 12th. day of March, in the year 1714, in the 68th. year of his age.

Second:—

Nearby is interred the body of Lettice,* his faithful wife, daughter of Henry Corbin, Gentleman. A most affectionate Mother, she was also distinguished by piety towards God, charity to the poor, and kindness to all. She died on the 6th day of October, 1706 in the 49th year of her age.

Philip Lee, third son of Richard Lee II and Lettice Corbin his wife moved to Maryland. He was twice married. First to Sarah Brooke, Second to the Widow of Henry Sewell, named Elizabeth. Married about 1725 or 1726. Lettice Lee, daughter of Philip Lee was married three times. We are descended from her marriage to Dr. Adam Thompson. She had a daughter, Alice Corbin Thompson, who married Cap't. John Hawkins. Their daughter, Maria Love Hawkins, married John Augustine Washington Smith of Warrenton, Virginia. Their son Francis Lee Smith, sometimes called Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith, married my Plantagenet Grandmother, Sarah Gosnell Vowell. Their daughter, my Mother, Sarah Vowell Smith married my Father, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield of Alexandria, Virginia. I, their daughter, Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, married Charles Goldsborough Stirling of "Montrose," near Baltimore, and Baltimore, Maryland.

*My ancestor.

THE LEE FAMILY (LETTICE LEE)

The book of my late Aunt Margaret Vowell Smith, which she gave to my Husband, Charles Goldsborough Stirling, published 1893, the title of which is "The Governors of Virginia, 1482-1892" and which is dedicated to her Father; my Grandfather Francis Lee Smith, and to her Brother (my Uncle) Courtland Hawkins Smith is one from which I quote a few passages:

"Note c, page 443—No book bearing 'Virginia' upon its Title Page should fail to pay tribute to two of her noble sons, whose names, though glittering on the Roll of Honor, do not find a place among her Chief Executives — Robert Edward Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson — those bright, resplendent forms, who, standing by their Mother State, her garments crimson with the blood of battle, have linked their fame imperishably, with her history."

LETTICE LEE

Lettice Lee*—Portrait by John Singleton Copley, now hangs in Lee House in the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va. As a wee child, I climbed the steep front outdoor steps to my Grandmother Smith's home in Alexandria. My Great-Grandfather Vowell, her Father, built this house for my Grandmother, and one by the side of it, separated by spacious lawns and gardens, for her sister, Margaret Boyd Vowell, who married my Father's Uncle, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield. I timidly rang the bell and the tall, thin, stately old colored butler opened the door and ushered me in while he vanished to announce "Miss Sallie," to "Mrs. Smith." As soon as he had mounted the steps I crept to the double doors of the vaulted "Parlour," opened them, and eyes to the crack, peeped at the beautiful portrait of Grandmother Lettice Lee hanging in stately solitude over the mantle. Each call I made, this was repeated. I stood spellbound, gaping in awe and admiration until I heard the butler's soft footsteps descending the stairs. Then I sheepishly closed the door, before the butler could see me and report the liberty I had taken.

NOTE: This Portrait of my ancestor Lettice Lee has always been privately held and known in our family as having been painted by John Singleton Copley.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S AMERICAN ANCESTRY and COUSINSHIP TO WASHINGTON AND LEE

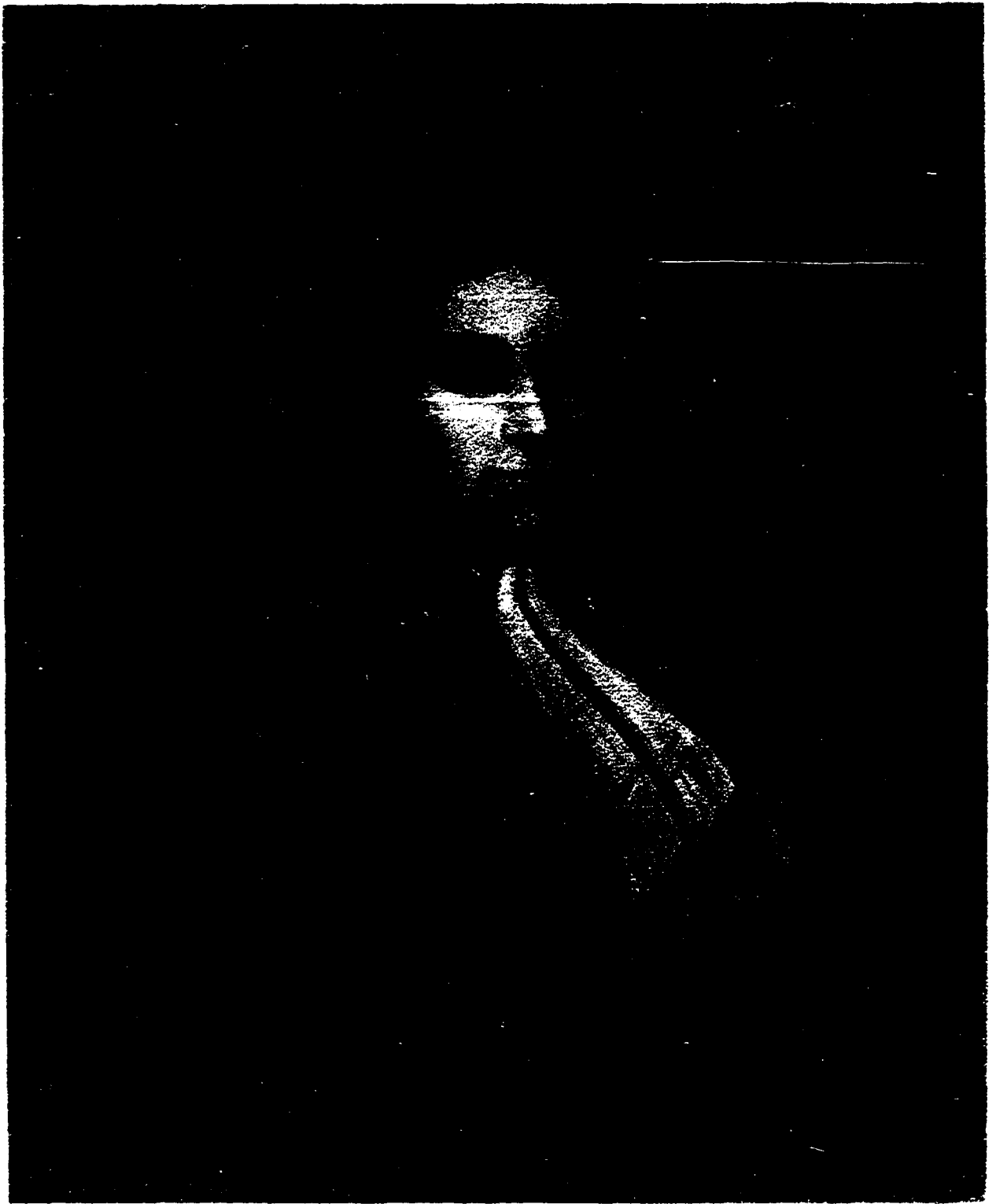
By ANTHONY R. WAGNER, F.S.A.
Portcullis Pursuivant, College of Arms, London

(Reprinted from *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. LXX, No. 3, July, 1939.)

It is surprising how deeply, even in these days, the tradition of masculine dominance colours our habits of thought. How many of us, for instance, really accept, what is after all no more than obvious truth, that we belong as much to our mothers' as to our fathers' families, and that a man's descent from his mother's mother's mother or his father's mother's father, is as direct and as important to him (so far as heredity goes) as his purely male ancestry? Of any ten people interested enough in their own origins to look into them at all, there will probably be nine who care for nothing but the direct male line, for everyone who prefers to work back from his two parents to his four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents, and so on *ad infinitum*.

And yet the second sort of search is not only logical but much more repaying. It is, of course, more difficult, for the number of families in question doubles at each step, and often there will be no clue but her name to a wife's ancestry. But against this we may set two facts: first, that this is the only kind of pedigree with scientific interest (for heredity does not stick to the male line); and second, that it is through tracing female lines that most of the surprises of genealogy have come to light.

For some years interest has in fact been steadily growing in this sort of pedigree, and more especially in the form known as "*Seize Quartiers*," that is, a table showing the ancestry back to the sixteen great-great-grandparents. Unlike those of ordinary people, the *Seize Quartiers* of Royalty, for modern times at least, are comparatively easy to trace, and partly for this reason, partly for their historical interest and importance, many of them have been worked out and published. Mr. W. T. J. Gun, chairman of the (London) Society of Genealogists, recently contrib-



*Colonel Augustine Warner, Jr.
Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses*

uted to the Eugenics Review a remarkable study of "The heredity of the royal caste," based on an analysis of much material of this kind. He points out that owing to their constant intermarriages, the Royal Families of Europe have been for the most part more closely related to one another than to the nations over which they have ruled, that they "present the nearest Western analogy to the caste system in India," and have many inherited characteristics in common. Their main division today is into two sections, the Catholic and the Protestant, which intermarry little; and the members of the latter "present in the main the physical characteristics classified as Nordic, and in their origin they may best be described as Central European Nordic."

The heredity of King George V for a number of generations back belonged wholly to this section or group of families, his character deriving, in Mr. Gun's opinion, mainly from the Danish strain introduced by his mother, Queen Alexandra. Queen Mary's heredity is mainly of the same type, though on one side, that of her paternal grandmother, the Hungarian Countess Claudine Rhédey, a wholly different descent comes in. With the marriage of his present Majesty King George VI to Queen Elizabeth comes a break with recent tradition—which is at the same time a reversion to older tradition—of the greatest interest to students of genealogy and heredity.

Queen Elizabeth is the first Queen Consort since Catherine Parr (the sixth wife of Henry VIII) to have been a non-Royal subject of the English Crown; and to find a non-Royal English Consort in the direct line of King George VI's ancestry we have to go back to Elizabeth Wydeville, whom Edward IV married in 1464. On her father's side, the line of the Lyons, Lords Glamis and later Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne, the Queen's ancestry is Scottish, and of the great nobility of Scotland. For the last seven generations, however, that is since 1662, the Lyons have in every generation married Englishwomen, so that Her Majesty is only about one one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth part Scottish. Through her mother's paternal grandfather, Lord William Cavendish-Bentinck, the Queen traces descent from several of the most illustrious English noble houses, those of Bentinck, Wriothesley, Cavendish, Harley, Savile and others. Queen Anne's famous minister, Robert Harley, earl of Oxford; George Savile, Marquess of Halifax, the great statesman and political writer; and Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, the connoisseur and patron of art, are direct ancestors on this side. Through

Lord William Cavendish-Bentinck's marriage there is a descent from the Marquess Wellesley, elder brother of the great Duke of Wellington and himself a man of outstanding ability. On this side there is both Anglo-Irish and French blood. Through the marriage of her great-grandfather, Thomas Lord Glamis, Her Majesty descends from one of the French Huguenot refugees who settled in England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and have contributed so much to the life of their adopted country.

But perhaps the most remarkable and curious descent of all is one which, so far as I know, has not before been noticed. It is, indeed, so unobtrusive and so well hidden that probably nothing short of a general investigation of the ancestry, helped by good luck, would ever have brought it to light. The first hint was given by the discovery that the Queen descends from a nephew of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London from 1787 to 1809, for Bishop Porteus' father lived for many years in Virginia before finally settling in England. It was not till some time later that an investigation of the earlier history of the Porteus family revealed the full interest of this Virginian connection. Her Majesty is not only descended from several of the earliest pioneer settlers in that colony, but she is through this descent cousin to many families which remained in America and played a prominent part in later history. Notably she is second cousin six times removed to George Washington (that is to say, eighth in direct descent from his great-aunt), and fifth cousin four times removed to Robert E. Lee. In case these relationships may seem rather distant, it is worth pointing out that to Washington at least few living people can be related much more closely. It is somewhat ironical that among Washington's nearest of kin now living should be numbered the Queen of Great Britain.

The common ancestor of all three—the Queen, Washington, and Lee—was Colonel Augustine Warner,^a who settled in Virginia about 1628, first in York County and later in Gloucester County, on the estate which came to be known as Warner Hall. He was burgess for York in 1652 and for Gloucester in 1655, and from 1659 to 1667 was a member of the Council of the Colony. He died in 1674 and was buried at Warner Hall. By his wife Mary he had a daughter Sarah, ancestress of Robert E. Lee, and a son, his own namesake, ancestor of Washington and the Queen.

^a William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 2, pp. 226, 235.

Sarah Warner^b married Lawrence Townley and had a daughter Alice, wife of John Grymes of Grimesby on the Piankatank River. Their younger son, Charles Grymes of Morattico Hall, Richmond County, was Sheriff for that County and a member of Council in 1724 and 1725. He married Frances, daughter of Edmund Jennings,^c acting Governor of the Colony from 1706 to 1710, and sister of Elizabeth, second wife of Robert Porteus (to be mentioned later) and mother of Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. Charles Grymes and Frances had two daughters, Frances, who married Philip Ludwell of Green Spring, and Lucy, who, according to tradition, was an early love of Washington and "the Lowland Beauty" of his youthful verses. She married, however, Henry Lee of Leesylvania, and her son, "Light Horse Harry," was father of General Robert E. Lee, who was thus fifth in descent from Sarah Warner.

Colonel Augustine Warner the younger, Sarah's brother, was born in 1643, and in 1658 was sent to England to be educated at Marchant Taylors' School in London. Like his father he became a burgess (being Speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1676) and later (in 1677) a member of the Council of Virginia. He married Mildred Reade and died in 1681, leaving a son Robert, who never married, and three daughters, Isabella who married John Lewis, Mildred who married Lawrence Washington, and Mary who married John Smith of Purton, Gloucester County. Mildred was George Washington's grandmother, and from her sister Mary the Queen is eighth in direct descent.

The ancestry of Mildred Reade,^d the mother of these daughters, is interesting and perhaps goes some way toward accounting for the distinction of her descendants. Her father was Colonel George Reade, the younger son of a family settled in Hampshire, England, and nephew by his mother, another Mildred, or Sir Francis Windebanke, Secretary of King Charles I. Her mother, Elizabeth Martiau, was the daughter of Nicolas Martiau, a French Protestant refugee who was among the earliest settlers in Virginia, having sailed there in 1620 in the ship *Francis Bonaventure*. His plantation included all of the site of Yorktown. Mildred Windebanke, the English grandmother of Mildred Reade, possessed through her mother, Frances Dymoke, descents from the

^b Edmund Jennings Lee, *Lee of Virginia*, Philadelphia, 1895, p. 299.

^c Clay, *Visitations of Yorkshire*, Vol. II, p. 201.

^d C. A. Hoppin, *The Washington Ancestry*, 1932, Vol. I, p. 224.

many notable families of the English mediaeval nobility: Courtenays, Nevilles, Bohuns, Percys, Mowbrays, and from King Edward III and earlier Kings.

We must now return to Mary Warner,^e sister of Washington's grandmother Mildred. On the 17th of February 1680, she was married to John Smith of Purton, Gloucester County, Virginia, and on the 20th of February 1682, "it being Munday about a quarter before nine in ye morning," their eldest daughter, yet another Mildred, was born. The same family Bible (formerly at Purton), which recorded her birth, tells us that on the 17th of August 1700 she married Robert Porteus. Robert Porteus^f lived at New Bottle on the York River, so called from Newbottle or Newbattle near Edinburgh, long the seat of the Marquesses of Lothian.

"The house," his great-grandson writes, "stood upon a rising ground, with a gradual descent to York River, which was there at least two miles over: and here he enjoyed within himself every comfort and convenience that a man of moderate wishes could desire; being without the burthen of taxes, and possessing, under the powerful protection of this kingdom, peace, plenty and security. The Bishop [Beilby Porteus, his son] had a singular picture, which, though not in the best style of colouring, was yet thought valuable by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as a specimen of the extent which the art of painting had reached at that time in America: and he himself very highly prized, as exhibiting a faithful and interesting representation of his father's residence."

Robert's father, Edward Porteus, probably the first of his family in Virginia, lived at another house on the York River by the Poropotank Creek. In 1894, it was still standing and described as "an old square brick building, two stories and a half, with four rooms to a floor," and, though abandoned, still retaining "the fine panelling and interior carving of the long past."

After the death of his first wife, Mildred Smith, Robert Porteus was married a second time to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Jennings, acting Governor of Virginia from 1706 to 1710, already mentioned as the father of Frances Grymes, great-grandmother of Robert E. Lee.

^e William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 4, pp. 48, 51.

^f William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 3, pp. 21, 28, 38.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 13, 1905-6, pp. 310-1.

Virginia Historical Society, New Series, Vol. II, p. 54.

In 1720 Robert Porteus left Virginia and settled in England at York. "The principal reason which induced" him "to quit a situation so perfectly independent and comfortable, as that he had in America, was the desire of procuring for his children better instruction than he could there obtain. His health besides had been much impaired by the climate. . . . In one respect, however, and that an important one, the change in his situation was attended with considerable inconvenience; for, whilst his expenses every year increased, his revenue diminished almost in the same proportion, and either by the negligence or dishonesty of his agents, he received little more than a fourth part of what ought to have been his real income. But still, even with such contracted means, he accomplished the object nearest to his heart, that of giving his children an excellent education." In his will he left his freedom "to my poor old slave Peter now in Virginia." The little more we know of him is summarized in his epitaph in Ripon Cathedral:

"Near this place are deposited the Remains of Robert Porteus, Esq^r., a Native of Virginia, and a Member of His Majesty's Council or Upper House of Legislature in that Province. From thence he removed to England, and resided at first at York, afterwards at this town, Where he died August 8th 1758, aged 79 years."

By his two marriages Robert Porteus had no fewer than nineteen children, of whom Beilby Porteus, Bishop of Chester and later of London, was the eighteenth. Bishop Porteus, who died in 1809, is best known as one of the chief promoters of Sunday Schools, an early patron of the Church Missionary Society, a keen advocate of the personal residence of the clergy and a supporter of Sir William Dolben's measure for abolishing the West Indian slave traffic. Fulham Palace, the Bishop of London's official residence, preserves a memorial of him in the theological library which he left for the use of his successors. There was formerly in the old dining parlour there a somewhat less edifying relic of him. This was a whetstone, "the emblem of lying," which once hung above the mantelpiece (but later lay discarded in the Palace grounds), and whose presence there was thus explained. "There is a story," we are told, "that Bishop Porteus once stopped" at Coggeshall in Essex "to change horses and, observing a great crowd in the streets, put his head out of the window to enquire the cause. A townsman standing near replied that it was the day upon which they gave the whetstone to the biggest liar. Shocked at such depravity, the good Bishop pro-

ceeded to the scene of the competition, and lectured the crowd upon the enormity of the sin, concluding his discourse with the emphatic words, 'I never told a lie in my life,' whereupon the chief umpire exchanged a few words with his fellows, and, approaching the carriage, said, 'My Lord, we unanimously adjudge you the prize,' and forthwith the highly objectionable whetstone was thrust in at the carriage window."

Bishop Porteus had a half-brother twenty-six years older than himself, the offspring, therefore, of his father's first marriage to Mildred Smith. This was Robert Porteus who, on the 25th October 1725, was admitted to Peterhouse, Cambridge. The College admission book^g described him as a Virginian, twenty years old, and previously educated at a private school at Twickenham in Middlesex. He took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1730 and was ordained priest the next year. Four years later, in 1735, he became Rector of Cockayne Hatley in Bedfordshire, and the next year was married to Judith, daughter of Thomas Cockayne, of Soham, Cambridgeshire. He held the living until his death in 1754, and several children were born to him there. His grandson pays "a tribute of affectionate respect to his memory. With very considerable literary attainments, he combined the greatest gentleness and simplicity of manners. Exemplary in all his domestic duties, he was beloved by his family: indefatigable in the labours of his sacred office, he was revered by his parish. No one ever more uniformly maintained the Christian character, and by those who knew his many virtues he was most sincerely regretted. He died in the prime of life, and is buried in Hatley church."

The register of Cockayne Hatley records the baptism of two sons and two daughters of Robert and Judith Porteus. Mildred, the younger daughter, born in 1744, married Robert Hodgson of Congleton in Cheshire (whose sister Margaret had a few years previously married Mildred's step-uncle, Beilby Porteus). The son of this marriage was Robert Hodgson, who, from Macclesfield School, entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, his grandfather's college, in 1791, at the age of 15. He was a mathematician, being fourteenth wrangler in 1795 and later a Fellow of the Royal Society, but like his grandfather entered the Church and became chaplain to his great-uncle (and uncle by marriage), the Bishop of London, whose life he later wrote. In 1803 he became Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, in 1815 Dean of Chester, and in 1820

^g Peterhouse Admission Book, p. 253.

Dean of Carlisle, a preferment which he held till his death in 1844. He married Mary Tucker, who was of Irish descent, and had a son, Edward Beilby Porteus Hodgson, and a daughter, Henrietta Mildred, who married in 1824 Oswald Smith^h of Blendon Hall, Kent, a cadet of the family of which Lord Carrington is the head. Of this marriage there were two sons and four daughters. The third daughter, Frances Dora, married the thirteenth Earl of Strathmore in 1853, and the Queen is their granddaughter. The accompanying pedigree may make this rather complicated story easier to follow.

A curiosity of kinship this may be, but surely it must hold significance, too, that we can claim—and claim with pride—that in the veins of the heir presumptive to the British Crown there flows the blood of that same pioneer stock that flowed in Washington's.

NOTE: The portrait of Colonel Augustine Warner, Jr., used with this article is owned by Dr. Fielding Lewis Taylor of New York, N. Y., and is used here with his permission. The portrait is at present on loan with the College of William and Mary.—*Editor.*

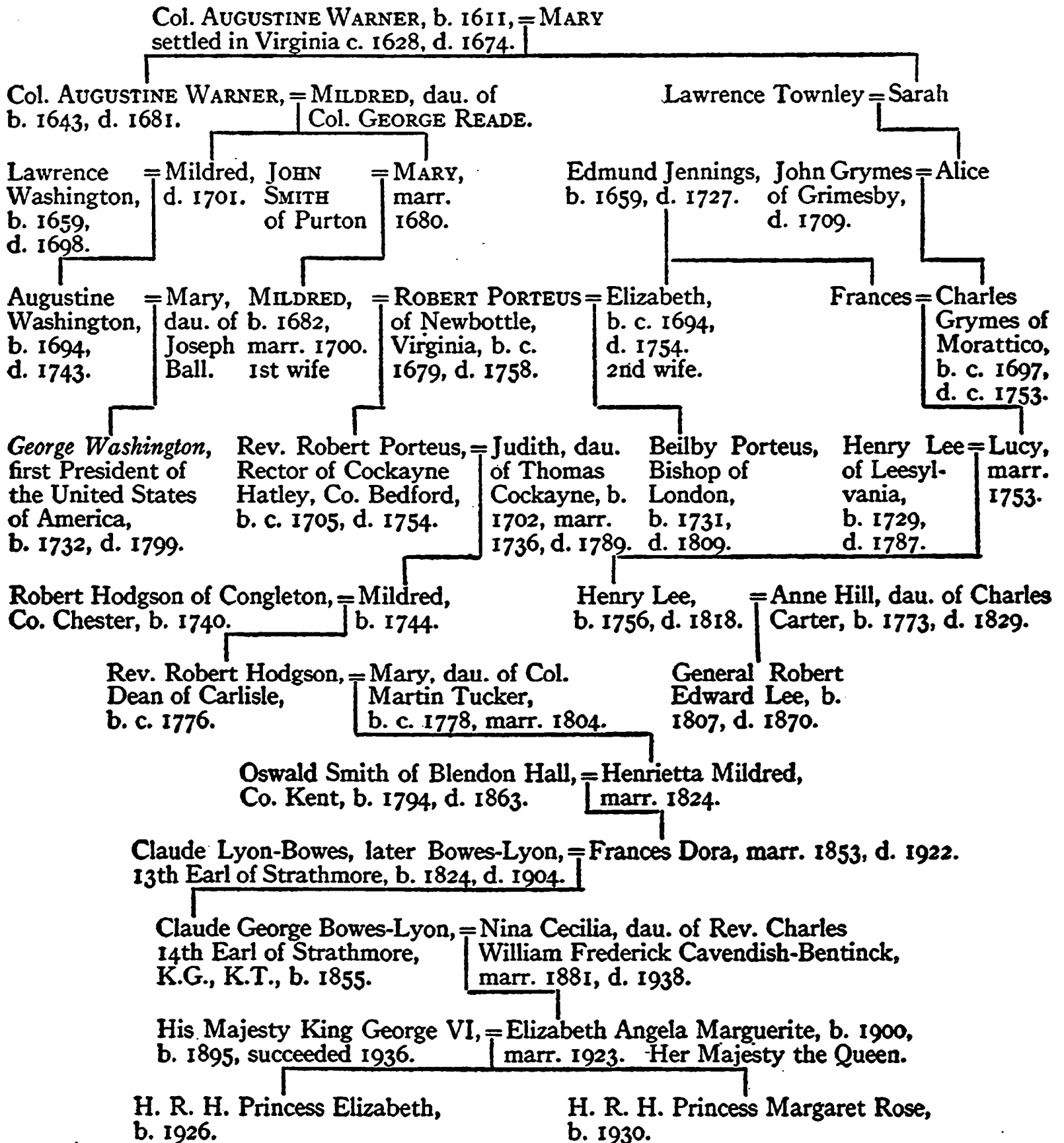
The portrait of Augustine Warner, Junior, facing page 94, was reproduced from the portrait now hanging in the Library of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, Williamsburg, Virginia. This is a copy of the original by Sir Peter Lely, which was destroyed by fire. The portrait plate was loaned me for reproduction by Mr. Arthur S. Maynard, of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society of 122 East 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

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I should like here to express my appreciation to Mr. Robert H. Land, Librarian of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, for his kind encouragement to me in this work.

S.V.D.S.

^h His grandmother, Mary Bird, was sister to the mother of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist.



American ancestors of the Queen are in capitals and small capitals. Others were EDWARD PORTEUS and his wife, parents of ROBERT PORTEUS; the wife of Col. GEORGE READE, ELIZABETH MARTIAU and her parents, Capt. NICOLAS MARTIAU and his wife; and the parents and grandparents of JOHN SMITH, JOHN SMITH, SR., and wife ANNE BERNARD, and RICHARD BERNARD and his wife, ANNE CORDEROY.—*Editor.*

Personal Charts

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND

Augustine Warner, Sr., married Mary ———.

Augustine Warner, Jr., married Mildred Reade.

Mary Warner married John Smith of Purton.

Mildred married Robert Porteus. R. P. Second marriage Elizabeth,
issue.

Rev. Robert Porteus married Judith Cockayne.

Robert Hodgson married Mildred.

Rev. Robert Hodgson married Mary Tucker.

Oswald Smith married Henrietta Mildred.

Claude Lyon-Bowes married (later Bowes-Lyon) Frances Dora.

Claude George Bowes-Lyon married Nina Cecelia d of the Rev. Charles
William Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck.

His Majesty, King George VI, married Elizabeth Angela Marguerite,
Her Majesty The Queen of England.

Their children are:

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, wife of H.R.H. Prince
Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.*

and

Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret Rose.

Prince Charles, Philip, Arthur, George, son of Princess Elizabeth and
Prince Philip.

*Note—Since this book went to press a son has been born to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and
H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

MY MOTHER
SARAH VOWELL SMITH DAINGERFIELD

Augustine Warner, Sr., married Mary————.

Augustine Warner, Jr., married Mildred Reade.

Mary Warner married John Smith of Purton.

Augustine Smith married Sarah Carver.

Captain John Smith married Mary Jacquelin.

Augustine Smith married Margaret Boyd.

Mary Jacquelin married John Cripps Vowell.

Sarah Gosnell Vowell married Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith.

Sarah Vowell Smith married Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield.

Sarah Vowell Daingerfield married Charles Goldsborough Stirling.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND

Augustine Warner's (Jr.) daughter Mary, married John Smith of Purton, who was the common ancestor of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth of England, wife of His Majesty King George VI of England, and my Mother Sarah Vowell Smith, who married my father, Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Virginia, and "Malvern," near Alexandria.

Mildred married Robert Porteus; second marriage was with Elizabeth. The Rev. Robert Porteus married Judith, daughter of Thomas Cockayne. Robert Hodgson married Mildred Porteus. Rev. Robert Hodgson married Mary, daughter of Col. Tucker. Oswald Smith married Henrietta Mildred. Claude Lyon-Bowes married Frances Dora. Claude George Bowes-Lyon married Nina Cecelia, daughter of Rev. Charles William Cavendish-Bentick.

His Majesty, King George VI of England married in 1923, Elizabeth, Angela, Marguerite, born 1900, now Her Majesty, the Queen of England. Her daughters are Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth, born 1926, married November 20, 1947, to His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret Rose, born 1930. Prince Charles, Philip, Arthur, George, son of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, born November 16, 1948.

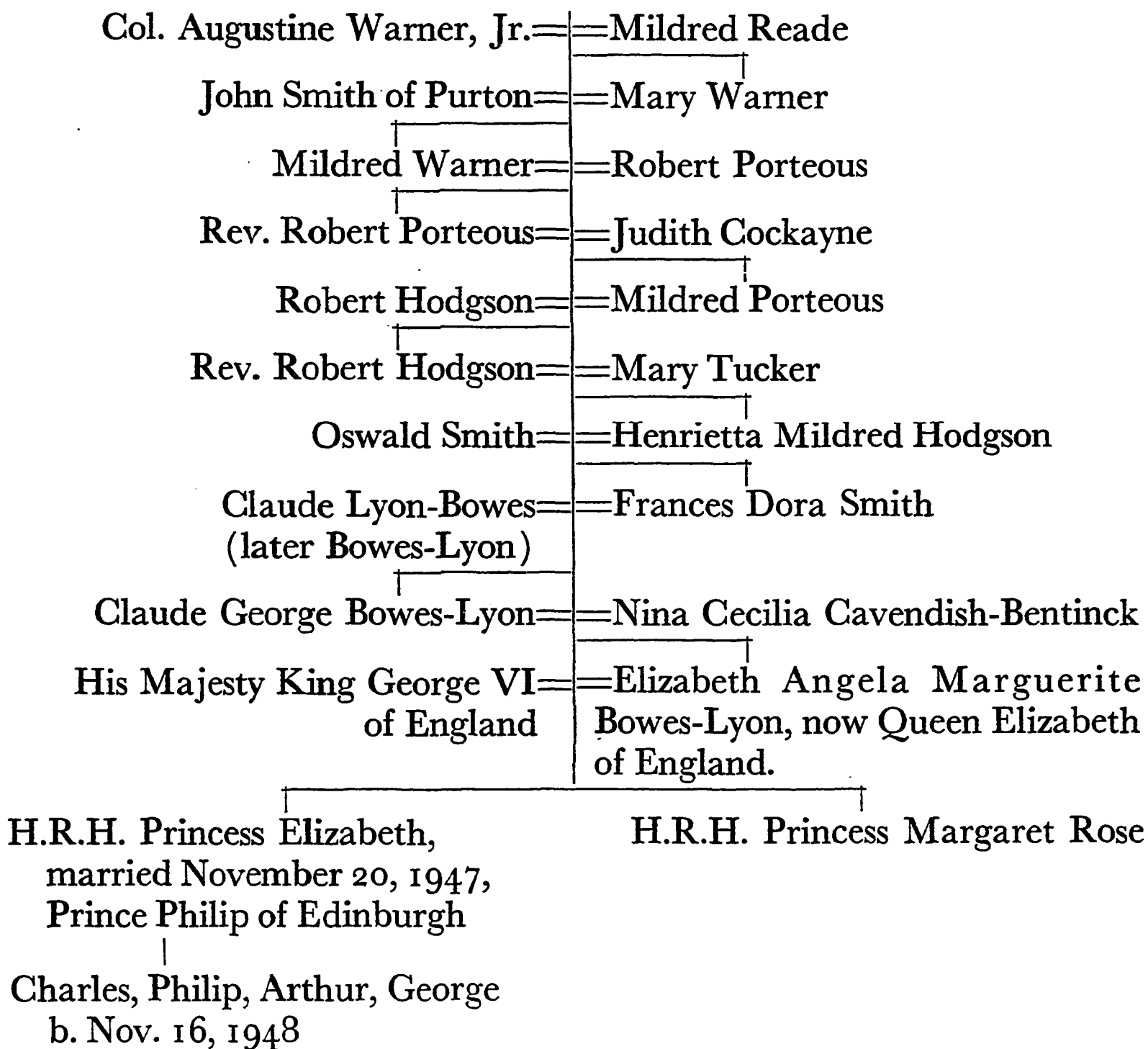
MY PLANTAGENET MOTHER SARAH VOWELL SMITH DAINGERFIELD

Augustine Warner's (Jr.) daughter Mary married John Smith of Purton, who was the common ancestor of my Mother, Sarah Vowell Smith, wife of Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield of Alexandria, and "Malvern," near Alexandria, Virginia, and Her Majesty, the Queen of England.

The son of Mary Warner and John Smith of Purton, was Augustine Smith, who married Sarah Carver. Their son, Captain John Smith, married Mary Jacquelin. Their son, Augustine Smith, married Margaret Boyd. Their daughter, Mary Jacquelin Smith, married John Cripps Vowell. Their daughter, Sarah Gosnell Vowell, married Francis Lightfoot Lee Smith. Their daughter (my Mother), Sarah Vowell Smith, married Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield. Their daughter, Sarah Vowell Daingerfield, married Charles Goldsborough Stirling.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND

Short chart showing descent of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of England from Augustine Warner, Jr.



The baptismal name of the baby is Charles, Philip, Arthur, George (See *Illustrated London News*, December 26, 1948, and newspaper articles throughout the world). Born November 16, 1948, in Buckingham Palace, London, Eng.

MY MOTHER

SARAH VOWELL SMITH DAINGERFIELD

<p>Col. Augustine Warner, Jr., son of Capt. Augustine Warner</p>	=	<p>Mildred Reade; she d. June 18, 1681.</p>
<p>Daughter Mary</p>	=	<p>John Smith of Purton, 17 Feb. 1680.</p>
<p>Sarah Carver</p>	=	<p>Augustine Smith, 9 Nov. 1711; died 3d December, 1756.</p>
<p>Mary Jacquelin, d. of Edward Jacquelin of James- town, Virginia; he was descended from the Jacquelin family of Ven- dée, France; marriage Nov. 18, 1737 (Notice in the <i>Williamsburg Gazette</i>). She d. Oct. 4, 1764.</p>	=	<p>Capt. John Smith, b. Nov. 13, 1715; married Mary Jacquelin, 1737.</p>
<p>Margaret Boyd, d. of David Boyd (a Scotchman by birth) and Margaret Pinkard.</p>	=	<p>Augustine Smith of Shooter's Hill, Virginia, b. Aug. 3, —; married (secondly) Margaret Boyd. Au- gustine Smith d. 1774.</p>
<p>Mary Jacquelin Smith, b. Feb. 12, 1773; d. Oct. 31, 1848.</p>	=	<p>John Cripps Vowell (son of Thomas Vowell and Sarah Gosnell of London, Eng.), Oct. 10, 1810.</p>

Sarah Gosnell Vowell

B. Mt. Hybla, Fairfax County, Virginia (My mother's mother)

<p>Sarah Gosnell Vowell, b. Oct. 6, 1813.</p>	=	<p>Francis Lee Smith, of Alexandria, Virginia, April 12, 1836.</p>
<p>Sarah Vowell Smith (My Mother); b. Alexandria, Vir- ginia, March 23, 1853; d. May 16, 1906.</p>	=	<p>Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Virginia, son of John Bathurst Daingerfield and Rebecca Holmes Grew, widow of John Grew of Boston.</p>
<p>Sarah Vowell Daingerfield</p>	=	<p>Charles Goldsborough Stirling, of Baltimore and "Montrose," near Baltimore, Md., son of Archibald and Anne Steele Lloyd Stirling.</p>

NOTE: I put only a few dates on this.
—S.V.D.S.

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THE END

In finishing "A Virginia Plantagenet," I wish to express my deep appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and great patience of R. McLean Whittet of Whittet & Shepperson, Printers, of Richmond, Virginia, who has in every way tried to please me and carry out my personal wishes in printing this little book.

Supplement
TO
A Virginia Plantagenet

By

SARAH VOWELL DAINGERFIELD STIRLING

Addenda and Corregenda

Genealogy of the Larochejacquelein family in France which has just been sent to the Author:

1 1 1 1

“Note sur la descendance des LAROCHEJACQUELEIN depuis la REVOLUTION FRANCAISE

“Henri Louis du Vergier de Larochejacquelein, maréchal de Camp du Roi Louis XVI épousa Constance Louise de Caumont d’Ade.

Il mourut à Kingstown (Jamaïque) en 1802.

Il eut trois fils et quatre filles.

Henri, le héros des Guerres de Vendée, Général des Armées Vendéennes tué en 1793.

Louis, également Général des Armées Vendéennes tué au Combat des Mottes en 1815.

Auguste servit Napoléon Ier et fut Général sous la Restauration. Il prit part à l’entrevue de Tilsitt entre Napoléon Ier et le Tsar Alexandre Ier.

Louis eut pour fils :

Henri Marquis de Larochejacquelein qui fut sénateur de la Vendée et pair de France, et trois filles.

La Marquise de La Riboisière, morte sans enfant.

La Marquise de Malet.

La Marquise de Pontac.

Du côté Malet descend la Baronne de Brandois qui eut la Vicomtesse Gerard de Chabot, la Comtesse de Loisne, le Baron de Brandois.

Lesquels ont donné naissance au Vicomte Bernard de Chabot à la Comtesse Léon de Garidel Thoron, au Comte Henri de Loisne au Baron Henri de Brandois, à Monsieur Jean de Brandois, à Marie de Brandois, Soeur de Charité, à Madame Bazin.

Du côté Pontac descend la Marquise de Gourgues, la Baronne de Brandois qui épousa son cousin et la Comtesse de Ferrand.

Du côté d’Auguste de Larochejacquelein naquit :

Julien Marquis de Larochejacquelein qui fut député de la Vendée, mort sans enfant.

Les filles d’Auguste furent :

La Marquise de Rochechouart, l’une des plus illustres et anciennes familles de France.

La Marquise d'Andigné, famille d'un des Généraux des Armées Vendéennes.

La Comtesse d'Arlaud de Saint-Saud et Adine qui entra au Couvent.

Comme familles très notables descendant des Larochejacquelein on peut citer aussi les Marquis de Chauvelin et les Comtes de Beaucorps.

Nombreux sont aujourd'hui les descendants des Larochejacquelein, gardant le souvenir d'un glorieux passé, bons serviteurs de Dieu et de leur pays."

‘ ‘ ‘

Page 73—“Our chateau in Vendée is bombed

“Our chateau in Artois with all its ‘souvenirs’ ”

Our chateau in Artois was not destroyed, it was only looted and very badly damaged by the Germans from 1940 to 1944.

Page 79—“I wrote to my uncle d’Arland de St Gaul”

I wrote to my uncle d’Arlaud de St Saud

“Called the Bacunois”

Called the Bacaunois

Page 81—“My uncle d’Arland”

My uncle d’Arlaud

Page 82—“Strikingly handsome Spanish gentleman”

Strikingly handsome Artesian gentleman

Page 84—“Galery of the Chalet”

Galery of the town of CHOLET in Vendée

Author's Note

In deep appreciation of the reception accorded *A Virginia Plantagenet* when I personally released my book in Paris, September, 1949, and in response to requests for additions to the Larochejacquelein family genealogy, I gratefully add this supplement, hoping that it will bring to my readers as much pleasure as it gives me to publish it. That it may help to promote greater and greater "amity" between France and the United States of America is my earnest wish.

S.V.D.S.

