

RECORD OF HUNTER OF HUNTERSTON, AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND.

TAKEN FROM CHARTER CHESTS OF RECORD IN THE CASTLE OF HUNTER OF HUNTERSTON.

See History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain,
by Sir Bernard Burke, C. B., LL.D.

RECORD OF HUNTER OF ABBOTSHILL AND PARK, COUNTY AYR, SCOTLAND, *Descendants of Hunter of Hunsterston.*

See Sir Bernard Burke's History of Landed Gentry; History of Ayr and Wigton, by James Patterson; History of Counties Cunningham and Ayr, by James Dobie; and also Robertson's History of Scotland.

RECORD OF HUNTER OF AYRHILL, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA, *Descendants from Hunter of Abbotshill and Park, County Ayr, Scotland.*

Taken from History, from Family Record and Personal Knowledge and Recollection of Hunter of Ayrrhill, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Collected and Arranged by MARY ALICE HUNTER BULL, widow of Mr. John Bull, late of Washington, D.C., daughter of Robert Hunter, son of Colonel George Washington Hunter, who was a son of John Hunter of Abbotshill, County Ayr, Scotland.

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Hunter of Hunterston.

“ ‘Hunter,’ Robert, Esq., of Hunterston, or of that ilk, of Hunterston House and Castle, County Ayr, J. P. and L.L., Baronet, born October, 1799; married November 25, 1836, to Christain McKnight, daughter of William Crawford, Esq., of Cartsburn, County Renfrew, by Jane, daughter of John Crawford, and left issue.”

“First, Jane, who married July, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Weston, J. P., of the ancient and knightly family of Weston, of Under Layard County, from which source likewise the Weston, Earl of Portland, in the reign of the Stuarts, derive their origin.”

“The prefix surname of Hunter and the right to bear the additional arms of Hunter of Hunterston, in conformity with the deed of entail, was conferred upon Colonel Weston by her Majesty by Royal license, in May, 1880, on his wife succeeding to the estate on the death of her father, the late Robert Hunter of Hunterston.”

See Sir Bernard Burkes' History of Landed Gentry of 1882.

LINEAGE.

Descended from the same ancestor, two families of the name of Hunter disputed for some centuries the honor of precedence, viz.: Hunter of Hunterston, "Perfectus venatorum regionum," in Cunningham, County Ayr, the present chiefs of the house; and the Hunters of Polmood now extinct, but it is noteworthy that the latter house was never styled of ilk a distinction accorded *par eminence* to the Ayrshire house.

Crawford, author of the peerage of Scotland, writing about the commencement of the last century, states: "The family of the south is styled Hunter of Polmood, of which I have seen nothing, and Hunter of Hunterston, whose writs I have carefully perused."

This family from charts appear to have had (at least) part of the estate they now possess in Cunningham, while the Morrels were lords of the land as far back as the reign of Alexander the Second.

"Norman Hunter, called Venator, living between the years of 1080 and 1116, and William Venator-Hunter, whose name appears as one of the witnesses with Hugh de Morrell to an inquisition, A. D. 1116, by David the First, then Prince of Cumberland, of lands pertaining to the Church of Glasgow, are the earliest of the family record. They appear to have been amongst those passing over to England; subsequently to the conquest

went northward in the train of David the First who married a niece of the conqueror."

"Nesbet, in his heraldry, in treating of the antiquity of this family, makes mention of a charter of King Alexander the Third, '*Quam in compella nostra irrevocable fecimus anno gratia,*' 1211, in which a grant of land was conferred upon William Raddebie, with the exception of such lands as had been granted to Norman Hunter by King Malcolm the Fourth. '*Excepta terra quondam Normania Venatoris reg Wilan ava nostra ci dedit.*'"

A copy of the grant from King Malcolm to Norman Hunter, between the years 1080 and 1153:

"I, Malcolm Commora, King, the first of my reign, give to thee, Norman Hunter, the hope up and down, above the earth to Heaven, below the earth to Hell, as free to thee and thine as ever gave to me and mine; and that for a bow and broad arrow when I come to hunt in Yarrow."

The broad arrow is still in the house and the bow has been seen by many persons.

See James Patterson's History of Ayr and Wigton.

"This document is likewise referred to in the Waddington collection; the same author states that in an ancient charter Arniel is bound with, '*Terres Normania Venatoras,*' which are plainly the lands of Hunterston."

“The State records make mention of a grant by King James the Fourth, dated 31st of May, 1524, by which the Island of Cumbra is conferred upon Robert Hunter and his spouse, Janet Montgomerie.”

Alman de la Hunter was one of the magnates of Scotia who, true to his Norman origin, signed a sworn allegiance to Edward the First. His name appears between that of Boyle and Eglington: Boyle de Kilburn, Hunter de Hunterston, and Ralph de Eglington. “And it was for favors rendered that a grant was conferred, A. D. 1374, by Robert the Second on William Hunter, a grandson of Alman Hunter.”

Facsimile of the charter granted by King Robert the Second to William Hunter in 1374, vide “Pedigree of Hunter of Hunterston.”

Found in the second edition, volume the third, of James Patterson’s History of Counties Ayr and Wigton:

ROBERT,

By the grace of God, King of Scots. To all good men of his land, priests and laymen, greeting. Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed to our well beloved and faithful William Hunter, for his faithful service to us rendered and to be rendered to us, that whole estate of Arneil with pertinents which belonged to Andrew

Campbell, knight, and which the said Andrew, induced neither by force nor by fear, nor by falling into error, but by his own free will and accord, has again restored to us by staff and scepter, and purely and simply resigned all right and claim in said land and pertinents which he held or could hold, to have and to hold forever to the said William and to his heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; from us and our heirs in fee and heritage by all its rights, metes and bounds, with all and singular liberties, benefits, easements and right pertinents whatever to the said land belonging, or which in future may in any way rightly belong by their agreement to be fully, quietly, freely, rightly well, and in peace. The said William and his heirs aforesaid rendering thence to us and our heirs annually one silver penny at the feast of Pentecost, commonly called Whitsunday in lieu of all wardships, reliefs, marriages and other services whatever.

In testimony thereof we proceed to affix our seal in this our present writing.

Witness: The venerable Father in Christ, William, Bishop of St. Andrews; John, our eldest son; Count Carrack, seneschal of Scotland.

Robert, Earl of Fife and Menteith; our well beloved son, William, Earl of Douglas; John of Carrick, Chancellor. James of Lindsay, our grandson; and Robert of Erskin, knight.

At Sterling the second of May, in the year of our reign the fourth, A. D. 1374.

The next laird on record is William Hunter, of Arneil; he married a daughter of Andrew Campbell. He was infeft in his estate prior to fourteen hundred, and died in 1453, leaving two sons: Archibald Hunter, his heir, and Abbot Andrew Hunter, who was confessor to James the Second; he also held the office of high treasurer of Scotland from 1444 to 1457.

In Melrose Abbey, on a shield at the base of a ruined niche on the fifth buttress from the south transept, are sculptured the arms of Abbot Andrew Hunter.

“Armorial bearings of Abbot Andrew Hunter.”

“Two Abbot’s Crosiers in salter, with stringed hunting horns below the heads of the Crosiers on each side of the initials, A. H., and two draped angels.”

See Lyons’ Office, London.

Archibald Hunter, 13th laird of Arneil, Hunter of Hunterston, son and heir of William Hunter, married Margaret, daughter of William Kirs, of Kirsland; he died in 1454, and was succeeded by his son, John Hunter.

John Hunter, 14th laird of Hunterston, married Margaret, daughter of the second lord Cathcart, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Dumlangring; he was killed at

Flodden the ninth of September, 1513, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Hunter.

Robert Hunter, 15th laird of Hunterston, son of John Hunter, married Janet Montgomerie, daughter of John Montgomerie, of Griffin, the third son of the first Lord Montgomerie.

See History of Montgomeries of Griffin, by James Patterson, Vol. 3, page 100.

Conjointly with his wife Janet, said Robert received from James the Fourth a charter for South Canus and Bute, also a Royal Charter of Arneil Hunter, with tower, frontilace and manor house, with gardens and their pertinents. The 8th of July, 1524, he sold part of the Island of Cumbra to the Earl of Eglinton, and in this writ he is styled Lord Hunterston.

See Reed's History of Bute.

"The name of Arneil Hunter was changed to Hunter of Hunterston between the years 1464 and 1511.

"October, 1532, a license was granted to Robert Hunter by King James the Fifth to remain at home from the war on account of his being vaik, and tender of complexion, and trubbled with seekness and infermitee, and may notch travel without grete danger to hys life. He died in 1536, and was succeeded by his son Kentiger, or Mungo Hunter."

Kentiger or Mungo Hunter, 16th laird of Hunterston, married Marion, daughter of James

Hambleton, of Torrence, Lanark County; he was killed at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, leaving three sons—Robert, his heir; James and John.

Marion Hambleton, widow of Kentiger, or Mungo Hunter, was living in 1594, when she offered to prove before the Lords of Session that she had been in possession of the tower, frontilace and manor place for 48 years.

See Patterson's History, Vol. 3, page 366.

"Robert Hunter, eldest son of Kentiger or Mungo Hunter, 17th laird of Hunterston, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Crawford, of Auchenemus, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Montgomerie, of Hesselhead; he died in 1580, leaving issue: First, Robert Hunter, his heir; second, Jean Hunter, who married Rev. Robert Cunningham, and had three daughters.

First, Jean Cunningham, who married Patrick Hunter; second, Marion; third, Catherine."

"Robert Hunter, 18th laird of Hunterston, or of that ilk, married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Peibles, of Broomland, by Marion, daughter of John Montgomerie; a cadet, son of Eglinton; he died without issue, and his estate was settled on Patrick Hunter, the husband of his niece, Jean Cunningham; he died 1616, and was succeeded by Patrick Hunter, son of William Hunter, of Beneberre yard, as appears from an instrument of resignation by him dated 27th of September, 1616. The names of James

Hunter, County Ayr; George Hunter, in Hunterston; John Hunter Burgess, of Ayr, and Alexander Hunter, in Hunterston, are all named in this testament."

See Commissary Records of Glasgow.

"Robert Hunter died in 1616, and was succeeded by Patrick Hunter, 19th laird of Hunterston, who, by his wife, Jean Cunningham, had three sons and one daughter—Doratha Hunter, Robert Hunter, his eldest son and heir; his second son, Henry Hunter, was a minister in the Church of Scotland; his third son, Francis Hunter, was the ancestor of the Hunters of Long Calderwood, of which family are the eminent Dr. William Hunter and the still more celebrated Dr. John Hunter."

"Patrick Hunter died in 1665, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Hunter, 20th laird of Hunterston, or of that ilk; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Crawford, of Auchinemus, and had four sons—first, Patrick, his heir; second, Robert Hunter, ancestor of the Hunters of Kirkland; third, Hugh Hunter, a physician in Kilmarnock; fourth, James Hunter, ancestor of the Orly Hunters, of Croyland Abbey, County Lincoln."

"Patrick Hunter, the 21st laird of Hunterston, or of that ilk, married a daughter of John Cunningham, of Longmire; he was succeeded by his son, Patrick Hunter, 22d laird of Hunterston,

or of that ilk; he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Crawford, County Renfrew; they had five sons and five daughters. Patrick, his heir, died unmarried, and Robert, the second son, became his successor; his third son, Thomas Hunter; fourth son, Henry Hunter; fifth son, David, married Miss Millikin, of Port Glasgow, from whom descended Patrick Hunter, a merchant in London, who married a daughter of Charles Fleming; their son, Charles Fleming Hunter, served in the Crimean War; he married Jane Napier, daughter of Capt. Kellet, Baronet.

“The daughters of Patrick Hunter, the 22d laird of Hunterston, were: Elizabeth, who married McAdam Stuart; Doratha, married William Kelso; Marion, married Hugh Muir; Margaret, married Robert Caldwell; Rebecca Hunter died unmarried. She left her fortune to her namesake, Rebecca Hunter Dulany, daughter of Rozier Dulany, an officer in the United States Navy.”

“Robert Hunter, 23d laird of Hunterston, married Janet, daughter of Matthew Atheson, by Elenor, daughter of John McGilhurst, of Easter Poisel; he died leaving two sons and three daughters, all of whom died unmarried except Elenor Hunter, the heiress of Hunterston; she married her cousin, Robert Caldwell, who assumed the name and arms of Hunter of Hunterston; he died the 22d of August, 1826, leaving issue—First, Robert Hunter, his heir, late laird

of Hunterston; second, Patrick Hunter; third, Elenor Hunter; fourth, Margaret Hunter; fifth, Norman Hunter; sixth, Marion Hunter; seventh, Janet Hunter."

See Sir Bernard Burke's History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain; James Patterson's History of Ayr and Wigton.

"It appears from the record of the Lyons' Office that the ancient lineage of the family were varied at comparatively modern dates. Prior to the 17th Century they were blazoned. Arms: *vert*; three dogs of chase, *arg.*, collared *or*; on a chief of the second as many hunting horns of the first stringed *gu*. Crest, a greyhound sejant, collared *or*. Motto: "Cursum proficio."

"They were thus borne until a recent period when on a petition of Lord Lyons, they ratified, maintained and confirmed the original arms. They are now blazoned.

ARMS.

Or; three hunting horns, *vert.*, garnished and stringed, *gu*. Crest. A greyhound sejant *pr. pr.* and gorged with antique crown *or*. Motto: Cursum proficio. Seat, West Killridge, Ayrshire, Scotland."

"Hunter of Hunterston, is one of the oldest families which to the present time have retained uninterrupted occupancy of its original pos-

sessions, and their names appear in Scottish parliament."

See Sir Bernard Burke's History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain.

"The Hunterston renic broach, a very interesting relic, was found 1826, in that part of Hunterston estate called Hawkins' Creig, a spar of Goldbury Head. It is of silver, ornamented with gold filigree work and set with amber. A personal ornament."

Picture of it can be seen in Patterson's History of Ayr and Wigton.

According to Burke, Patterson, Dobie, Crawford, Robertson and others, more than one family have descended from Hunter of Hunterston Castle. In Patterson's County Ayr and Wigton, Vol. 3, page 336, is found—

Hunter, Orly, Croyland Abbey, County Lincoln.

Hunter, Long Calderwood, County Lanark.

Hunter Kirkland, County Ayr.

Hunter, Abbottshill and Park, County Ayr, now Barjarra Tower, County Dumfries, descendants of cadet sons of Hunter of Hunterston Castle.

Hunter, descendants from Hunter of Abbots-hill and Park.

Hunter, of Thurston, County Haddington.

Hunter, Donholm, County Ayr.

Hunter, of Antōn Hill, County Ayr.

Hunter, Blair, Baronet of Blairquhar, County Ayr.

Hunter, of Long Calderwood, County Lanark.

And in the United States of America, Hunter, of Ayrhill, Fairfax County, Virginia.

“John Hunter, son of Francis Hunter, who was the third son of Patrick Hunter, 19th laird of Hunterston, married Agnes Paul and had two sons: William Hunter and John Hunter, and a daughter, Dorothea Hunter; she married Dr. Balis, a Professor in the University of Glasgow; their son, Dr. Balis, was physician to the king.

“Dr. William Hunter, son of John and Agnes, was born 25th of May, 1718, at Easter Kilbridge, in Lanarkshire; he died in London the 30th of March, 1783, and bequeathed his valuable museum to the University of Glasgow, where he was educated.

“Dr. John Hunter, son of John Hunter and Agnes, was born the 13th of February, 1728; he married Anna Home.”

See Sir Bernard Burke's History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain.

“Dr. John Hunter went to London when about twenty years of age, where his brother William had been living some time, and where he was rapidly gaining a high reputation. This stimulated his brother John to put forth all his undeveloped engeries in order that he might at

some future time become a power among men. He spent the summer of 1740 at Chelsea hospital. In 1757 he became a pupil of St. Bartholomew's, where he received instruction from the renowned Percival Potts, another luminary of British surgery. It was the desire of his brother William that he should become a physician rather than a surgeon, and he was persuaded to enter, as a student, St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1753; he remained there but a short time, being fully determined that he would not spend any more time in the study of Latin and Greek. He once more returned to his surgical studies, and in 1754 we find him at St. George's hospital. He still added new laurels to those he already possessed, and gained in reputation and power until he became recognized as the greatest surgeon of his age, and he will ever hold a prominent place in the history of science as surgeon, anatomist, and philosopher.

Hunter of Croyland Abbey, County Lincoln.

Descended from James Hunter the fourth, son of Robert Hunter, who was laird of Hunterston in 1674; he was bred to the bar, and married Margaret Spaulding, daughter of a minister of Dreghorn; they had one son who died Governor of Jamaica in 1796; his wife was Mary Daziel, only child of Lord Hay, Colonel of Scots Grey, second son of the Marquis of Tweeddale; his descendants are the Orly Hunters.

ARMS OF THE ORLY HUNTERS.

Vert; three dogs of chase *ar.*, collared *or*; on a chief of the same as many hunting horns stringed *gu.* Crest, a greyhound sejant, collared *or.* Motto: *Cursum proficio.*

See Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry of
1882.

Hunter of Abbotshill and Park, County Ayr, Scotland.

Robertson, in his History of Scotland, affirms that James Hunter, of Abbotshill, who married Janet Neil, was a cadet son of Kentiger, or Mungo Hunter, 16th laird of Hunterston.

Family tradition says that he was the first James Hunter in the family, and was named for his grandfather, James Hambleton, who was the father of Kentiger, or Mungo Hunter's wife.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain of 1882, says: "James Hunter, younger son of Hunter of Hunterston, acquired the lands of Abbotshill and Park in the Parish of Ayr from Allen Stuart, Abbot of Crassequell, by a charter dated the 19th of May, 1569. He married Janet Neil, and had one son, James Hunter, of Abbotshill and Park, who, in 1579, got a new charter to the place. He also acquired by his wife, the daughter of Campbell of Cragdaw, the lands of Roddingwood. His son, James Hunter, of Abbotshill and Roddingwood, dying in 1677, was succeeded by his son, James Hunter, of Abbotshill and Park, Provost of Ayr; he married Jane Campbell and had five sons. First, James of Abbotshill, whose de-

scendants became extinct; his daughters were Janet Hunter and Agnes Hunter, who married Robert Hunter of Thurston. His second son, John Hunter, by a special dispensation succeeded to his father's land; he married the daughter of Alexander Adams, of Glentory, and died without children. The third son was Adam Hunter, and the fourth son, Robert Hunter, Provost of Ayr, born in 1657; he married Agnes, daughter of John Patterson, by whom he had one son, Robert Hunter, and a daughter, Barbary Hunter, who married Robert Fullerton of Creghall.

His son, Robert Hunter, in 1688 married Agnes, daughter of James Smith, Magistrate of Glasgow, and died leaving one son, James Hunter, Provost of Ayr; born in 1698; married in 1726 Janet, eldest daughter of James Hunter of Abbotshill and Park; they had three daughters, Mary Hunter, Sarah Hunter, and Jean Isabel Hunter, and four sons, James Hunter, Andrew Hunter, Robert Hunter and John Hunter; born in 1746 and settled in Virginia, United States, in 1767; he married Jane, daughter of Charles Broadwater, and had one daughter, Ann, who married Mr. Gunnell, and had four sons: James Hunter, Robert Hunter, George Washington, and John Hunter.—E.I.I."

See Sir Bernard Burke's History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain of 1882.

"James Hunter, the well known banker of Ayr, son of James and Janet Hunter of Abbots-hill, and brother of John Hunter who settled in Virginia, was born in 1728; married in 1750 Sarah, daughter of Patrick Balantine; they had three daughters and one son: Patrick Hunter, Captain of Bengal Infantry; he married Jean Rollo, daughter of the seventh Lord Rollo, by whom he had three daughters and six sons: James, Patrick, John, William, Hugh, and Robert Rollo; his daughters all married."

See Sir Bernard Burke's History of Great Britain of 1872.

Robert Hunter, of Thurston, Haddington County.

“Robert Hunter, second son of James and Janet Hunter, of Abbotshill, and brother of John Hunter who settled in Virginia. By the will of his aunt, Agnes Hunter, who died without children, inherited the lands of Thurston. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of James Robertson, of Calcutta; she died leaving children. Robert died unmarried, and James the second son, inherited the estate; the third son, John; fourth son, Andrew; daughters Margaret, Jane, and Sarah.

“Secondly, Robert Hunter of Thurston married Isabell, daughter of the honorable chief Baron Ord, of the Court of Exchequer of Scotland; by his second wife he had three daughters: Isabell married Dugal Campbell, of Ballinly, Isle of Isly; Elenor married Lord Peter Sanderlands, of Barryhill; Agnes married Archibald George Campbell, of Sharrah.”

ARMS OF ROBERT HUNTER OF THURSTON.”

Vert; three hunting horns *ar.*; garnished and stringed *gu.*; on a chief of the second two boars' heads coupé of the third. Crest, a stag's head erased *pr. pr.* Motto: *Vigilantia, rober, voluptus.*

See Sir Bernard Burke's History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain of 1882.

Andrew Hunter of Abbotshill.

Andrew Hunter, third son of James and Janet Hunter, and brother of John Hunter who settled in Virginia, was born in 1740; he married Grace Maxwell, daughter of Colonel William Maxwell, of Cardness; their children were, first, Andrew; second, John Hunter, ancestor of the Dunholm branch of Hunter; Janet Hunter, who married Robert Aikin, Esq.; Grizil Hunter, who married Lieutenant Christopher Maxwell of the third regiment, brother of Sir David Maxwell, of Cardness; Henriette Hunter married Alexander Copland, M. D., of Caliston. Andrew Hunter died in 1809, and was succeeded by his son, Andrew Hunter, D. D., who sold his estate Abbotshill, and bought Barjarra Tower. Being bred to the Church he became a professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. He married Mariana Shaw Napier, eldest daughter of William, the sixth Lord Napier; their eldest son, Andrew Hunter, died young; second son, John Hunter, was a minister in the Church of Scotland; he married Caroline, daughter of William Mitchelson. Their son, William Francis, advocate. Their daughters were Mariana Hunter, Ann Hunter, and Grizil Hunter, who married George Ross, advocate and commissioner

of Edinburgh, son of Admiral Sir John Lockheart Ross.

Dr. Hunter was succeeded by his son, William Francis Hunter, of Barjarra Tower; he married Janet, heiress of Francis St. Aubyn, of Colen Mixton, by his wife, Jane Arrundell, of Tolverene Fruthall, Cornwall; their children were Godolphir Hunter and Francis St. Aubyn Hunter.

Francis St. Aubyn Hunter married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. William Maurry, of Devon; their daughters were Henrietta Hunter and Marrianna Napier Hunter, who married William Woodstock, and Jane Arrundell Hunter, wife of George Cully, Esq.

Their son and heir, William Francis Arrundell Hunter, of Barjarra Tower, chief of the house, married Mary, eldest daughter of David Dickson, of Kilbridge.

ARMS OF HUNTER, BARJARRA TOWER.

Vert, three collars *or*; on a chief indented *ar.*; as many hunting horns of the first garnished and stringed *gu.*, all within a border *ar.*, charged with four roses *or*, barbed *vert.* Motto: *Vigilantia, rober, voluptus, Deo datta.* Seat, Barjarra Tower.

See Crawford's peerage and Sir Bernard Burke's General Armory.

Ann Maria Margaret Hunter, daughter of Col. Francis Hunter, married John Warder

Napier, of Stafford; they have one daughter, Alice Napier.

See James Patterson's History of Ayr and Wigton.

Hunter of Ayrhill, Fairfax Co., Va.

They descended from John Hunter of Abbots-hill, County Ayr, Scotland, son of James and Janet Hunter. Collected from history, from family record, and from letters written to John Hunter from Scotland, and in later years to his son, George Washington Hunter; some of them at present in the hands of the writer.

As before stated by Sir Bernard Burke, John Hunter came to America from Abbots-hill, Scotland. In 1765 he settled in Fairfax County, Virginia. By purchase, and also by his wife, Jane Broadwater, he came into possession of large tracts of land. He gave the name of Ayrhill to the plantation where he resided.

His only daughter, Ann Hunter, married Mr. Pressley Gunnell, of Virginia; they had four children: Sally Gunnell, Janet Gunnell, Ira Gunnell, and William Hunter Gunnell.

Robert Hunter, son of John Hunter, born at Ayrhill, Fairfax County, Virginia; died young and unmarried.

John Hunter, youngest son of John Hunter, born at Ayrhill; sailed from Alexandria, Va., the 19th of December, 1799, for Scotland, and

on the 16th of April, 1801, he received an appointment in the East India Island service. He married the daughter of Lord Morris, in France; they had three daughters, who were educated in Paris; he died in Calcutta in 1825.

James Hunter, second son of John Hunter, born at Ayrhill, Fairfax County, Va.; he moved to Kentucky, where he married the widow of Dr. John Littlejohn. He was in the War of 1812.

"James Hunter, was Adjutant of the Kentucky Riflemen in the Battle of Tippecanoe, and was wounded there in 1813; he was promoted Captain in a regiment of infantry because of distinguished service at Fort Stevenson on the lower Sandusky.

"Washburton and his Grenadiers did not reach the fort; they were assailed by a destructive volley from Captain Hunter's corps and fled."

See Gardner's Dictionary of the Army and also Lossing's Pictorial History of the War of 1812.

Captain Hunter left the army in 1814, and on the 13th of February, 1837, a gold sword was voted to him by the United States Congress; he received it in Washington, D. C. The presentation was made by President Van Buren with a graceful speech, which was happily responded to by Captain Hunter.

Captain James Hunter died in Shelbyville in 1839, without children. He was buried with the honors of war, and the city was draped in mourning.

George Washington Hunter, third son of John Hunter, of Scotland, was born at Ayrhill, Fairfax County, Va. He graduated at Cokesbury College, Maryland, and also at Dickinson College. He married Angeline, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Moore, of Moorefield, Fairfax County, Va. He was also in the War of 1812.

Major George Washington Hunter made a brave defence against a detachment belonging to the command of Sir George Cockburn, Rear-Admiral in the British navy. They attempted to land seven miles below Lewistown, Delaware, but were driven back to their ship. March 7, 1813, Major Hunter was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He left the army and resided on a plantation given to him by his father which he named "Moidone."

His children were Robert, John Broadwater Hunter, James Hunter, and George Washington Hunter. His daughters were Elizabeth Hunter, Ann Amelia Markham Hunter, who died at the age of eighteen, just blooming into lovely womanhood; youngest child, Margaret Hunter, named for the eldest daughter of Robert Hunter, of Thurston, Scotland.

John Hunter, of Scotland died in 1815, at his

home, Ayrhill, where he was buried; he left a large portion of his landed estate and slaves to his son, George Washington Hunter.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF JOHN HUNTER.

“20th of May, 1788. Received from brother James the balance of his account against me, by sundry omissions from year to year, being 18 years standing account between brother James and myself, having received goods from him purchased for me nearly every year in all that time, and made him remittance, and once been home, and after my return still more goods sent to me, both by him, and since his death, by brother Robert of Thurston, so that all are now closed and refer to Robert’s account annexed where the balance in my favor remain due—£ 163 sterling. £ 137. 11.”

“14th of December, 1799. Wrote brother Robert a letter requesting him to send the following goods by the first opportunity of a London ship bound to Potomac in the spring, viz.: 12 yards doubled milled drab cloth for great coats; as much fine cloth as will make four suits, fashionable color; twelve pieces of Irish linen two yards and seven-eighths wide; twelve pairs women’s fine cotton hose; twelve pairs men’s worsted hose, fashionable color; twelve yards of fine velvet, fashionable color, for coats with

trimming for them. To be sent to the care of Mr. James Wilson, Alexandria, D. C."

"22d of December, 1799. Wrote to brother Robert by another ship informing him of John's coming and respecting the second order on him for twenty guineas as passage money in case of capture. Wrote to brother Andrew by the same ship."

"29th of December, 1799. My son John went from Alexandria a passenger with Captain Graves, a clever man, bound for Cowes. Wrote to Patrick Hunter by John apologizing for long neglect in writing to him."

"22d of June, 1800. Wrote to brother Robert inclosing a letter to John."

"21st of October, 1800. Wrote to John from Alexandria, by Captain Woodhouse for London, with certificate of his age proven before Amos Alexander, Mayor, bearing date 22d October, 1800."

"14th of February, 1801. Wrote John by New York packet; his mother wrote also on a page of my letter answering the one received from him dated Thurston."

"January 1, 1801. Wrote to brother Robert and also to brother Andrew."

"23d of June, 1801. Received a letter from Patrick Ballantine from Glasgow, and one from brother Andrew, 21st of January, 1801, came to hand with a box containing pictures of himself and brother Robert of Thurston; directed to Norfolk, Virginia, to be sent to me."

"16th of April a letter from John informing me of his appointment in the company's service."

"April 18th wrote to John. I desired in a postscript that if it was requisite, the money in his uncle Robert's hands of mine might be employed towards his advancement; also wrote to brother Andrew by the Aurora, Captain Collet, to Glasgow."

"Received a letter from brother Andrew from London by Mr. Bennet, 11th of May, 1801, and one from John same date and time."

"1st of June, 1801. Wrote to brother Robert with grateful thanks for what he had done for John while with him in Scotland. Wrote to brother Andrew by the same opportunity and to the same effect; also wrote to John to be sent to him."

"April the first, 1801. My son John sailed from Portsmouth on board the Sir Steven Lushington bound for Bengal—Captain Gouck, in

company with eight other ships—and arrived in August.”

Extract from a letter written by John Hunter to his son, James Hunter, living in Shelbyville, Kentucky, July, 1803:

“Our family physician, Dr. Coleman, was in constant attendance upon your dear mother during her last illness. She expired twelve o’clock at night, Tuesday the 13th of July, perfectly sensible, without a struggle, full of sweet temper; her last inquiry was for Ann Gunnell, George W. Hunter, and her maid Dorcas, who constantly attended her to the last breath. You have lost a dear mother; though far from her she loved her children. It is my earthly loss but her eternal gain. The Rev. Mr. Moore officiated at the funeral, and preached from first Corinthians, 15th Chapter, last part of 25th verse. We had news from your brother John September last; he was in good health, much pleased, and had met three cousins, all in high spirits, in Bengal.”

“Dec. 13, 1803. Wrote brother Andrew, by the Hero, Captain Cole, informing him of the death of my dear wife, and by the same wrote to John of the death of his beloved mother, to be sent by the first ship bound for Calcutta.”

"8th of May, 1806. Wrote to John by an India man informing him of the death of his sister, Mrs. Gunnell, and also the death of his grandfather, Colonel Charles Broadwater."

"22d of May, 1806. Wrote to brother Andrew answering his by way of Nantze."

"29th of July, 1806. Wrote to brother Robert in answer to his last letter from London."

"The 16th of October, 1806. Wrote to brother Andrew from Alexandria, care of Mr. John Hornsby, who is to sail from there in November, informing him of the death of Mr. Pressley Gunnell and of the children falling on my hands, which will disappoint me in my wish to go and see them all this winter."

"29th of April, 1808. Wrote to John by a New York packet to the care of his uncle Andrew, No. 70 Queen street, Newtown, Edinburgh."

Extract of a letter written from John Hunter to his father while visiting his cousin, Patrick Hunter:

"74 QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH,
June 29th, 1808.

MY DEAR FATHER:

I have just been favored with your letter of the 29th of April. A long-looked for happiness

I assure you. Your letter informs me that you received mine of September, 1807, from Bengal, forwarded from London, having added a postscript to it informing you that I had met my uncles Andrew and Robert of Thurston in Paris. I have written to you twice since then, May 21st and June the 6th. I also wrote to brother George W. and to brother James on the 7th. I write more particularly now to say that being as full of my matrimonial intentions as ever. I want to know what you can do for me in case I marry. I would like to know what to depend upon, and what you may have in prospect for me hereafter. I think I have a right to expect a girl with something also, as I am a young fellow with unobjectionable connections in all respects, and have a good character and am a Lieutenant in the East India Company service. Yet I wish you to give all the assistance you can. I am anxious to be placed in a situation to answer the inquiries of the parents of the young lady which must necessarily arise previous to a marriage, and from one occupying her position, I am inclined to believe that there will be something more required than respectability of connections, and a commission in the army. Please let me hear favorably from you very soon.

Your affectionate son and obedient servant.

JOHN HUNTER."

Extract of a letter written by Colonel George Washington Hunter to his cousin, Agnes Hunter, daughter of his uncle, Robert Hunter of Thurston:

“MOIDONE, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U. S.,

August 23, 1816.

MY DEAR COUSIN AGNES:

As you say, the death of my father is a sad loss; indulgent to a fault, liberal, kind and just, his children and friends will long have cause for grief. He survived my amiable and lovely mother twelve years, and never ceased to mourn her loss; these are losses, indeed, such as cause the heart to ache.

My brother James still resides in Kentucky. He returned from the Northwestern Army where he held a captaincy, and for aught I can tell, and which is lamentable to reflect, he may have presented the cannon to the lines in which stood the son of our cousin, Patrick Hunter. It is all important that nations should be just and deliberate in their councils, particularly when about to wage war—brother against brother I may say. I hope the family of my uncle James, deceased, are well. The innumerable favors and kind attentions bestowed upon my brother John while with our relations in Scotland was often expressed and repeated by our dear mother with quiet tears of gratitude. Those good offices have

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attracted our warmest interest in the happiness of each member of their respective families. I regretted to hear of the death of our cousin, Janet Aikin, daughter of our late uncle Andrew. I heartily condole with Mr. Aikin and his little children upon the loss of their companion and mother. I hope it will be in the power of their Aunt Maxwell to give them great assistance and attention in conjunction with their other relations, as they will often need the help of an affectionate mother.

My brother John writes that he intends returning to India. I fear he has not sufficiently recovered to undertake such a perilous voyage. I hope, dear cousin, to hear from you again very soon. Please express my affectionate regards to your sisters, Jane and Margaret especially. Accept my sympathy for the loss of your dear father, my uncle Robert. If I rightly remember, most of his sons and daughters are married. It will give us great pleasure to hear of the continued prosperity and happiness of all our relatives, of whom my brother John so often wrote with the highest terms of esteem and affection.

With warmest regards, believe me truly and sincerely your cousin,

GEORGE W. HUNTER."

Colonel George Washington Hunter, son of John Hunter, who was the youngest son of James and Janet Hunter, of Abbotshill and Park, County Ayr, Scotland, died March 26, 1856. His youngest child, Margaret Hunter, who reverently cherishes his memory, owns and lives in the home where he peacefully spent his last days, and where his good and faithful wife died.

“DEATH OF COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
HUNTER.”

“We have heard with unfeigned sorrow that our old friend, George W. Hunter, departed this life at his residence, Fairfax County, Va., on Wednesday last, the 25th instant.

“The deceased had attained the age of four-score years, but retained in a remarkable degree his strength and activity of both mind and body. Perhaps no man in the community was more generally known, or who transacted a larger amount of public business than Colonel Hunter. His death will be universally regretted.”

Editorial of the *Alexandria Gazette* of
March 29, 1856.

Robert Hunter, eldest son of Colonel George Washington Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., married Mary Wood, daughter of John and Alice Wood, of Burlington, N. J., who after

their marriage came to Virginia and located in Fairfax County.

After his marriage Robert Hunter received from his father a plantation called "Pommetta." He also gave him another named Spring Grove, where the family resided many years.

Colonel John Broadwater Hunter, second son of Colonel George Washington Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va.; married Sybil de Neal; they resided on their plantation called Woodville, at Pope's Head; he died leaving three children: Janet de Neal Hunter, Rebecca Hunter, and Helen Louise Victoria Hunter, all married.

Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of Col. George Washington Hunter, married Mr. David Weatherly, a gentleman who brought letters of introduction to Col. Hunter from Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Weatherly and family moved to Alabama.

Dr. James Hunter, third son of Col. George Washington Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va. Studied medicine and graduated at the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University of Philadelphia. He married Sarah A. Fairfax, daughter of Captain Henry Fairfax, by his first wife, Sarah Carter, daughter of William Carter, Esq., of Virginia.

Captain Fairfax was descended in the fourth generation from Thomas Fairfax, who came to America from England in 1667, and settled in

Calvert County, Md., and his descendants for three generations remained in that province. Captain Henry Fairfax served as an officer in the war of 1812, and defrayed a greater part of the expenses of the 26th Virginia regiment from his own private means.

After Dr. James Hunter's marriage, his father moved to an adjoining homestead and gave "Moidone" to him, where he successfully practiced his profession. He lived, died, and was buried there, and "his memory will ever be green in the hearts of those who loved him."

Died the 9th of February, 1867, at "Moidone," Fairfax County, Va., Dr. James Hunter, son of Col. George Washington Hunter, in the 62d year of his age.

The death of Dr. James Hunter, of Fairfax, was announced in yesterday's *Gazette* in an obituary notice, after the notice we received from a friend in Fairfax, a tribute to the memory of the deceased, in which it said:

"The county has lost one of its most intelligent, upright, and valuable citizens. He was formerly and for many years a member of her court.

"As a magistrate he was impartial and just; as an adviser he was true and reliable; as a neighbor he was kind and good; as a physician he was obedient to the call of the afflicted, and to the poor he was liberal and charitable. The

place of such a man cannot well be supplied. He leaves a devoted wife and an only sister, with numerous relatives and friends, who, with sorrowing hearts, mourn his death."

Alexandria Gazette, 11th of February,
1867.

George Washington Hunter, youngest son of Col. George W. Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va. Studied law and graduated from the celebrated law school of Emmitsburgh, Md. He married Mary Angeline Conrad, of Virginia. His father gave to him the old homestead, Ayrhill, where the town of Vienna, Va., is now located; he also owned and lived in a beautiful home at Fairfax Court-house. He practiced law there, and in the adjoining counties, where he ranked and favorably compared with his contemporaries of the bar.

He was a genial, warm-hearted, and generous man, noted for hospitality and kindness, especially to the poor, who always found in him a helping friend. Before his death he moved to a place that had long been in the family, named on maps "Hunter's Mills." He died in 1862, leaving a widow and several children. His sons, Robert and Jerome Hunter, located in the West; his eldest daughter, Georgeanna Hunter, married a southern gentleman, an officer in the Confederate army; his daughter,

Lillian Wise, married Mr. Foster, of Tennessee; Alice married Mr. Morton, of Virginia, and his youngest daughter, Zaidia Hunter, married Mr. Ball, of Virginia. Margaret Elizabeth, the third daughter of George W. Hunter, Jr., married Captain Adolphus Heinrich Carl Gustav Fredrich von Dachenhausen, second son of Col. Gustav Fredrich von Dachenhausen, of the German army; he was born at Barsinghausen, February, 1832; he was appointed Hanovarian cadet in the 8th Infantry regiment, Duke of York, February, 1837; second lieutenant in Imperial 2d regiment, Uhlans, Prince Shwarzenburg; August, 1842, first lieutenant; 1846, honorably discharged; came to America, and served from 1852 until 1857 in New York cavalry as first lieutenant and adjutant. November, 1861, promoted to Captain; 1866 appointed Captain of Veteran Reserve Corps. Children of Captain and Margaret Elizabeth von Dachenhausen are Frederick Wilhelm, George Adolphus, and Alexander. Their only daughter, Ida Isabell von Dachenhausen, a lovely young girl, died a few days before the time that had been appointed for her marriage to Mr. Alexander Wederburn, of Virginia. By sorrowing relatives she was laid to rest in the robes that had been prepared for her wedding garments, and thus she seemed to pass "From the bridal to the tomb."

Some years before the death of Col. George W. Hunter his eldest son, Robert Hunter, carried his own slaves, some of his father's, and some belonging to his brothers, to Mississippi, and located them on his cotton plantation near the Red River, and while on a visit to that place he died, leaving a widow and eight children: Mary Alice Hunter, John Thomas Hunter, Jane Eliza Hunter, Susan Maria Hunter Ann Amelia Markham Hunter, George William Hunter, James Robert Hunter, Benwood Hunter.

John Thomas Hunter, son of Robert Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., by his wife, Virginia, has four children: Francis Murphy Hunter, a young lawyer, residing in Massachusetts; Henry Hambleton, Virginia, and Julia; all married.

Jane Eliza Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., was married at Spring Grove, Va., to Thomas Nicholas Davy, a native of Charlestown, Cornwall County, England; they moved to Portsmouth, and subsequently to Ironton, Ohio. Mr. Davy represented his district in the State legislature in 1866 and 1867. Their children are: Florence Alice, Rose, Mary Agnes, Lilian, and Julian. Alice married Mr. George Richie, and died aged nineteen. Lilian married Dr. Kirkpatrick. Florence married Dr. Washington Kilmer, of

New York; they reside in Florida, where Dr. Kilmer gained a high reputation for his successful treatment of yellow fever in 1888. They have two daughters, Alice and May Kilmer. Alice married Mr. Walter Clare, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Susan Maria Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., was married in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., by the rector, Dr. John T. Johnston, to Col. J. Richards Nicklin, son of Dr. Joseph Nicklin, by his wife, Elizabeth Cecil Calvert, daughter of John Calvert, a descendant from Lord Baltimore. Col. Nicklin died leaving a widow and one daughter, Blanche Hunter Nicklin, who was married the 22d of October, 1888, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Va., by the Rev. Dr. Norton, to the Rev. Henry J. Beagen, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Beagen was born near London, England; he studied theology and was ordained at the Fairfax Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Va.; for the last seven years he has been the assistant rector of the Church of the Saviour in Philadelphia.

ARMS OF NICKLIN.

Sa., three boars' heads couped in fess, *ar.*

Crest: a griffin's head erased, *or.*

George William Hunter, son of Robert Hun-

ter, born in Fairfax County, Va., was married in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, to Marion Willis, of Virginia.

Secondly, he was married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, to Ella Wright, daughter of William B. Wright, Esq. She died leaving one daughter, Effie Hunter, at present a pupil in the Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

James Robert Hunter, son of Robert Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., married Julie Seirles, of Maryland; their daughters are Mary Janet Hunter, and Helen Genevieve Hunter; their son, Robert Malcolm Hunter, after graduating at college, studied law with his uncle, Judge Revvells, of Annapolis, Md., and is now practicing his profession in that city.

Benwood Hunter, youngest son of Robert Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., married Gertrude Weaver, near Weaversville, Fauquier County, Va. Their children are: Montgomery Hunter, Robert Broadwater Hunter, Alice Napier Hunter. Montgomery Hunter, M. D., graduated in Class '96 of the Medical Department of the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., May 7, 1896. At present located in West Washington, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice.

Annie Amelia Markham Hunter, youngest

daughter of Robert Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., was married in Christ Episcopal Church, West Washington, by the Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart, D. D., to the Rev. Dr. John H. Davis, of South Boston, Halifax County, Va. Dr. Davis graduated from Hampden-Sidney College; studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Hampden-Sidney College. Dr. Davis is noted for his strictly religious principles, his scholarly attainments, and his earnest, persuasive eloquence.

Mary Alice Hunter, eldest daughter of Robert Hunter, born in Fairfax County, Va., was married in Christ Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Va., by the Rev. Dr. John T. Johnston, to Mr. John Bull, son of Mr. Joseph Bull, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

Mr Bull graduated from the Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; he was a member of the Topographical Engineer Corps, and was with the commission who formed the boundary line between the United States and Mexico in 1851. He was a member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, and also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Bull died in Washington, D. C., the 9th of June, 1884, leaving a widow without children.

"DEATH OF MR. JOHN BULL.

"Mr. John Bull, who has resided in this city for many years, died on Monday morning at five o'clock, the 9th of June, at his residence, No. 1510 H Street Northwest. He first came to Washington as a national bank examiner; subsequently he engaged in real estate and loan business, managing the financial affairs of a number of large capitalists, some of whom were the wealthiest residents of Washington.

Mr. Bull was a man of the highest character; of great energy and enterprise, yet exceedingly modest, unselfish and kind; a courtly gentleman of the old school. The great number of friends who have learned to love and respect him will deeply regret his death, and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow.

He was descended from the historical Captain Thomas Bull, of Hartford, Conn., who emigrated from England to this country in 1635, many of whose descendants were Revolutionary heroes."—*Morning Post*, Washington, D. C., 10th of June, 1884.

"MR. JOHN BULL DIED THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1884.

Mr. Bull was born in Canandaigua, N. Y.; in his early life he was a civil engineer; he came to Washington as a bank examiner; subsequently managed and had control of the interest of

some of the wealthiest capitalists. Mr. Bull was well known and noted for his scrupulous integrity. Though in delicate health for some time his death was sudden and unexpected. The funeral services were held at the house. The Rev. Dr. Paret, of the Epiphany Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a pew-holder and attendant, was the officiating minister. Pall-bearers: Messrs. Anthony Hyde, Judge Charles D. Drake, Senator Joseph Fowler, Judge Joseph K. McCammon, Samuel Mullikin, and Brook Mackall."—Sunday Morning *Capital*, June 15, 1884.

Mary Wood Hunter, widow of Robert Hunter, son of Colonel George Washington Hunter, died in Alexandria, Va., 11th of November, 1864. She was the daughter of John Wood, of Burlington, N. J., who was the grandson of John and Susan Wood, of the same place, and great grandson of William Wood, who came to America in the fly-boat Martha in 1677. She was a woman as noble and generous as she was beautiful, and her motto was always "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Her sons, George William Hunter and Benwood Hunter, were in the Union Army in the war of 1861, where they received injuries that resulted in their obtaining pensions from the Government during their lives; her son, James Robert Hunter, belonged to Stuart's Cavalry in the Con-

federate service, where he was frequently complimented for his gallant bravery. This war proved a financial disaster to many members of this family. But the curse of slavery has been wiped out.

Broadwater.

Some years before the Revolutionary war Captain Charles Broadwater came to America from his seat, Broadwater, near Godalming, Surrey, England, in his own vessel, which was the first large ship brought into the harbor of Bellehaven, now Alexandria. He made several voyages to and from England, and finally located about fourteen miles from Alexandria, near the present county-seat of Fairfax.

He received a patent from the British Government for a large tract of land in Fairfax County; he was the first high sheriff of Fairfax County, receiving his appointment from George the Third, then King of England.

He married Miss Siems, of Maryland; his only child, Charles Broadwater, Jr., in 1755 was Captain of a Fairfax company under General Braddock; he participated in the battle of the Great Meadows, and aided in covering the retreat by which the English were saved from annihilation. He was then promoted to Colonel. In 1770 George Washington, Bryan Fairfax, Charles Broadwater, and Charles Henderson were ap-

pointed justices of the peace in Fairfax County.

Subsequently George Washington and Charles Broadwater were elected to the Virginia legislature on the same day, and they were members of the committee appointed by that body to draw up resolutions regarding the War of the Revolution.

See Gardner's Dictionary of the Army, and
Lossing's Pictorial History of the Revolution and Family Record.

In the history of the old families and old churches of Virginia, written and published by the Rev. William Meade, Bishop of Virginia, will be found a list of the first vestrymen of Fairfax Parish. The 28th of March, 1765, George Washington, Charles Broadwater, Lord Thomas Fairfax, John West, George Mason, Daniel McCarty.

List of vestrymen of Fairfax Parish in 1787: Bryan Fairfax, Charles Broadwater, John Hunter, Baldwin Dade, William Fitzhugh Lee, William Chapman, Ludwell Lee, William Herbert, Pressley Cox.

Among the manuscripts in the library of the New York Historical Society is a leaf from the record of Pohick, Fairfax County, Va., of both Truro and Fairfax Parishes. The place of worship of the former was Pohick Church, and

of the latter Christ Church, Alexandria; it also contains the names of the vestrymen of both churches.

In 1775 and 1776 Townsend Dade, George Mason, John West, George William Fairfax, George Washington, Charles Broadwater. It also states that Charles Broadwater was the owner of a slave who drove a provision wagon belonging to his master over the Allegheny Mountains in the memorable campaign in which Braddock was killed. The slave's name was Samuel Jenkins; he was in the battle of the Great Meadows, but escaped unhurt. On the death of his master, when he was about forty years of age, he was purchased by a gentleman who took him to Ohio and manumitted him. He settled in Lancaster, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1844, when he was 115 years old; he was probably the last survivor of Braddock's men.

BROADWATER ARMS.

Ar., on a pile between two anchors in base *or*.

A female figure vested *or.*, the right hand pointing to a rainbow above her head *pr. pr.* with her left supporting an anchor *gu.* Motto: *Spes mea Cœlo* (My hope is in Heaven).

The wife of Col. Charles Broadwater was Ann Amelia Markham, a descendant from Mark-

ham of Cuthford Hall, England. Guy Markham, Arthur Hastings Markham, and George Markham located in different States in America.

Mrs. Broadwater first married Dr. Peairson, by whom she had four children; her daughter, Amelia Peairson, married Mr. McCrea; her daughter, Ann Peairson, married Mr. Turbevill, both of Virginia. Her sons were Captain Simon Peairson and Captain Thomas Peairson, of Revolutionary fame. Captain Simon Peairson married Julia Alexander; she first married Lieutenant Nathaniel Terret, of the United States Navy; after his death she married Captain Simon Peairson. Captain Thomas Peairson married Anne Coates, daughter of Dr. Coates, and their daughter, Constance Peairson, married Nathaniel Chapman, of Summerhill, Va. Their son was Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, the distinguished physician, who was President of the Medical Department of the University of Philadelphia; he was born at Summerhill, Fairfax County, Va., the 28th of May, 1786, and died in Philadelphia 1st of July, 1853.

LADY BROADWATER.

As before stated, the wife of Col. Charles Broadwater belonged to a family of English descent with a long line of distinguished ancestors; this fact, combined with her remarka-

ble beauty, elegance and dignity, inspired universal admiration, and she was often styled queen of women. When arrayed in her long-trained gowns of velvet or satin with her dainty high-heeled slippers, seated in a chair of State, with a maid on either side waving peacock feather fans to cool the sultry breeze, or put to flight the daring fly, she would graciously receive her many friends and distinguished guests.

By Col. Broadwater she had three daughters and one son; their eldest daughter, Jane Broadwater, married John Hunter, of Scotland, son of James and Janet Hunter, of Abbotshill, County Ayr, descendants from Hunter of Hunterston Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Their daughter, Sally Broadwater, married Col. John West, and they are the parents of Mrs. Catherine Minor, wife of Col. William Minor, and of Mrs. Sarah Markham Sewel, who was born in 1791 and died in 1890.

A LADY WHO REMEMBERS GENERAL WASHINGTON.

There resides in this county a lady who has seen and remembers General Washington—Mrs. Sarah Markham Sewel, a granddaughter of Col. Charles Broadwater, who lives near Falls Church, Va.; she is the daughter of Col. John West, by his wife Sally Broadwater, and was

nine years old when Washington died. The General would occasionally spend a night at her father's house, and frequently take her on his knee and talk to her; she has a distinct recollection of his appearance and manners. Her son, William H. Sewel, who gives us these facts, says that she is in the enjoyment of excellent health for one of her age, and her mental faculties are unimpaired. She is doubtless the only person in Fairfax County who knew and remembers Washington.

Copied from the *Fairfax Herald* of November, 1888.

Charles Lewis Broadwater, the only son of Col. Charles Broadwater, was a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He married a Spanish lady, and his son, Captain Charles Guy Broadwater, commanded a Fairfax company in the battle of North Point, near Baltimore, in 1814. He married Miss Gunnell. They had several sons and two daughters—Ann Markham and Elizabeth; their eldest daughter, Ann Markham Broadwater, was a woman who possessed a remarkable personality, grand and imposing in appearance, pleasing and attractive in manner, intellectual and fascinating. After her marriage to Mr. Mathew Elgin, of Greenfield, Loudoun County, Va., they, with her eldest brother, Henry Fairfax Broadwater, and wife,

and three younger brothers, moved to St. Louis, Mo.

Arthur Broadwater, second son of Captain Charles Guy Broadwater, married and remained in Fairfax and resided near the old homestead. His sons, Guy and Richard Broadwater, served in the Confederate army; his other children are Arthur, Charles, and a daughter, Belle Broadwater.

DEATH OF COL. CHARLES ARTHUR BROADWATER.

"Col. Charles Arthur Broadwater died yesterday at his home, Helena, Mont., of heart failure. The news reached Washington through the medium of a telegram to Senator Saunders. Col. Broadwater was in this city during the earlier part of this month, leaving for Montana ten days ago. He has a large number of friends here and was very popular.

"The Colonel was a man of vast wealth; he was president of Montana National, and of the Montana Central Railroad Company, heavily interested in minerals in six districts, and in railroad estate in Helena.

The Colonel was preparing to lay aside the cares of business and devote himself to the pleasure and relaxation he found in travel."

Copied from the *Washington Evening Star*,
May 25, 1896.

Col. Charles Arthur Broadwater was the son of Henry Fairfax Broadwater.

Moore, of Moorefield, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Rev. Jeremiah Moore was born the 7th of June, 1746, in Prince William County, Va.; he was brought up in the Episcopal Church, but having heard a sermon preached by the Rev. David Thomas, a Baptist minister, his religious views became unsettled, and after a series of investigation and research he finally and conscientiously became a disciple of the Roger Williams school, and in 1772 he was baptized in that faith and became a zealous minister, promulgating with energy and eloquence the cause he espoused.

Mr. Moore possessed a fine appearance and a pleasing melodious voice, two great advantages which helped to make him one of Virginia's great pulpit orators. He was several times incarcerated in prison for preaching in the Parish of the Established Church, and thereby interfering with their popularity and influence.

Mr. Moore, besides being a preacher of great talent and power, was also a writer of consid-

erable distinction, and there are several published treatises written by him in defense of his principles, in which very considerable ingenuity is displayed. There is also a small volume containing a friendly correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and Jeremiah Moore upon the subject of baptism, in which with equal ability they discuss their respective views and opinions.

In the life of William Wirt, by John Keneday, is found a letter written by the Honorable William Wirt to his friend, Dr. Pope, in which he says: "I have a great partiality for the baptist; in early life my favorite preacher was Jeremiah Moore, and a powerful man he was—strong and copious, even impetuous in volubility, keen, acute, witty, full of original observation, and as a reasoner I have seldom heard him surpassed; he was a most interesting preacher."

It has been said by some who well knew the dashing, talented Wirt, that his admiration for the great preacher extended and culminated into a softer passion and tender love for the preacher's bright-eyed sunny daughter. It was an episode in his varied life that he frequently recalled with deep feeling, and he often said the name of Betsey was a fatal one to him.

Rev. Jeremiah Moore married Miss Lydia Rennor, of Maryland. He died at his home,

Moorefield, Fairfax County, Va., February 24, 1815, leaving a widow and several sons and daughters. His eldest daughter, Angeline Moore, married Colonel George Washington Hunter, son of John Hunter, of Abbotshill and Park, Scotland, a descendant from Hunter of Hunters-ton, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Jeremiah Moore's son, Francis Moore, upon whom his mantle fell, became a popular and prominent minister; he married and located in Clark County, Va.; his sons and grandson are men of culture and talent; some of them as orators and lawyers have gained considerable distinction. His youngest son, upon whom he bestowed an unpronounceable Scripture name, the diminutive of which is Shady, married Miss Susan Lindsey; his wife and himself continued to reside at the old homestead, Moorefield, with his mother and two sisters, Miss Betsey and Miss Nancy Moore, both ladies of great refinement and decided literary taste. Mr. Shady Moore had four sons and one daughter, Martha Moore, beautiful, bright, and witty, the idol of the household; she died in the bloom of her youthful loveliness, and with her passed away much of the happiness of that united and contented family.

Shady Moore's eldest son, Robert Lindsey Moore, studied law and graduated in Virginia; he located in Vicksburg, Miss.; he was in the

Mexican war. As Captain he commanded a company in Jefferson Davis's regiment, which won great fame in the battle of Buena Vista. He was a valiant officer who fearlessly fought and bravely fell.

Those who remember him will readily recall his pleasant intellectual face, his commanding appearance, and his genial, courtly manner.

Mr. Thomas Moore, a very handsome man, and a younger brother of Captain Robert L. Moore, was also in the Mexican war. He served as lieutenant in a company raised by Captain Henry Fairfax, a graduate of West Point. The company was with the command of General Zachary Taylor.

After the war Thomas Moore returned to Fairfax and commenced the practice of law, having previously graduated. Prior to the civil war he married an attractive charming young lady of New York, Miss Hannah Morris, a great granddaughter of Lewis Morris, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also General Washington's confidential friend and advisor.

Thomas Moore served in the Confederate army during the civil war with the rank of Captain; after peace was declared he returned to Fairfax and resumed his law practice, which soon became large and very successful.

Mr. Moore was an honorable, high-toned

gentleman, a comfort and blessing to his family; a true and honest patriot, conscientious and faithful in all that appertained to his religious principles and duties. As an active member of the Holy Apostolic Episcopal Church he tenaciously clung to her precepts and generously provided for her advancement and prosperity.

His family consists of one son, Robert Walton Moore, and several pleasant, bright and handsome daughters; their eldest daughter, Susan Moore, a lovely girl, married Mr. S. R. Donahoe, editor of the *Fairfax Herald*, and later State Senator from Virginia. Mrs. Donahoe died a few years after her marriage, leaving two little girls—Susan Moore Donahoe and Mary Le Grand Donahoe.

Edith Morris Moore, a younger daughter, and one of the popular belles of the Old Dominion, married Thomas Randolph Keith, of Warrenton, Va., a nephew of Judge Keith, of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Keith is a graduate from the University of Virginia, and a member of the Fairfax bar. He descended from William Keith Earl, of Dunmorton Castle, Marishal of Scotland, who married a daughter of John Earl of Mar.

The firm of Moore & Keith, successors to Moore & Son, are well and favorably known.

The other daughters of Thomas and Hannah Moore are Jennie Morris Moore, Helen Moore,

and Margaret Lindsey Moore, who will doubtless follow the good example of their sisters by gracefully consenting to brighten with their pleasing presence the homes of some worthy and fortunate bachelors.

Robert Walton Moore, only son of Thomas and Hannah Morris Moore, is a young man of ability, possessing all the requisites that constitute greatness, as the following quotations from those fully competent to do him justice will show:

ROBERT WALTON MOORE.

“Mr. Moore is one of the leading men of the State—able, accomplished, brilliant, brainy. He is a magnetic and masterful leader. He is well informed and thoroughly posted, and takes a pride in everything that redounds to the honor of good old Virginia.

“He is not a politician. He never dips his fingers in the chafing current of the seething stream of politics, and yet he is a keen and intelligent observer of all that floats upon its billowy bosom of conflict and strife. He is a man of ripe judgment and sound sense and sober discretion, and if elected to the Senate no State would have a more dignified, pure and elevated representative. A clear and convincing speaker, a dauntless and forceful debater, a charming conversationalist, he is one of the

most companionable of men.”—From the *Orange Observer*.

The Alumna Bulletin of the University of Virginia contains the following reference to the appointment of the Hon. R. Walton Moore as a member of the Board of Visitors of that institution:

“The appointment of Hon. R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax County, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University, has been received with great satisfaction by the University and its friends.

“Mr. Moore is a lawyer by profession, and though still young stands at the head of the bar in his section of the State. He is an alumnus of the academic department of the University.

“Mr. Moore is a systematic student, not only in his profession, but of polite literature. Few men in the State possess a more pleasing personality or a broader general culture. He takes deep interest in public affairs, and his political principles are of the highest type. His service of one term in the State Senate made so favorable an impression that he has since been prominently mentioned for the United States Senate.

“The Bulletin extends to Mr. Moore a cordial welcome.”

NOTE.—It is pleasant to know that there are many bright sparks of intellect still scintillating on old Virginia soil that may some day bring back her pristine glory and again make her the mother of good and great Presidents.

Wood.

This family entered in the visitation of County Leicestershire, England, in 1583; they descended from Sir John Wood, Lord Mayor of London, who married Catherine Clarck, of Leicestershire; he died leaving issue, from whom descended William Wood, a native of Leicestershire County, who came to America in the fly-boat Martha in 1677 and located in Burlington, N. J. He married Mary Parnell, with whom he had fallen in love during their voyage across the ocean. They had two sons, John Wood and William Wood, and two daughters; Martha Wood married Mr. Newbold, and Sarah Wood married Mr. Stevens. Their son, William Wood, died unmarried.

John Wood, their eldest son by his wife Susan Wood, had three children: William Wood, John Wood, and a daughter, Hester Wood, who married James Montgomery, of Eglinton, Monmouth County, N. J. After the death of their father, John Wood, their mother, Susan Wood, married William Montgomery, of Upper Freehold, son of William and Isabel Montgomery, of Brigned, Scotland.

John Wood, son of John and Susan Wood, by his wife Mary Wood, had four sons and four daughters; their daughter, Joanna Wood, married Mr. Joseph Creig, a banker; Susan Wood married Mr. Hartshorn; Mary Wood married Mr. Ritche Leonard, and Hester Wood died unmarried. The sons of John and Mary Wood were: John Wood, Joseph Wood, William Wood, and Thomas Wood. All their children were born in Burlington, N. J.

Thomas Wood, the youngest son of John and Mary Wood, married Ann Reading, sister of Ellen Reading, who married James Montgomery; Thomas Wood and James Montgomery were first cousins, and both were great grandsons of William Wood, who came over in the fly-boat Martha.

Thomas Wood and Ann Reading had one daughter, Harriet Bullock Wood, who married her cousin, Brigadier-General William Reading Montgomery. They also had three sons; George Wood, their youngest son, born in Burlington, N. J., in 1813; he graduated from Princeton College in 1835. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hambleton College in 1842, and in Union College in 1845. He lived and practiced law in the city of New York. On one occasion William C. Preston, of South Carolina, was about to argue an important case in the United States Supreme Court; Daniel Web-

ster asked him who was on the other side; Preston replied, that sleepy looking Wood of New York. If it is George Wood, said Webster, I advise you to look out how you wake him.

In 1850 George Wood ranked at the front, among the profound and eminent lawyers of New York. George Wood died unmarried in New York, and was buried in Burlington, N. J., in 1889.

Joseph Wood, second son of John and Mary Wood, born in Burlington, N. J., moved to Ohio, where he married and had children.

William Wood, son of John and Mary Wood, born in Burlington, N. J., married Miss Parsons, and moved to Alexandria, where he was employed in a bank of Mr. Joseph Creig, the husband of his sister; he died leaving three children: Marion Mason Wood, whose gentle nature and sweet genial smile, like a bright sunbeam, brought happiness and love to the home of her husband and children. The eldest son was William Wood, the youngest James Wood; both married. James left a daughter, Mollie E. Wood, and a son, James Parsons Wood.

John Wood, eldest son of John and Mary Wood, born in Burlington, N. J., married at Mount Holly, N. J., Alice Coward, daughter of Dr. Coward, by his wife, Mary Cox. Alice Coward and Hannah Randolph were first cousins, and they were married at the same time

and with the same marriage ceremony. Hannah Randolph married Mr. Longstreet, and they moved to Georgia, and their sons, Gilbert Longstreet and Augustus Longstreet, were men of prominence. Augustus was the author of Georgia Scenes. Their relative, General James Longstreet, became distinguished in the Confederate army.

After their marriage John and Alice Wood located in Fairfax County, Va., and some years after her cousin, Mr. John Cox, was sent to Washington as a member of Congress from New Jersey, and while there his daughter, Miss Cox, was married to the Rev. William Wilmer, then rector of the old historical St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.; he also preached in Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.

The children of John and Alice Wood were: John Wood, William Wood, Benjamin Wood, and Thomas Wood, who died unmarried; their daughters were Mary Wood and Susan Wood,

John Wood, eldest son of John and Alice Wood, married Elizabeth Myers, of Maryland; their children were John Wood, Thomas Wood, Robert Lewis Wood, and four daughters, Harriet Wood, Susan Wood, Ann Maria Wood, and Mary Elizabeth Wood; all married except Harriet Wood.

John Wood, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Wood, married Eliza Jane, daughter of Mr.

Charles Harper, of Albemarle County, Va. Their children are Charles Harper Wood, who was educated, studied law and graduated from the University of Virginia, and another son, Snowden Wood; their daughter, Elizabeth Wood, married Mr. Fishburn, a lawyer of Albemarle County, and their daughter, Lucy Wood, married Mr. Butler, of South Carolina.

Thomas Wood, second son of John and Elizabeth Wood, married Lydia Learned, of Albemarle, Va.; they have several sons and daughters; their eldest son, Learnard Wood, belongs to the United States Navy.

Robert Lewis Wood, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Wood, belonged to the well-known firm of Ashby & Herbert, and later Ashby & Wood, of Alexandria, Va. He married Melissa, the bright attractive daughter of Captain Samuel Bancroft Hussey; they have two daughters, Ida Melissa Wood, who married Mr. George Roberts Hill; they have one daughter, Melissa Ann Hill. The next daughter, Frances Bancroft Wood, married Mr. James Clinton Smoot; they have a young family. Captain Hussey was a great nephew of George Bancroft, the historian.

William Wood, second son of John and Alice Coward Wood, married Margaret Ridgeway, of Virginia; he was several times elected to the Virginia Legislature from Frederick County;

their daughters were Mary Jane Wood, Martha Alice Wood, who married the Honorable Edwin S. Baker, a member of the Virginia legislature, and Margaret Ann Wood, who married Mr. William Henry Gould. Their eldest son, Algernon Ridgeway Wood, was a lawyer of considerable ability; he married Louise, daughter of Dr. Cogswell, of New Jersey; they died leaving one daughter, Annie Wood, who now resides in Europe.

David Henry Wood, second son of William and Margaret Ridgeway Wood, married Matilda Lewis, daughter of Fielding Lewis, a son of Howel Lewis, of Albemarle County, Va.; their children are Margaret Lewis Wood and Annie Wood, and one son.

Thomas Wood, third son of William and Margaret Wood, died young; their fourth son, Dr. John Dean Wood, married Miss Benwa, of Louisiana; he was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Their fifth son, William Wood, a talented young lawyer, died unmarried. Joseph Wood, youngest son of William and Margaret Wood, was a lieutenant in the Confederate army; he was wounded there, and carried a ball in his body until his death, which occurred a few years after.

Benjamin Wood, third son of John and Alice Coward Wood, married Jane Merriweather Anderson; her mother was a Miss Lewis, a sister of

Merriweather Lewis, who was private secretary to President Thomas Jefferson. He was also appointed by Mr. Jefferson to head an expedition to explore the northwestern country. Mr. Lewis selected William Clark as his companion. The children of Benjamin and Jane Merriweather Wood are Martha Eliza Wood, Marion Slaughter Wood, and Mary Alice Wood, all married. Marion Slaughter Wood married Dr. Rogers, who is a practicing physician in Charlottesville, Va.; Martha Eliza Wood married Mr. Perkins, and their daughter, Jane Lewis Perkins, married Dr. Walker, of South Carolina, and their son, Rhett Walker, is a minister of the Apostolic Episcopal Church.

The daughters of John and Alice Coward Wood were Mary Wood and Susan Wood. Mary Wood married, as before stated, Robert Hunter, son of Col. George Washington Hunter, of Fairfax County, Va., and Susan Wood married Robert Abercrombie; they had one daughter, Martha Alice Abercrombie.

WOOD ARMS.

Quarterly, *arg.*, and *or*, the mace of Lord Mayor of London impaled between an oak tree *vert.* on a chief *arg.*

CREST.

Three acorns tipped with *or*. Motto: Pro Patria.

COWARD ARMS.

Arg. another *or* on a chev.; three martlets of the field *or*. A chief of the second *arg.*

CREST.

A demi-gray hound *sa.*; another *arg.* holding between his feet a stag's head cabosed *arg.*

Taken from history from family record, and from personal knowledge.

Montgomery.

Montgomery, of Eglenton Castle, County Ayr, Scotland, descended from Rogard, or Roger Montgomery, a Naustrain count of the ninth century.

See an elaborate genealogical history of the Montgomery families of Scotland and America, including the collateral branches, carefully compiled and published by Thomas Harrison Montgomery, of Philadelphia. Also see Sir Bernard Burke's History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain, and Patterson's History of County Ayr and Wigton.

"John Montgomery, of Griffin, was the third son of the first Lord Montgomery; he had two sons, Robert and Alexander, and one daughter, Janet Montgomery, who married Robert Hunter, the 15th laird of Hunterston Castle.

See history of Montgomery of Griffin by James Patterson, Vol. 3, page 341.

Sir John Montgomery, son of the Earl of Eglenton, in 1544 married Lady Helen Campbell, daughter of the first Earl of Argyle.

Sir John Montgomery of Hesselhead married Lady Hambleton, and their daughter, Marion

Montgomery, married Thomas Crawford, of Auchenemus, and their daughter, Margaret Crawford, married Robert Hunter, 17th laird of Hunterston, eldest son and heir of Kentiger, or Mungo Hunter.

After the death of Thomas Crawford his widow, Marion Crawford, married John Stuart, of Bute; they had one son, from whom descended the present Marquis of Bute.

See Bute's history of Bute and James Patterson's second edition, Vol. 3, of Ayr and Wigton.

On the extinction of the Earls of Eglinton the succession of the family continued on by the descendants of Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, who was the third son of the Earl of Eglinton in 1545.

Sir Neil Montgomery died in 1613, leaving his son, Neil Montgomery, of Lainshaw, his successor, and he is the ancestor of the present lineal representative of the family, and also of the estates and titles. His sons were John, William and Robert Montgomery.

Robert Montgomery, knight, son of the second Sir Neil, of Lainshaw, married Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the seventh Earl of Argyle, and their son, Robert Montgomery, was Bishop of Argyle.

William Montgomery, second son of Sir Neil,

of Lainshaw, married his cousin, Jean Montgomery, heiress of Brigned, daughter of James Montgomery.

Hugh Montgomery, of Brigned, succeeded his father, William Montgomery, who was a son of Sir Neil, of Brigned, before 1652, and on the death of his uncle, John Montgomery, of Lainshaw, Hugh became male heir of the family, which honor is now borne by his lineal descendant, Hugh Montgomery; in 1653 he married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Scot, of Clerckington; he left two sons, William and James Montgomery; William Montgomery, eldest son of Hugh, married the 8th of June, 1653, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Isabel, daughter of Robert Burnett, of Lethintic, Aberdeenshire, of the family of Leys Burnett, of which was Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury. Their marriage certificate is in complete preservation and measures six feet in length.

In 1692 William Montgomery joined with his father, Hugh Montgomery, in disposing of the estate of Brigned to his cousin, John Montgomery, of Beoach, whose son married Jean, daughter of Robert Hunter.

James Montgomery, Provost of Ayr, second son of Hugh Montgomery, married Agnes, daughter of Robert Hunter, a merchant in County Ayr, and their daughter, Jean Hunter, married William Bankin, of Knockgray.

Robert Burnett, father of Isabel, the wife of William Montgomery, of Brigned, was one of the proprietors of East Jersey, a connection which resulted in the emigration of William and Isabel Montgomery with their family to America. They sailed from Port Glasgow 12th of September, 1710, and settled at Eglenton, Monmouth County, N. J. Their daughter, Margary, married Mr. Field, and Rachel Montgomery married Mr. Newbold; their sons were Robert and William. Robert Montgomery, their eldest son, married Sarah Stacy, of New Jersey; they had one son, James Montgomery, spoken of as Robert's son and heir, was born at Eglenton, Monmouth County, N. J., 1720; married the 13th of May, 1746, Hester Wood, daughter of John and Susan Wood, and granddaughter of William Wood, who came over in the fly-boat Martha.

William Montgomery, second son of William and Isabel Montgomery, of Brigned, and brother of Robert, was born the 7th of February, 1693, in Scotland; was eight years old when his parents came to America. He married, in New Jersey, Susan Wood, widow of John Wood, whose daughter, Hester Wood, had married his nephew, James Montgomery, of Eglenton, N. J.; they had one daughter, Isabel, who married Joseph Reading, son of John Reading, Governor of New Jersey.

Robert Montgomery, a merchant in Edinburgh, in 1757 Lord Provost of that city, and Commissioner of His Majesty's Custom, died without children and in ignorance of the existence (in America) of the heirs of his cousin. William Montgomery, of Brigned, has been considered male heir of the house of Eglenton.

James Montgomery, grandson of William Montgomery, of Brigned, had by his wife, Hester Wood, five sons and three daughters; Rebecca married Joseph Taylor; Rachel married Mr. Sampson, and Sarah married Col. Joseph Reynolds. Their sons were Robert, William, John, Joseph, and James Montgomery, who served with his relative, General Richard Montgomery, who stormed the citadel at Quebec, Canada, on the night of December 31, 1775.

Robert Montgomery, son of James and Hester Wood Montgomery, married 16th of November, 1771, Margaret, daughter of John Leonard.

John Montgomery, son of James and Hester Wood Montgomery, born the 8th of July, 1760, at Eglenton, N. J., married the 3d of November, 1786, by the Rev. Robert Blackwell, of Christ and St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan Cathnoers, by his wife, Sarah Dabals Keen. They are the ancestors of the Montgomery families of Philadelphia. Their son, the Rev. James Montgom-

ery, D. D., married Mary Harrison White, daughter of Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and their son, Thomas Harrison Montgomery, was born the 23d of February, 1830; he married the 31st of October, 1866, Anna, the daughter of Dr. George Morton; he is the author of "Genealogical History of the Montgomery Family," compiled and published in 1863.

James Montgomery, son of James and Hester Wood Montgomery, was born at Eglenton, N. J., the 22d of November, 1759; he married Ellen Reading, daughter of Daniel Reading, who was the son of John Reading, Governor of New Jersey from 1746 to 1755. James and Ellen Montgomery had one daughter, Hester Wood Montgomery, and a son, William Reading Montgomery, who was born the 10th of July, 1810; entered West Point in 1819; was brevetted lieutenant in 1825; Captain in the Mexican war, then Major for gallant conduct at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, in 1846; he covered the retreat at the battle of Bull Run, Va., in 1862; was promoted Brigadier-General, then Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., and afterwards placed in command at Philadelphia. His wife was Hannah Bullock Wood, as before stated; their children were, first, Hester Wood Montgomery, Henry Montgomery, and William Wood Montgomery. Brigadier-General William Reading Montgomery died in Bristol, Pa., 31st

of May, 1871, leaving a widow and his son, Henry Montgomery.

William Montgomery, fourth son of James and Hester Wood Montgomery, married the 30th of June, 1752, Rachel, daughter of Sampson Harvey; and their daughter, Mary Montgomery, married the 15th of March, 1815, Professor Charles D. Meigs, M. D., of Philadelphia; and their son, Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, born the 30th of May, 1816, was brigadier-general in the United States Army. Professor Meigs' second son was Delancy Meigs, and his daughter, Sarah Meigs, married John Forsyth.

EGLENTON⁷ ARMS.

164. Grand quarters, 3 fleur-de-lis of *or*, for Montgomery; 3 rings of *or*, gemmed *az.*, for Eglenton; a label of 3 points for the Royal house of Stuart.

Motto: Gardez bien.

Bulls of England.

Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, says that the Bull family originated in Gloucestershire, England—Bullen, Boylyn, Bull—and he names three of the family who came to America: Dr. Henry Bull, a theological writer in 1540; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; he was a prominent member of the party who desired religious reformation.

John Bull, third son of John Bull, was born in 1563; he was one of the children of the Chapel Royal, and became a distinguished English musician and composer; in 1590 he took the degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge. Having on one occasion entertained Anne Boleyn, a relative, he was knighted Sir John Bull. Many attempts were made to induce him to remain in the French and Spanish Court, but Elizabeth commanded his return to London.

December the 20th, 1606, he obtained license from the Bishop of London to marry Elizabeth Walton, who was an attendant upon the Right Honorable Lady Marchioness of Winchester. On the occasion of the marriage of Elizabeth and Prince Frederick of Palatine, the 27th of

March, 1612, was sung a new benediction composed for the purpose by Dr. John Bull; he was afterwards organist of the Cathedral of Antwerp; he died in that city the 13th of March, 1625, and was buried in the Cathedral.

ARMS OF SIR JOHN BULL.

Three bulls' heads cabossed *gu.* Crest: A bull's head cabossed between two wings *or.*
Motto: Sol, re, me, fa.

See Sir Bernard Burke's *Heraldry* of 1875.

George Bull was born 26th of March, 1638. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He renounced Romanism and was ordained by Bishop Skinner of the Episcopal Church in 1655. He was rector of Sudington, Gloucestershire in June, 1662. He was presented to the Vicarage of St. Peter's by Lord Chancellor Clarendon at the request of Dr. Nicholason, Bishop of Gloucester. In 1705 he was Bishop of St. David's Church, London, and died in that city in 1710. His works are among the most solid contributions made in theological learning in the Church of England; they uniformly display great erudition and powerful thinking.

"William Bull, son of John Bull, was rector of the Church of Newport, but frequently preached in London at Lady Huntington's Chapels."

Extract from the Dictionary of National
Biography by Brown Burthogge.

ARMS OF BULLS OF LONDON.

Or, three bulls' heads cabossed between two
wings *ar*. Crest: A bull's head erased *sa*.

Bull Families of America.

Savage names three of the families who came to America as far back as 1635. First, John Bull, who came to America and located at Saybrook, Conn.; he afterwards returned to Gloucestershire, England, where he married and had children.

Thomas Bull and Henry Bull, said to be brothers, came to America the same year, and Stephen Bull, in 1667, came to America and located in the Province of South Carolina, and several of his descendants were distinguished for bravery in the war of the Revolution.

Bulls of South Carolina.

In the Centennial volume of Charleston of 1883, page 41, it is shown that Stephen Bull came from England in the ship Carolina in August, 1669; he was elected to Parliament in South Carolina the 20th of April, 1672; he was the first planter of rice in that colony; and in 1693 he was a member of the council and his name was given to Bull's Island.

His son, the Honorable William Bull, was born in 1683, and died in 1755, leaving two sons, Colonel Stephen Bull and William Bull, M. D., who completed his medical studies under Boerharve, the famous physician of Leyden; he returned to South Carolina and became one of the most eminent citizens of the colony; he was a member of the Colonial Council in 1756, Speaker of the House of Delegates in 1753, Lieutenant Governor from 1760 to 1775. While he was Lieutenant Governor he was asked by Mr. Frog, of South Carolina, if he would be godfather to his son, and also permission to name the child after him; the Governor consented, and the parents were dismayed when

they discovered later that their child was named Bull Frog.

Colonel Stephen Bull, an elder brother of Lieutenant Governor Bull, on the 10th of May, 1730, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Bryan, of South Carolina. In the Revolutionary war he commanded one of the first regiments of troops raised in the colony, and his sons, William Bull and John Bull, both belonged to the Revolutionary army. In 1782 Lieutenant Governor William Bull went to England and died there unmarried.

In the possession of the writer is the original grant of land given by George the Third to a citizen of South Carolina, which reads thus:

"George the Third, by the grace of God, Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of Faith. Given under the great seal of our said Province. Witness: The Honorable William Bull, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said Province of South Carolina. This the fifth day of March, A. D. 1778, in the tenth year of our reign.

(Signed) WILLIAM BULL, *Witness*.

NOTE.—The above document was presented with the family coat-of-arms in 1875 by Mr. Charles Stuart Bull, of South Carolina, to Mr. John Bull, of Washington, D. C.

Henry Bull, of Rhode Island.

"Henry Bull was born in Great Britain in 1614. He sailed from London in the Elizabeth in 1635, and landed in Boston, Mass., where his brother, Thomas Bull, had landed a few months previous.

"Shortly after, with the Roger Williams Colony, he settled in Providence. Subsequently with six others, he purchased the Island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island; as his share he received a large tract of land, at present a part of the city of Newport; he was twice Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation. He married the widow of Governor Nicholas Easton."

See State records and Savage's Genealogical History.

The estate on the corner of Bull and Broad Streets, Newport, still remains in Governor Bull's family, and has been transmitted from father to son for more than two hundred and fifty years. It now belongs to Mr. Henry Bull, one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Newport.

His son, Mr. Melville Bull, has twice been elected Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, and at present is a member of Congress from that State.

In *Harper's Weekly*, published in New York, August, 1891, is found an article, which says: "Dr. William Tillinhurst Bull, son of Henry Bull, of Newport, R. I., ten years ago performed a new and original operation, which has been followed by surgeons all over the civilized world." Dr. Bull graduated from Harvard; three years later that college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. The same year he graduated as Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, with high honors. He took the first prize for a thesis on perityphilitis. He was the resident surgeon for two years in Bellevue Hospital and in several other hospitals; he then went to Europe for two years' study; when he returned he commenced the active practice of his profession.

In Columbus Street Hospital he performed the operation of laparotomy successfully. The case was reported, and in his profession the young surgeon awoke to find himself famous.

This doctor loves his work, and his achievements in it are something of which all Americans

may be proud, particularly as Professor Billroth, of Vienna, has declared, "That Dr. William T. Bull, of New York, has no equal in America as a surgeon, and no superior in the world."

Thomas Bull, of Connecticut.

Taken from a leaf of an unpublished genealogy of the Bull families of America. By Mr. John Bull, late of Washington, D. C.

Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, says that Henry Bull, of Rhode Island, and Thomas Bull, of Connecticut, were supposed to be brothers. Some of the old encyclopedias affirm that they were brothers.

Thomas Bull was born in Great Britain in 1610. He sailed from the Parish of Southwark, London, England, the 17th of September 1635, in the ship Hopewell; he landed in Boston and remained in Cambridge until the following spring, when he was sent by the Massachusetts Colony to aid the infant settlement of Connecticut in their defense against the warlike tribes of Pequots.

As second in command under Captain John Mason he was conspicuous for his bravery in the memorable taking of their fort, Mystic, Connecticut, in 1637; he was known at this period of his life as Lieutenant and later as Captain Thomas Bull.

In July, 1675, he was selected by the Colonial Government to command the force sent to resist the demand of the Duke of York for the surrender of Saybrook as the most important post in New England. Major Sir Edmond Andros was intrusted with the command of the expedition to enforce this demand against the colonies. His fleet arrived at Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, in the early part of July, 1675; there he was met by Captain Bull and Gursham Buckley, whose adroit management and inflexible firmness not only frustrated the design of the Duke, but drew from his representative, Sir Edmond, the compliment to Captain Bull that has passed into history.

Captain Thomas Bull received large tracts of land from the colony as a recognition of his military services. He died the 24th of October, 1776, leaving children. One of his descendants. Captain Joseph Bull, of Hartford, was an officer in the Revolutionary War; he was also one of the committee to receive and entertain General Washington and General Lafayette,

Commander James H. Bull, of the United States Navy, son of James Hunter Bull, is also a descendant from Captain Thomas Bull.

Colonel John Bull, a descendant of Captain Thomas Bull, was an officer of the Revolution from New England.

Colonel Thomas Bull, of Pennsylvania, another descendant, fought in the war of 1776. After the war he was a member of the convention for framing the constitution of his State, and subsequently a member of the first legislature. He was the father of the Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., of Pennsylvania, a very learned and distinguished minister of the Apostolic Episcopal Church, a warm and devoted friend of Bishop White. The record of the Rev. Dr. Levi Bull will be found in the *Quarterly Review of the Episcopal Church*, Vol. 7, No. 2, page 253, April, 1860.

When Thomas Bull came to America from London, England, he was accompanied by his wife, Susannah Bull; they had several children. Their son, Joseph Bull, married Sarah Manning, and their son, Daniel Bull, married Mary Maggett, and Daniel's son, Aaron Bull, married Abigail Wadsworth, a great-niece of Captain William Wadsworth, who hid the charter in the oak tree at Hartford, Conn. Aaron's son, Asher Bull, married Hannah Hopkins, and Joseph Bull, son of Asher, married Sarah Clark Marsh, a great niece of Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Joseph and Sarah Clark Bull resided in Canandaigua, N. Y.; they had three sons and two daughters; their daughter, Mary Sterling Bull, married Captain William Stoddard; they

reside in Colorado and have one son, William Bull Stoddard, a graduate from Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Md.

Elizabeth Clark Bull, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Clark Bull, married Mr. Joseph Boston, an English gentleman; they reside in California, and have three daughters, all very accomplished and handsome young ladies. Bessie, the eldest, now married; the others Agnes Boston and Beatrice Boston.

The sons of Joseph and Sarah Clark Bull are: John Bull, Thomas Bull, who died young, and James Marsh Bull, who in 1861 was an energetic member of the War Committee, and one of the most brave and patriotic spirits who rushed to the defense of our flag. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 126th regiment of the New York Volunteers August 15, 1862.

On the 2d of July, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Willard having been killed by a shell, and Colonel Sherrell and Colonel McDougal both mortally wounded, Colonel James Marsh Bull, being the senior officer, took command of the brigade by order of General Alexander Hays, commanding the division, and continued in command until the 26th of July, 1863.

By his uniform, prompt obedience to orders and intelligent administration of military af-

fairs he possessed the confidence of his superior officers, and always distinguished himself by displaying much personal bravery in the management of his troops.

He commanded in the battle of Bristow Station, Mine River, Morton Ford, and the 4th of October, 1863, his command won for itself a name imperishable at the battle of Auburn, where they finally dislodged the enemy from their position.

His gallantry won his promotion, but with his characteristic modesty, Colonel Bull declared that his brave men gave him his eagles.—Signed, JOSHUA OWENS, Brigadier-General of the 126th New York Brigade.

Colonel James Marsh Bull died in Canandaigua the 26th of August, 1876, from the effects of disease contracted in the service. His loss was felt and mourned by all who knew him.

“Resolved, That in the death of Colonel James Marsh Bull we mourn the loss of a brave and gallant officer, a warm and faithful friend, who has become endeared to us by his uniform kindness, patriotism, and courage in the field and by his genial and social qualities in civil life.”

Extract from one of the resolutions passed after his death and signed by every officer in the brigade.

John Bull, son of Joseph and Sarah Clark

Bull, and eldest brother of Colonel James Marsh Bull, married Mary Alice Hunter, daughter of Robert and Mary Wood Hunter, granddaughter of Colonel George Washington Hunter, the son of John Hunter of Abbotshill, Scotland, descendant of Hunter of Hunterston Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland.

BULL ARMS.

Or, three bull's heads cabossed *gu.* Crest: A bull's head cabossed between two wings *or*.

Copy of a letter written to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Weston, of Hunterston, West Kilbridge, Ayrshire, Scotland:

Lieut-Col. HUNTER WESTON.

DEAR SIR: In the mail with this letter I will send a copy of the result of my research in which you were kind enough to express an interest. I hope you will not consider it presumptive. I have taken great pains in trying to be brief and correct as possible without changing any of the facts from which I gained my information.

It has been a pleasant task to me, as it often diverted my thoughts from the great sorrow that has cast its dark shadow over my once bright and happy life.

I have felt great interest in each individual

as they have successively been brought to my attention. In imagination I have pictured their mode of life, their appearance, manners, and bearing, in thought and feeling, have become closely associated with them, often forgetting the sad fact that most of them are no longer actors upon the stage of life, but have long since silently passed into the unknown world; yet they have left a record so good and great that their descendants are compelled to feel a pardonable pride and veneration for their memory. Allow me to thank you for your nice and kindly letter of September 17, 1890. If you receive the copy I send, after reading it I would like to hear of any corrections that you would be kind enough to suggest. Please present my kindest regards to your wife and family, and accept the sincere hope that you and yours may long live to grace those venerable halls, and maintain the honor and dignity that so rightly belong to the ancient name of Hunter of Hunterston.

Kindly and truly yours,

MARY ALICE HUNTER BULL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1892.*

Extract from a letter written to Mary Alice Hunter Bull from Lieutenant-Colonel Gould Hunter Weston, of Hunterston:

HUNTERSTON,
WEST KILBRIDGE, SCOTLAND,
10th of November, 1892.

DEAR MADAM: Let me assure you of the genuine pleasure afforded me by your welcome letter of the 28th ult., forwarding a copy of the result of your research. Much as I value the compilation, I still more highly esteem the veneration of the venerable which prompted it, and the kindly feeling towards my wife and myself which induced you to honor us with your labor of love. Fond as I am of archæology and genealogy, I can fully appreciate the spirit which has animated you, and shall peruse your wonderfully neat manuscript with the interest to which my knowledge of detail will give additional zest. I glanced hastily through it last evening, and felt especially taken with your notes regarding our American namesakes and the history of your own family. Would that every one of our American cousins would feel the same honest, hearty, and deep-seated love of the old stock as you do. Thank God the feeling of common kindness is growing every day on both sides of the water, and a vast number of the educated look forward to the period when all English-speaking nations shall unite and make this world a better one.

The prefix surname of Hunter and the right to

bear the additional arms of Hunter of Hunterston in conformity with the deal of entail, was conferred upon me by her Majesty by Royal license in May, 1880, on my wife succeeding to the estate by the death of her father, the late Robert Hunter, of Hunterston.

With renewed and cordial thanks, I am,
madam, very truly yours,

GOULD HUNTER WESTON,
of Hunterston.

HEROES OF THE BOER WAR.

Three incidents which will live in the story of the heroism which this war has revealed are reported in this morning's *Telegram*. In the dramatic tale of the British entry into the Free State capital the gallant deed of Major Hunter Weston, who, with ten men, passed through the Boer lines and succeeded in cutting the telegraph lines and also in blowing up the railway to the north of the town.

Major Hunter Weston is an officer who has already won distinction, and comes of a Scottish family which traces its descent far away to pre-Norman times. His father, Lieutenant Gould Hunter Weston, of Hunterston, served through the Indian mutiny. He commanded one of the outposts throughout the defense of the Lucknow residency. His wife is a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Hunter, of Hunterston,

and Lady Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which her husband is a Knight of Justice and honorary commander.

Major Aylmer Gould Hunter Weston is in his 36th year, and has seen sixteen years' service in the Royal Engineers, participating in the first Miranzal expedition in 1891; was wounded in Waginistan expedition in 1894; when he won his brevet of Major; he was on especial service in 1896, and did excellent work in the Dongola expedition, receiving the Egyptian medal and clasp.

Extract from the *London Times*, May, 1900.

HERALDRY.

Cursum proficio—I run the course.

Vigilantia, robur, voluptas, Deo data—Vigilance, strength, pleasure, by God given.

Spes mea in Cœlo—My hope is in Heaven.

Gardez bien—Guard well—Take care.

Pro Patria—For my country.

<i>Or.</i>	<i>Arg.</i>	<i>Gu.</i>	<i>Az.</i>	<i>Sa.</i>	<i>Vert.</i>
Gold.	Silver.	Red.	Blue.	Black.	Green.

Cabossed, looking forward. Erased, cut off.
Sejant, sitting.

