

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
FAMILY HISTORY

*of*

RANDOLPH

DANDRIDGE

ARMISTEAD

LANGBOURNE

CARTER

AND

WILLIAMS

CLANS

IN

VIRGINIA

1650 to 1930

A. D.



## BERNARD RANDOLPH SUCCESSION

At 1500-1575—Robert Randolph m. Rosa Roberts, of Kent and Hamas, Sussex, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Kent.

At 1572-1660—\*William Randolph m. Elizabeth Smith (Wm. Randolph of Lewis. Sussex and Northampton's line. Died March 17, 1634). Children: Thomas (b. 1605), the poet; Robert, B. A., Christ Church, Oxford. Published his brother's poems, 1640. (William R.) m. 2nd or 4th Dorothy Lane, daughter of Richard Lane. Children: Henry, came to Virginia 1643; Richard, b. 1621. Was clerk H. Burgesses, 1653-60; was clerk Henrico Co. later.

At 1621-1661—Richard Randolph m. Elizabeth Ryland, Warwickshire, Eng., b. 1621, daughter of Richard Ryland.

At 1651-1711—William Randolph m. Mary Isham, Bermuda Hundred, Va. Morton Merrell, Warwickshire, daughter of Henry and Catherine Isham, Bermuda Hundred, Va. Emigrated 1674; settled at Turkey Island, Va.

1693-1737—Sir John Randolph-Susan Beverley. He the 6th son of William of T. Island. Beverley R. m. Wormley; Payton m. Elizabeth Harrison (no children); John m. Arianna Jennings; Mary m. Philip Grymes.

At 1728-1784—John Randolph, 1750, m. Arianna Jennings, daughter of Edmund Jennings, Atty. Gen. of Maryland. His daughters, Susan Beverley R. m. Grymes; Arianna m. James Wormley; Arianna Venderheyden m. 1st, Frisby; 2nd, Bowlen. John R. returned to England but was buried in Williamsburg.

Edmund Randolph, Aug. 10, 1753-Sept. 12, 1813 (b. Williamsburg, Va.), married Elizabeth Nicholas (d. 1810), Aug. 29, 1776, dtr. Robert Carter Nicholas and Ann Cary. See the book, "Edmund Randolph", by Moncure D. Conway. Note Randolph Coat of Arms. Also "Colonial Homes", by Glenn. 1. Susan Beverly R. m. Bennett Taylor; 2. Payton R. m. Maria Ward; 3. Edmonia Madison m. Thomas L. Preston; 4. Lucy Nelson R. m. Peter R. Daniel.

Peyton Randolph m. Maria Ward, 1806, daughter of Benjamin Ward, of Wintopoke.

1821-1861—Edmund Randolph m. Tarmesia Meaux, daughter of Doctor Thomas Oliver Meaux.

Edward, one of the sons of William, of Turkey Island, went to England and I find no record of line further in America.

(Same as Rs. Biddenden, Kent County, England). The Coat of Arms: Gules (red) on a cross argent (silver), five mullets (pierced), sable (black), the crest used by the American

family is an antelope's head, argent, couped holding in its mouth a stick of gold. The motto: "Fari Quae Sentiat".

An article by Frances Cowles says:

"The above coat of arms belongs to the Virginia family of Randolph, and the English family of the name seated at Badlesmere County, Cambridge. This coat of arms was confirmed March 15, 1571, in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas Randolph, of Badelesmere, Esquire, descended from the ancient family of Sir John Randolph, of County Wilts, Knight, by the name of Randolph, of Kent." From display of Heraldry (Gwilliam). "By not piercing the mullets the Randolphs of Virginia changed the Kent rowels to stars.

Following is a copy from Burks General Armory:

Rev. Thomas Randolph, M. A., rector of Hadenham Co., Herts., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, eldest surviving son of the late John Randolph, D. D., Bishop of Oxford, 1806, and of London, 1809, a lineal descendant of Bernard Randolph, Esquire, of Biddenden County, Kent. Born 1556. Coat of Arms is Red on a Cross silver, Five mullets pierced sable (black), Crest—Antelope's head erased, or (gold)".

Lucy Randolph visited a hotel, I think in Oxford, where is the same Coat of Arms as used in Virginia. She found Randolphs in or near Oxford, who knew certainly the Virginia kinship.

Mr. William G. Stanard, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, gave me the copy below as being in a manuscript in Virginia Historical Society from Mr. Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore.

"The visitation of Northamptonshire 1682 in giving the pedigree of the ancestors of the Va. Randolphs gives the Coat of Arms Gules (red) on a cross—Argent (silver) Five Mulletts—Sable (black). Crest: An antelope's head, or holding in his mouth a pillar—arjent.

#### RANDOLPH.

William Randolph (born 1651; died 1711), of England, and "Turkey Island," Henrico County, Virginia, immigrant, Magistrate, militia officer, member House of Burgesses, and Attorney-General of Virginia, 1696; married Mary Isham (daughter of Henry Isham, of Henrico County, immigrant), and had issue: Sir John Randolph (born 1693; died 1731), member of House of Burgesses and Speaker of the House, Treasurer of Virginia, married Susanna Beverley, and had issue: John Randolph (born

1728; died 1784), of Williamsburg, Virginia, Attorney-General of Virginia; a British sympathizer during the Revolutionary War; married Arianna Jenings, and had issue: Edmund Randolph (born August 10, 1753; died September 12, 1812), of Williamsburg and Richmond, Virginia, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington during the Revolutionary War; first Attorney-General of the State of Virginia; Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates; member Continental Congress, 1779-1782; Governor of Virginia, 1786-1788; member convention that framed the Constitution of the United States; Attorney-General of the United States, 1789-1794, and Secretary of State of the United States. He married Elizabeth Carter Nicholas, and had issue: Peyton Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, married Maria (born 1784; died 1826), and had issue: Charlotte Foushee Randolph (born 1822; died 1843), married John Gifford Skelton (born 1815; died 1888), of Richmond, Virginia. (See Skelton above.)

Reference: William and Mary Quarterly (Randolph Family Geneology).

William Randolph, a native of Warwickshire and nephew of the poet Randolph, who was the friend of Shakespeare and adopted son of Ben Johnson, came to Virginia about the time of the restoration of Charles II, and settled at Turkey Island, on the upper James. I wish I had time to describe his fine old seat, or even to designate the interesting places, historically and socially, that lie above, below, and around it. I must also pass by with only this allusion, the dispute years ago about Randolph's early social position in Virginia, having been charged with being a carpenter by occupation, if not by trade, and with having built houses and barns for the neighboring planters, either in person or by contract. I say I cannot enter into this dispute, save to suggest that, from circumstances known to me, perhaps the charge grew out of a larger question, whether the original settlers of Virginia were in greater proportion of aristocratic origin, or of the middle class in rank and of the Puritan bodies in politics and religion—in short, whether the cavalier or the Puritan element predominated. I dismiss it, therefore, with the following statement, as indicating my own opinion. If Mr. Randolph was a carpenter, bred to the trade in England, or following it for a livelihood, it is difficult to see why he should be called gentleman (Latinized *generosus*), or how he became one of the Governor's council, or one of the dignitaries named in the *first charter of William and Mary College*, and on the list of its *first visitors*. In this list appeared the names of four clerks (clergymen, of course), five esquires, and nine gentlemen; among the latter William Randolph. Be this as it may, we find him before a

score of years married to an heiress, Mary Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, not many miles below Turkey Island, and there was born the first generation of a prolific housthold. If then he was a *novus homo*, the great men and the noble women of his blood bear witness to the vigorous intellect, the strong will, the high-toned honor, and the courteous manners of their Randolph progenitor.

On their handsome estate the couple lived to a good old age—the patriarch living till his *eightieth year*. On his tomb is the simple inscription, “Col. William Randolph of Warwickshire, but late of Virginia, gentleman, died April 11, 1711.” Having acquired in a long life, large land estates, and holding, of course, the social position that belongs everywhere to large landholders, he gave to his sons, as they grew to man’s estate separate plantations, and so these sons were spoken of in order of birth as William of Turkey Island, Thomas of Tuckahoe, Isham of Dungeness, Richard of Curls, Henry of Chatsworth, Sir John (not a planter) of Williamsburg, and Edward of Bremo.

Four of these sons rose to high official position in the colony, viz: William became a member of the Governor’s Council and the Treasurer; Isham was Adjutant General; Richard succeeded his brother William as Treasurer, and Sir John was Attorney General, Treasurer and Speaker of the House of Burgesses.

The two daughters were Mary, who married John Stith, and was the mother of Rev. William Stith, the historian of Virginia; and Elizabeth, who married the first Richard Bland, and was the mother of Richard Bland, the Virginia antiquary, as he was called, and also of Mary Bland, afterwards the wife of Col. Henry Lee. Their son Henry married Lucy Grymes, Washington’s “Lowland Beauty”, whose son called Henry Lee, Jr., was the father of Robert E. Lee. Thus our noble chevalier is the great-great-great grandson of the old patriarch of the clan “Randolph” and I am sure he was not ashamed of his ancestry.

So wonderfully ramified are the descendants of William Randolph and Mary Isham, and so interlaced are their connections, that I have ventured upon a genealogical chart of a few of the early generations, which shows the names and relationship of very many of the prominent men and women of Virginia in the last century. All of the Virginia Randolphs, I am assured by one who ought to know, are sprung from this stock. They are numbered by thousands and scattered all over the country, most of them bearing other names, but showing, even at the end of 200 years, an unusual physical and mental likeness. I cannot for obvious reasons, display this chart now, it being on so small a scale, but you will get a better knowledge of what it shows

from my statement of the following relationships than from any personal inspection.

From this chart we see that Peter Randolph (Attorney General), Jane Randolph (mother of Thomas Jefferson), John Randolph (father of John of Roanoke), Peyton Randolph (President of the first and second continental congress), John Randolph (Attorney General), Rev. Wm. Stith (Historian of Virginia), and his wife Judith Randolph, Richard Bland of Jordan's (the Virginia antiquary), and Theodorick Bland of Cowson's, were all first cousins, being all grandchildren of the patriarch.

Also, that Beverly Randolph (Attorney General), John Randolph of Roanoke, Edmund Randolph (Governor of Virginia, and United States Secretary of State), Colonel Henry Lee (father of Light Horse Harry), Theodorick Bland, Jr. (colonel of the cavalry regiment of which Lee was captain), and his sister Frances Bland (mother of John R.), were third cousins, being great grandchildren of the patriarch.

Also, that John Marshall (Chief Justice of the United States), Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr. (Governor of Virginia), and his wife, Martha Jefferson, Maria Jefferson (wife of John W. Eppes), Harry Lee (of the Legion), and John Randolph of R., were fifth cousins, being great-great grandchildren of the patriarch.

A curious result of these intermarriages is that John of Roanoke is the great-grandson by his father, and the great-great grandson by his mother, of the patriarch.

Even after this long preface I beg your permission, before entering on my subject proper, to take you to that classical village in Tidewater, Virginia, where the first of the Randolphs, whom I am now commemorating, settled, even before his manhood, and where the others were born and grew up to their greatness and distinction.

Isolated now, as it was a century ago, and approached only by the same highway from Hampton to Jamestown that has been travelled for two hundred years, and has witnessed the gayest pageantry of the colony, on a ridge flanked by the James and the York, and not more than five miles from either, stands the village of Williamsburg, the oldest borough, and next to Hampton the oldest continuously occupied place in Virginia.

How many of you, most of whom have traversed Virginia, I am sure, have ever visited it? walked its fine old avenue—Duke of Gloucester Street—peeped into the "Apollo" ball-room and political Council Chamber in the Raleigh Tavern, alternating the

scene of gaiety and statesmanship; stood under the linden trees of Earl Dunmore's palace, beheld at one view the waters of the York and the James as they hurry to the Chesapeake, from the top of the Lunatic Asylum, which four years ago completed its centennial, and is the oldest public insane asylum on the continent of America; worshipped within the walls of old Bruton Church, two centuries old this very year; looked upon the ruins of Virginia's old capitol, far better deserving than Fanueil Hall to be called the cradle of American liberty; or entered the precinct of the oldest college, save Harvard, in the United States, whose buildings were designed by Sir Christopher Wrenn, where for years whites and Indians studied together—the latter being forcibly held by Governor Spotswood as hostages for peace—and handled the rich volumes of its library, bearing, many of them, the sign manual of Louis XVI; or admired on the lawn the rich statue, in court dress and sword, of *Lord Botetourt*, Governor from 1768 to 1771, the first Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General that had deigned to govern in person since *Lord Culpeper*, a century before.

How many of you? Very few; possibly none! You have visited again and again Richmond, dearer to us of this generation because the home of our too short-lived Confederacy. Summer after summer you return to the health-giving springs of that magnificent valley where nature's luxuriance has long ago covered up the carnage of a dreadful war, and which now smiles as sweetly as though Mars had never trampled the domain of Ceres. Perhaps you have worshipped at some of Virginia's patriotic altars, like Mt. Vernon and Monticello, or the graves of those twin heroes, whom we yet mourn, that sleep in their mountain homes—the one in crypt of his college chapel, the other in the open cemetery of his beloved village; but how few of you have seen that narrow strip of territory called the "Eastern Shore," the habitat of the purest English community in the United States, so isolated that two centuries ago it was allowed a quasi-independence, and even the name of the colony in the early writers was "Virginia and Accomac;" or penetrated to the bottom of those peninsulas, where Virginia's heroes were born, and their heroic deeds were planned, where British dominion first took a firm foothold in America at Jamestown, on the north bank of the James; or where, a few miles away on the south bank of the York, its flag was finally furled. How different are tastes! Spots most interesting to the antiquary are not the most frequented. Tourists are more numerous than students, and admirers of nature far outnumber those who love the places hallowed by culture, refinement, and virtue. Why, then, should we wonder?

Aside from its age, and its classic fame as the seat of William



and Mary College, two circumstances distinguish Williamsburg. No American city has witnessed so much of the pomp of vice-regal rule. Virginia, a century ago, was a vice-royalty—England's first and favorite colony—and the mother country governed it with courtly splendor. Had I time I would like to read to you the account of one of these pageants, say of Lord Botetourt's inauguration as Governor, in 1768, perhaps one of unusual splendor, for the reason I have already given; or describe one of the grand entertainments which the Virginians gave to the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, showing thereby, though on the very verge of rebellion against the Parliament, their loyalty to the Crown.

The British Barons and Earls who represented Majesty here, reproduced, on a small scale, the parade of the English court, and Williamsburg became a miniature St. James. The Governor was the King, the Council the House of Lords, the Burgesses the Commons, the Reverend the Commissary the Lord Bishop of London, Bruton's Chapel St. Paul's Cathedral, and William and Mary Chapel Westminster Abbey. Hence to the loyal Virginian a visit to Williamsburg was a visit to the fountain head of authority, and to his mind, its grand scenes of civil and military display represented, however feebly, the splendor of monarchy at home.

The other circumstances distinguishing Williamsburg are the great political principles and constitutional enactments which have originated here. To Virginia is really due the credit of the Revolutionary struggle. Her statesmanship devised the plan and marshalled the principles of the Revolution. Her statesman started and guided the movement. These plans and principles, so far as they had local origin, emanated from Williamsburg, for it was here that her statesmen counselled and acted. Her old capitol, now disappeared, a few broken bricks being its last relics, was, if not the birthplace of these principles, the theatre of their first display. Here was the laboratory of State documents, whose influence has traversed and impressed the world.

It was here that the third Virginia Convention in May, 1776, instructed their delegates to propose in Congress the declaration that "The United Colonies are free and independent States," the first step, unconditional and irrevocable, towards liberty, that was made in the revolution! It was here that Virginia's "Declaration of Rights," the masterpiece of Geo. Mason, whom Mr. Madison calls the greatest statesman of the age, the model of all similar papers, the superior of the English declaration by Somers, was written, discussed and passed. And last, to the perpetual honor of this capital, it was here that there came from the pen of the same George Mason, the first written constitution of a free Com-

monwealth in the history of men. Why, then, should Fanueil Hall be called the cradle of American liberty?

When Williamsburg became the capital, in 1698—though its origin as a town goes back to 1632—Governor Nicholson had so little of the Jacobite feeling, or was so shrewd a courtier, that he enlarged or modified the ground plan in the form of a cipher or monogram composed of W. and M.—the initials of the old sovereigns. No vestige of this plan now remaining, the fact has been disputed, but the statement is corroborated by Beverly, who says: "In Spotswood's time (1710-1722) the streets of the town were altered from the principal forms of W's and M's to much more conveniences."

The Main Street is a noble thoroughfare—running east and west—three-fourths of a mile long, and terminated by the capitol and William and Mary College. This street divides York and James City counties, and still bears its ancient name of Duke of Gloucester Street. It was so called from the young Duke of Gloucester, the last of Queen Anne's seventeen children, and the only one that survived infancy, who died in boyhood (July, 1700, aged 12), while under the tutelage of Marlborough and his Duchess. Midway in its length an avenue turns northward to the Palace, as the Governor's house was called. Though the main building was accidentally burned by the French troops just after the battle of Yorktown, the premises with the flanking outbuildings still bear the name, and the avenue is yet called the Palace Green. "The double row of noble catalpas lining this avenue was a century ago in its prime, and their branches were hung on the King's birth-night with variegated lanterns to illuminate the approach to the Governor's Ball."

The Earl of Dunmore was the last Royal Governor occupying this place, and one of his last acts was to issue an angry proclamation against "a certain Patrick Henry, Jr." Little did he dream that this same Patrick Henry, Jr., would, after his abdication and flight, be his successor, and, as the first Republican Governor of Virginia, would occupy the halls from which he had fled.

In the rear of the palace the grounds of several hundred acres were laid out as an English park and planted with foreign trees, many of them being lindens, the first brought to this country, being imported by Dunmore from his native Scotland. A few of these trees still remain in all their beauty. Some years ago, when the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray visited Williamsburg, having ascended the James river by a curious coincidence in the steamer "Patrick Henry," his first inquiry, as he alighted from the stage, was for the "Palace," and he hastened thither to behold

the scene of his grandfather's struggle and flight, and to pluck a branch from the lindens transplanted by his grandfather's hands.

One sentence, a la Thackeray, from the pen of a young Virginian gives us a taste of the high life of the old regime, and enables me to dismiss from my paper any further mention of Williamsburg:

"His Excellency the Royal Governor reigned at the Palace in Vice-regal glory; the streets were alive with chariots drawn by their four or six glossy horses, and driven by the plethoric black coachman in gold lace and livery; the 'Raleigh,' with its fine ballroom (the 'Apollo') was the resort of the gaily-dressed bucks of the colony, many of them students of the worshipful College of William and Mary, who figured in magnificent waistcoats, all covered with flowers in gold thread and reaching to their knees, in coats embroidered and splendid with chased buttons, in snowy silk stockings and high-heeled shoes, in queues tied with gay ribbons, and a snow storm of powder on the hair."

Hither then, I am now ready to say, came to live the John Randolph, who, with his two sons and his grandson, born here, form the remarkable group that I write about. Of themselves they make an illustrious housesold, but when we remember that they are but a branch of a luxuriant tree, we can form some idea of the vitality and richness of the root that bore such abundant fruitage.

## SEVEN SONS OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH

The oldest son, William, resided at Chatsworth in 1723, and before, and was known (1723) and designated as "William Randolph, of Chatsworth." It is probable that he moved from Turkey Island to Chatsworth, for he owned both estates. He married Elizabeth Beverley. Governor Beverley Randolph, of Cumberland, and Colonel Robert Randolph, of Eastern View, Fauquier county, were his grandchildren. Among the descendants of Colonel Robert Randolph—a gallant Revolutionary officer—are the Turners of Fauquier county and of St. Louis, and the Right Reverend A. M. Randolph, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia. The second son, Thomas, of Tuckahoe, married Judith Churchill, and was the great-great-grandfather of John Marshall. Isham, of Dungeness, was the third son. He married Jane Rogers, of England. Thomas Jefferson was his grandson. Richard, of Curls, grandfather of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and the fourth son of the "Patriarch," married Jane, daughter of John Bolling, of "Cobbs." She was the great-granddaughter of Pocahontas.

The fifth son, Sir John Randolph, of Williamsburg, married Susan Beverly. He visited England in 1732 on business of the colony and of the college, and was Knighted by George II. He and his two sons, John and Peyton, were eminent lawyers and leading men in the colony. Edmund Randolph, the distinguished jurist and statesman, was the son of John.

All of these, excepting Sir John, were born in Williamsburg, and all were educated at the College of William and Mary, as were the descendants of Edmund, for two generations. Vaults in the College chapel contain the remains of Sir John and his two sons.

To this brilliant constellation, formed of "the four Randolphs," does not that remarkable genius and orator, John Randolph, of Roanoke, belong—as a star of the first magnitude? He spent part of his boyhood in Williamsburg as one of the family of his stepfather, Judge St. George Tucker, the elder, and was, subsequently, a student of William and Mary. The sixth, Henry, of Longfield, died young and unmarried. Edward, the seventh and youngest, married Miss Graves, of England, and lived there.

W. S. BOGART.

SIR JOHN RANDOLPH  
of Williamsburg, Va.,  
Son  
of  
WILLIAM RANDOLPH  
and  
brother of  
William of Turkey Island  
Isham of Dungeness  
Richard of Curls  
Henry of Chatsworth  
Edward of Bremono

#### RANDOLPH TABLET

The Chapel of William and Mary College constitutes the south wing of the College. It was opened and dedicated in 1732, when Dr. James Blair, the President, delivered a sermon. Previous to this time, the College building consisted of the front and north wing, which were begun in 1694. The gold patten and cup presented to the College Chapel before the Revolution by Lady

Rebecca (Stanton) Gooch, widow of Sir William Gooch, Governor in 1727-1740, are now in the custody of Bruton Parish Church, in Williamsburg. Underneath the floor of this old Chapel are the vaults of various old Virginians, such as Sir John Randolph, Lord Botetourt, Peyton Randolph, Bishop James Madison, Chancellor Robert Nelson and other worthies. To the memory of several of these there were once handsome tablets on the walls. The tablet erected to the memory of Sir John Randolph was particularly imposing, being highly ornamented and very large. In the will proved February 17, 1783, of Mrs. Betty Randolph, widow of Hon. Peyton Randolph, there is this paragraph:

"I have left the estate money, as Mr. Cocke's receipt will show, to the amount of 130 pounds, which I designed should be laid out in a monument to the memory of my dear and blessed husband. My will and desire is that the above sum of one hundred & thirty pounds due from the estate be paid to Edmund Randolph, Esq., he giving bond to my executor to put up a monument in the chapel of William and Mary, opposite to that of his grandfather, Sir John Randolph, which I have been informed cost about that sum, as soon as possible. He is to pay no interest on the money, only to lay out the sum of 130 pounds. My body, which I had almost forgot, I desire may be put in the vault in the College Chapel, in which the remains of my blessed husband are deposited, with as little ceremony & expense as possible, as being there is the summit of all my wishes with regard to this world."

In the fire of 1859, which destroyed all of the College except the brick walls, the handsome tablet of Sir John Randolph fell a victim to the flames.

At the closing exercises of the College, June 25, 1903, an imposing scene witnessed the unveiling of a new tablet, designed to supply the place of the old. Judge Beverley T. Crump, of Richmond, being introduced to the audience by President Tyler, made an elegant presentation speech in the name of the donors—"the great-great-granddaughter of Sir John Randolph, her children and children's children." The veil was drawn aside by Miss Charlotte Randolph Bemiss, one of the last named, daughter of Mr. E. L. Bemiss, and granddaughter of Mr. John L. Williams, of Richmond. Dr. John W. Lawson, President of the Board of Visitors, in a neat and eloquent address, accepted the gift in behalf of the College.

As the veil was drawn aside by Miss Bemiss, the effect was fine, and the audience seemed much impressed by the beauty of the monument. The tablet is a white marble block, seven and a

half feet long, bearing in black letters the inscription, an exact copy of the original one on the marble, which was destroyed when the College burned. According to the Latin inscription, Sir John Randolph was the sixth son of William Randolph, of Warwickshire, and Mary Isham, of Northamptonshire, in England. He was born in 1693, and attended William and Mary College, where he displayed great capacity as a student. He then attended Gray's Inn, in London, and graduated with high honors as barrister. Returning to Virginia, he was successively elected Clerk of the Council, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, and Treasurer of the Colony. His reputation as a lawyer was great, and for a long time he represented the College of William and Mary in the General Assembly. He was the first Recorder of the borough of Norfolk.

From all accounts, he had in an eminent degree what the Latin epitaph describes as *ingenua totius corporis pulchritudo et quidam senatorius decor*, which Pliny mentions, and which is somewhere not unhappily translated, "The air of a man of quality"; for there was a moral grandeur in his presence and deportment which likened him to General Washington. He died in the very prime of his powers, March 6, 1737. He had a very grand funeral. According to his own directions, he was carried to the place of interment by six honest, industrious, poor housekeepers of Bruton Parish, among whom the sum of twenty pounds sterling was divided. His funeral oration in Latin was pronounced by the Rev. William Dawson, one of the professors of the College, and all the dignitaries of the Colony attended the solemn exercises.

The family of Sir John Randolph were high loyalists in the wars between the Parliament and King Charles I., and Sir John's father, being left without much property in England, resolved, "as many other cavaliers did," to try his fortune in Virginia. Sir John had two eminent sons, who are both buried in the College Chapel near their father. One was Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress, and the other was John Randolph, the last Attorney-General of Virginia under the crown, and father of Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State under President Washington. Another son was Beverley Randolph, who married Miss Wormley. His daughter Mary was the wife of Philip Grymes, of Brandon, Middlesex county.

Sir John had eight brothers and sisters, (1) William, of Turkey Island; (2) Thomas, of Tuckahoe, in Goochland county; (3) Isham, of Dungeness, in Goochland; (4) Colonel Richard, of Curl's Neck; (5) Elizabeth, who married Richard Bland, of Jordan's; (6) Mary, who married John Stith, and was mother of William Stith, President of William and Mary College; (7)

Edward, a sea captain; (8) Henry, who died, unmarried, in England. John Randolph, of Roanoke, must not be confounded with Sir John Randolph. The former was very remote in generation from the latter, being his great-great nephew.

For Latin inscription, see below.

Hoc juxta Marmor S. E.  
JOHANNES RANDOLPH, EQUES.  
Hujus Collegii dulce ornamentum alumnus;  
Insigne praesidium gubernator,  
Grande columnen senator,  
Gulielmum patrem generosum,  
Mariam ex Ishamorum stirpe  
In agro Northamptoniensi matrem,  
Praeclaris dotibus honestavit,  
Filius natu sextus,  
Literis humanioribus  
Artibusque ingenuis fideliter instructus;  
(Illi quippe fuerat tum eruditionis,  
Tum doctrinae sitis nunquam explenda)  
Hospitium Graiense concessit,  
Quo in domicilio  
Studiis unice deditus,  
Statim inter legum peritos excelluit,  
Togamque induit;  
Causis validissimus agendis  
In Patriam  
Quam semper habuit charissimam reversus.  
Causidici,  
Senatus primum clerici, deinde prolocutoris,  
Thesaurarii,  
Legati ad Anglos semel atque iterum missi,  
Gloectriae demum curiae judicis primarii,  
Vices arduas honestasque sustinuit  
Perite, graviter, integre;  
Quibus in muniis,  
Vix parem habuit,  
Superiorem certe neminem.  
Hos omnes quos optime meruit honores,  
Cum ingenua totius corporis pulchritudeo,  
Et quidam senatorius decor,  
Tum eximium ingenui acumen  
Egregie illustrarunt.  
At acquitas summi juris experts,  
Clientum fidele omnium  
Pauperiorum sine mercede patrocinium,  
Hospitium sine luxu splendidum,

Veritas sine fuco,  
 Sine fastu charitas,  
 Ceteris animi virtutibus  
 Facile praeluxerunt.  
 Tandem  
 Laboribus vigiliisque fractus,  
 Moboque lentissimo confectus,  
 Cum sibi satis, sed amicis, sed Reip: parum vixisset.  
 Susannam,  
 Petri Beverley Armigeri  
 Filiam natu minimam,  
 Conjugam delectissimam,  
 (Ex qua tres filios filiamqueunicam suscepit)  
 Sui magno languentem desiderio  
 Reliquit  
 Sexto Non: Mar: Anno Dom: 1736-7  
 AEtat: 44.

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The original Tablet  
 which was destroyed by the Fire  
 which consumed the college building  
 on February 8, 1859.  
 Restored in 1903 by Sir John Randolph's  
 great, great, great grand-daughter  
 and her children, and children's children.

The following is a free translation of the inscription:

Near this marble lies the body of  
 SIR JOHN RANDOLPH, Knight  
 As an alumnus of this College, he shed glory upon his Alma Mater  
 As a member of her Board of Visitors and Governors he was  
 staunch and loyal in its support,  
 And as its representative in the House of Burgesses he towered  
 above his fellows.  
 By his splendid gifts he reflected honor upon his parents.  
 His father was William Randolph, gentleman,  
 and his mother Mary Isham, who was born in the County of  
 Northampton, England.  
 The youngest of six sons,  
 He early developed an insatiable thirst for learning and knowledge  
 of the Sciences,  
 And after a thorough instruction in  
 Polite Literature and the liberal arts,  
 He repaired to Gray's Inn, in London,



Where he gave himself up wholly to the study of his chosen  
profession.

Assuming from the first a high position,  
Among those who were versed in legal lore,  
He took the degree of Barrister of law,  
And on his return to his native country, which always held  
the first place in his affections,  
He proved very expert in the management of cases in Court,  
He filled various arduous and honorable  
Positions with ease, dignity and success,  
As Lawyer, Clerk and Speaker of the House of Burgesses,  
Treasurer of the Colony, Commissioner  
More than once to England, and finally presiding Magistrate  
of the Court of Gloucester County.

In the duties of his various offices,  
He had few equals and no superior,  
And all his honors, which no one better merited, were  
strikingly set off

Not only by a natural comeliness of person  
And lordliness of manner peculiar to him,  
But also by an inspiring appearance of intellectual power.  
Among all his other qualities of mind and heart  
these shown most conspicuously—

A sense of Equity, scorning the mere letter of the law,  
A feeling of loyalty to his clients, which the poorest  
could depend upon without fee or reward,  
A love of hospitality, far removed from ostentation,  
A devotion to truth untouched by deceit,  
And a charitable disposition free from all manner of  
assumption.

At length

After a life, long enough for himself,  
But too brief for his friends and the State,  
Broken in constitution by incessant labor and care,  
And reduced by a lingering illness,  
He departed this world on the 20th day of March,  
Anno Dm 1736—37

In the 44th year of his age,-----  
He married Susannah Beverley,  
youngest daughter of Peter Beverley, Esq.,  
Who, as the mother of his three sons and only  
daughter,  
Survived him almost broken hearted.

## RANDOLPH FAMILY

REPORT OF ISAAC G. BATES

Communicated by Miss M. Randolph, Ruxton,  
Baltimore County, Maryland.

This is to report the result of my investigations. First as to Sir John Randolph. He was admitted to Gray's Inn (my own Inn) in 1715. There is a record of this in the Gray's Inn Admission Register, folio 1401, as follows: "1715, May 17, John Randolph of Virginia, Gent." He was called to the Bar in 1717, an entry in the Pension Book of Gray's Inn running: "Pension 25th Nov. 1717: John Randolph called to the Bar by the favour of the Bench." By the favor of the Bench means in all probability that for some reason he may have been excepted from a fuller attendance. Pension is the name (still used) given to a meeting of the Benches, or governing body, of Gray's Inn, at which they transact their business. I saw this entry of Sir John Randolph's call in the original record this morning at Gray's Inn. These have recently been published (called the Pension Book of Gray's Inn, edited for the Society by R. T. Fletcher) in 2 vols., and copies of portions of the records of the Society illustrating the transactions of Gray's Inn in the past. Vol. I. (published 1901) has an historical introduction and has records of the years 1569-1669, while Vol. II. (published 1910) covers the periods 1669-1800 and mentions Sir John's call on p. 170 in the same words which I have quoted from the original above. Being a member of Gray's Inn, I think that I can get 2 vols. (which are large, well got-up books) for 10s 6d., and perhaps can get the second volume separately. In the historical introduction to Sir John Randolph's Reports it is stated (Vol. I, p. 228) that he studied at the Temple also. The obituary notice of Sir John in the Virginia Gazette of March 11, 1737, which is given in the introduction to the reports, states this too, but it is incorrect. Sir John was, as I have ascertained, neither a member of the Inner nor of the Middle Temple, but only Gray's Inn.

Now with regard to Peyton Randolph. On page 139 of Barton's introduction to Sir John's report, and in other works such as Appleton's Cyclopaedia Britannica, there are accounts of his having studied at the Inner Temple. But these are wrong. Neither he nor his brother John was at the Inner Temple. I have verified this by enquiries there. They were members of the Middle Temple.

Peyton was admitted there October 13, 1739, and was called

to the Bar February 10, 1743. A short notice, of seven or eight lines, of Peyton giving these and a few other facts (such as his appointment as King's attorney, his Presidency of the Continental Congress, and his death) is to be found in a book called Hutchinson's Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars (published in 1902 at about 10s), John's name does not occur in this book.

#### PEYTON RANDOLPH

Born Williamsburg, Va. 1721.

Son of Sir John Randolph and Susannah Beverly.

Graduated from William and Mary College, Williamsburg.

Studied law at Inner Temple, London.

Appointed King's attorney for Virginia 1748.

Speaker to the House of Burgesses.

President of First Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1774-1775.

Died without issue at Philadelphia, October 22nd, 1775.

Interred in crypt of Chapel, William and Mary College,  
Williamsburg, Va.

His heir, Edmund Jennings Randolph.

#### GOV. EDMUND RANDOLPH

Son of John Randolph of Williamsburg and Ariana Jennings, of Annapolis, Md., was born at Williamsburg on August 10, 1753. His father was King's Attorney under Governor Fauquier, a staunch royalist and, like the Governor, a skeptic in religion. The son disinherited by the father because of his disloyalty to the Crown during the period of Revolution; but he was adopted by his uncle, Peyton Randolph, President of the First American Congress, whose estate he inherited. Edmund studied law, was admitted to the bar and became one of the leading lawyers of his day. He seems to have inherited a talent for his profession. His father and grandfather were both King's Attorney for Maryland. In the trial of Aaron Burr for high treason he was the principal counsel for the defense and won his case. He was counsel for Joist Hite when the celebrated land case between the latter and Lord Fairfax which had been in court for half a century was finally settled.

Edmund Randolph married in 1776 Elisabeth, daughter of Robert Carter Nicholas. He served as Aide-de-Camp to General Washington during the Revolution. On December 1, 1786, he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia and in 1790 was appointed the First Attorney-General of the United States (see the Writings of Washington, Vol. X, page 34). In 1794 he held the office of Secretary of State, vacated by Thomas Jef-

erson. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia. He was visiting Colonel Burwell of "Carter Hall" when he had a stroke of paralysis which caused his death, September 12, 1813.

## EDMUND RANDOLPH

*By JOHN BLAIR GRIGSBY*

Let me invite your attention, Mr. President, to a group of young men who are conversing with each other near the door leading into the lobby. There are three of them you perceive. A casual glance discloses at once that two of them are rather above the middle stature, while the third is much below it. Those three young men the observer, if he could have cast his prophetic eye to the close of the century, would have pronounced the most remarkable men in the body. Two of them had just taken their seats in a deliberative body for the first time; the third had been a member of the House of Burgesses at its last session. In their history is wrapped up the history of the most important epoch of the eighteenth century. The tallest of the three was the representative of Williamsburg in the Convention. His noble stature, his handsome face, his imposing address, insensibly arrest the attention. There was something of accident in his position that bespoke respect. He bore on his youthful shoulders the mantle of Wythe, who, having been chosen by the city of Williamsburg as its representative in Convention, was necessarily absent in the General Congress, and was represented by him as his alternate. His position was one of extreme interest to William and Mary; for she well knew that the contest for the honor of sending a delegate to the Assembly, which she had so long and worthily worn, was now approaching. There was a singular fortune in having such a friend at such a conjuncture. He had been educated within her walls, and his father, and his grandfather before him. The name of his great-grandfather was written on her original charter. All of them had gallantly sustained her interests, and had represented her at various periods in the House of Burgesses. Randolphs, from father to son, from generation to generation, she had counted among her favorite children. She lost her cause, indeed, not from any want of ability in her advocates, but from controlling consideration of public policy which no eloquence might gainsay. Sir, I need not say that I allude to EDMUND RANDOLPH. He was in the twenty-third year of his age, and nearly six feet in height, and his manners were those of a man who had moved from boyhood in the refined society of the metropolis. His literary acquirements were of the highest order. The English classics he had studied with the closest attention, as some of his books still extant attest. He loved phi-

losophy, and had dipped deeply into metaphysics which Scottish genius had then recently invested with peculiar interest; and he loved poetry as a kinsman of Thomas Randolph, the boon companion of Shakespeare and Ben Johnson, was bound to love it. When a young relative, who was to wreath their common name with fresh honors, was sent to study law with him, the first book which he put into his hands was Hume's "Treatise of Human Nature;" and the next was Shakespeare. He spoke with a readiness, with a fullness of illustration, and with an elegance of manner and of expression that excited universal admiration. Moreover, he was regarded as the most promising scion of a stock which had been from time immemorial foremost in the Colony. No member could recall a time when a Randolph had not held high office. No man could remember a time when a Randolph was not among the wealthiest of the Colony. A few old men had heard from their fathers that the original ancestor had some time beyond the middle of the previous century come over from Yorkshire poor, and made his living by building barns; but they also remembered his industry, his integrity, and his wonderful success in acquiring large tracts of land which he bequeathed to his children, and the political honors which he himself lived to attain. In the space of near thirty consecutive years, three of the family had filled the office of Attorney General. One had been the Speaker of the House of Burgesses for the past ten years. Nor was their success the result of the prestige of a name, and confined to the Colony. When Peyton Randolph appeared in the Congress of 1774, he was unanimously called to preside in that illustrious assembly. But Peyton had died seven months before, a martyr in the civil service of the country, and his brother John, the father of Edmund, the Attorney General, had adhered to the fortunes of Dunmore. This last circumstance, which might have cast a stain on the escutcheon of most young men, tended to the popularity of Edmund; for it was believed that he not only refused to follow his father, but sought to dissuade him from leaving; and he soon gave a hostage to fortune in leading to the altar a lovely and accomplished woman—a true whig—the daughter of that stern old Treasurer who would have been the last man living to mingle the blood of his race with that of a traitor. Nor did the smiles of beauty afford the only guerdon of the brilliant triumphs that awaited him. He sought the camp of Washington, and became a member of his military family. The people of this city, as before observed, sent him to the Convention which was now sitting as the alternate of Wythe, and before the close of the year elected him their Mayor. The convention itself conferred upon him the office of Attorney General under the new constitution; and at a subsequent session of the House of Delegates, he was appointed

its clerk. His success at the bar was extraordinary. Clients filled his office, and beset him on his way from the office to the courtroom with their papers in one hand and with guineas in the other. In 1779 he was deputed to the Continental Congress, and remained a member until 1782. In 1786 he was elected Governor by the General Assembly, and was chosen by the same body one of the seven delegates to the Convention at Annapolis, and in the following year to the General Convention which had been summoned to revise the Articles of Confederation. In 1788 he was returned by the county of Henrico to the Convention which was called to decide upon the federal constitution. In 1790 he was appointed by Washington the first Attorney General under the new federal system, as he had been the first Attorney General of Virginia—thus filling an office which had been hereditary for three generations in his family. In 1795 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as Secretary of State; an office which he held but for a short time, when he withdrew to private life, and resumed the practice of the law. His person, his mode of speaking, the caste of his eloquence, as these appeared in his latter years, are described by Wirt, and will live in the pages of the *British Spy*. He died in 1813 in the sixtieth year of his age. The history of this extraordinary man is the history of Virginia for the most interesting quarter of a century in her annals, and this history, although it has not yet seen the light, has been recorded by his pen. Of all the spheres in which he moved, that in the Federal Convention held in Philadelphia will especially attract the attention of posterity. His career in that body was surpassingly brilliant and effective; and, although he ultimately voted against the adoption of the constitution by that body, that instrument may be said, perhaps, to bear more distinctly the impress of his hand than that of any other individual. Nor was his course in the Convention of ratification, in which he sustained the constitution, less imposing. But we must stop here. My present purpose has been to present him to your view as he appeared in the prime of early manhood as the delegate of Williamsburg in the Convention of 1776, and that is accomplished.

A COPY

Phil. 28 July, 1775.

Gen. George Washington,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

With the most cordial warmth we recommend our countryman Mr. Edmund Randolph to your patronage and favor. This young gentleman's abilities, natural and acquired, his extensive connection, and above all, his desire to serve his country in this ar-

duous struggle are circumstances that cannot fail to gain him your countenance and protection. You will readily, Sir, realize how important a consideration it is that our country should be furnished with the security and strength derived from our young gentry being possessed of military knowledge, so necessary in these times of turbulence and danger. Encouraged by your friendship and instructed by your example, we hope Mr. Randolph will become useful to his country and profitable to himself.

We most heartily wish you health and success, with a happy return to your family and country, being with great sincerity, dear Sir, your affectionate friends and obedient servants,

(SGD) RICHARD HENRY LEE  
P. HENRY, JR.  
TH. JEFFERSON

to which General Washington replied as follows:

"The merits of this young gentleman, added to your recommendation and my own knowledge of his character induced me to take him into my family as Aide de Camp in the room of Mr. Mifflin, whom I have appointed Quartermaster General."

EXTRACT  
from  
THE PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION  
by  
BENJAMIN J. LOSSING

Congress assembled at an early hour, and the grave orators of that august body could hardly repress huzzas while Secretary Thompson read the letter from Washington announcing the capitulation of Cornwallis. On motion of Edmund Randolph, Congress resolved to go in procession at two o'clock the same day\* to the Dutch Lutheran Church, "and return thanks to Almighty God for crowning the allied armies of the United States and France with success". A committee was appointed,<sup>3</sup> to whom were referred the letters of Washington, and who were instructed to report resolutions of thanks to the armies and their officers, and to recommend appropriate honors.<sup>4</sup> The Committee reported on the twenty-ninth, and Congress resolved that their thanks should be presented to Washington, Rochambeau, and

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\* Oct. 24.

<sup>3</sup> The Committee consisted of Edmund Randolph, Elias Boudinot, Joseph Varnum, and Charles Carroll.

<sup>4</sup> Journals of Congress, vii, 162.

De Grasse, and the officers and soldiers under their respective commands; that a marble column should be erected at Yorktown in commemoration of the event;<sup>5</sup> that two stands of colors from Cornwallis should be presented to Washington in the name of the United States; that two pieces of the field ordnance captured at York should be presented to each of the French commanders, Rochambeau and De Grasse; and that the Board of War should present to Lieutenant-Colonel Tilghman, in the name of the United States, a horse properly caparisoned, and an elegant sword. Congress also issued a proclamation appointing the thirteenth day of December for a general thanksgiving and prayer throughout the confederacy, on account of this signal mark of Divine favor. Legislative bodies, executive councils, city corporations, and many private societies, presented congratulatory addresses to the commanding generals and their officers; and from almost every pulpit in the land arose the voice of thanksgiving and praise, accompanied the alleluiahs of thousands of worshippers at the altar of the Lord of Hosts.

EDMUND RANDOLPH was easily the most conspicuous figure in the history of No. 10 at its beginning. We do not know whether he was one of the charter members or not—possibly not—but, if not, he joined very soon after the organization of the Lodge, as in 1784 we find him representing the Richmond Lodge at the first Grand Lodge meeting held after the organization of the Lodge. At that meeting he was appointed Deputy Grand Master, in which capacity he served for two years, when he became Grand Master, and continued to serve as such until 1789, when he was succeeded by Alexander Montgomery. We do not know just when Randolph severed his Masonic connection with No. 10. He was the son of John Randolph, who was King's Attorney for the colony of Virginia. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, John Randolph who sided with the King, embarked for England. But Edmund, whose patriotic spirit had been deeply stirred by the injustice of England to the Colonies, espoused their cause with zeal, and at once joined Washington's army, where he served as aide-de-camp. He was elected to the Virginia Convention May, 1776, which decided on independence, and young Randolph was on the committee which drafted the Bill of Rights and the Virginia Constitution. Randolph's hand

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<sup>5</sup> The marble for this column, like many other monuments ordered by the Continental Congress, is yet in the quarry. It was proposed to have it "ornamented with emblems of the alliance between the United States and his most Christian majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis", to Washington, Rochambeau and De Grasse.—Journals, vii, 166.



is also seen in the other memorable papers adopted, chief among which was one on religious liberty. He was chosen to the office left vacant by his father's departure for England, and remained in this office or in Congress until 1786, when he was elected Governor of Virginia. He was a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention, and, on behalf of the Virginia delegation introduced the skeleton of the plan adopted. He was also a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, which adopted the Constitution, and it was largely through his influence that Virginia voted to adopt the Federal Constitution. He was the first Attorney General of the United States, and afterwards Secretary of State, which office is second only in importance to that of President. He was also the author of a history of Virginia, which aside from its literary and historic merit, reveals the real moral greatness of the man, and his natural sweetness of disposition, in the full justice which he does to his political foes, as well as his friends. He was, for a number of years, Senior Warden of St. John's Church.

#### MONUMENT UNVEILED AT EDMUND RANDOLPH'S GRAVE

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Masons Hold Ceremony September 13, 1929

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Elaborate preparations are being made by the Masonic lodges in District No. 3 for the exercises incidental to the dedication of the handsome monument now being erected at the grave of Edmund Randolph in the Old Chapel cemetery, near Millwood, in Clarke county. The monument is to be unveiled at 1:30 P. M., on Friday, September 13, 1929.

The movement for the erection of a suitable memorial at the last resting place of this distinguished Virginian originated with a resolution adopted by Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19, of this city, which lodge was chartered Oct. 29, 1787, by Edmund Randolph, who was then grand master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and whose name was adopted by the new lodge that was then created.

Edmund Randolph was a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, which started the building of the Old Masonic hall on lower Franklin street in Richmond. The hall was completed with the assistance of Richmond Randolph Lodge, which now owns that building, noted as the oldest building in America used for Masonic purposes.

#### MANY LODGES HELP

At the instance of Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19, Alex-

andria Washington Lodge, No. 22; Winchester Hiram Lodge, No. 21, and Treadwell Lodge, No. 213, of Berryville, the Grand Lodge of Virginia at its February communication made an appropriation for the purpose of properly marking the resting place of its former grand master.

The committee appointed by the grand lodge to carry out its intentions is composed of John B. Welsh, chairman, and P. L. Reed, of Richmond; Charles H. Callahan, of Alexandria; C. Vernon Eddy, of Winchester; L. H. Morgan and A. R. Hardesty, of Berryville. Through the efforts of this committee, and with additional funds contributed by Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22; Staunton Lodge, No. 13; Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19; Richmond Lodge, No. 10; Metropolitan Lodge, No. 11; Dove Lodge, No. 51; Fraternal Lodge, No. 53; Spurmont Lodge, No. 98, of Strasburg, Va., and several other lodges, the erection of the desired monument has been made possible.

John T. Cochran, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, has issued a call for an emergency communication to be held on the date chosen for the dedication of the monument, and will preside at the exercises.

Governor Harry Flood Byrd, who is a member of Winchester Hiram Lodge, No. 21, has accepted an invitation to be present at the exercises and will be one of the speakers on this interesting occasion. An oration on the life and public services of Edmund Randolph will be delivered by Senator Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana, who is himself a distinguished Mason.

#### INSCRIPTION QUOTED

The face of the monument presents the following inscription:

EDMUND RANDOLPH,

Born Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Va., August 10, 1753.

Died Carter Hall, near Millwood, Va., September 13, 1813.

A bronze tablet, at the base of the monument recites positions of great distinction that were filled by Edmund Randolph, as follows:

Aide de Camp to Washington.....	1775
First Attorney-General of Va.....	1776
Member Continental Congress.....	1779
Governor of Virginia.....	1786
Grand Master of Masons in Va.....	1786
Member Constitutional Convention.....	1787
First Attorney-General in U. S.....	1789
Secretary of State, U. S.....	1794

Edmund Randolph, as the inscription recites, was born in

Williamsburg and continued to reside there until he had attained to early manhood and then moved to Richmond, where he resided for a good many years.

His home, in Richmond, stood on a portion of the block on which the city hall now stands, on Capitol street, and a tablet placed on the city hall recalls that fact.

#### DIED IN 1813

While on an extended visit to his friend, Colonel Nathaniel Burwell, at Carter Hall, Millwood, Va., he became ill and died there, Sept. 13, 1813, at the age of 60, being the youngest attorney-general and one of the youngest governors Virginia had ever had.

His funeral services were conducted by Bishop Meade and his body was interred at the Old Chapel, a few miles from Carter Hall. The ancient cemetery at this "Old Chapel" contains the graves of representatives of such well known Virginia families as those of Randolph, Burwell, Nelson, Carter, Page, Byrd, Meade and many others.

Edmund Randolph's life was a very eventful one. In his youth he was disinherited by his father, John Randolph, for refusing to remain loyal to the British crown during the Revolution, but he was adopted by his uncle, Peyton Randolph, whose estate he inherited.

Inheriting a talent for the legal profession, he became one of the leading members of the bar in Virginia and filled with distinction many eminent places in the state and federal service, as the new monument will record.

Edmund Randolph was a great-grandson of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, in Henrico county, who married Mary Isham; and William and Mary Randolph were the original Virginia ancestors of the long and distinguished line of Randolphs in this state.

#### A COPY

Washington, March 4, 1833.

My darling:

We arrived here on Friday morning, and I can give you no idea of all I felt in getting into a *steamboat*. I thought I would never see you or John again. It was snowing and blowing and I believed my last moments approaching. I suffered so much from fear that I am sure if my hair had not already been gray it would have become so that night. Charlotte was appalled at

the broad water, but, calm and composed. My surprise and joy when a bell announced Alexandria, was great. We were only three or four hours performing our little voyage. It is a wonderful invention.

Col. Jones, an old friend from Virginia, and the adjutant General, (I always give titles), carried Charlotte to a ball at Monsieur Serrurier's, the French Minister. She was enchanted and desired me to inform you she used *gold spoons* to eat ice cream! White servants, magnificently dressed in silk stockings, with other European luxuries, completed her wonder. She goes this evening to the Inauguration Ball. Lewis Randolph begs she will display no country signs of wonder.

Lewis looks thin and pale, and I fancy not happy, dear fellow, I cannot bear he should be a clerk, for I love him very much, and there is some thing in this despondent situation that I think worse than the most abject dependence.

We are in very comfortable lodgings with an obliging Virginia landlady, who knew me formerly. I wish you were here. Charlotte, she pities John and Edwin for never having seen Washington. I expect she will feel great superiority over you both from this advantage.

I went to Congress, but it was the last day, and no interest except from the bustle and confusion. I saw only the great men's heads and they are pretty much like other people.

Mary Randolph and Dr. Brockenbrough were to have joined our party, but they have not arrived. I keep myself as quiet as I can, have come here only as Charlotte's deunna to watch her in private, rather than in public.

Mr. Clay has immortalized himself and saved the country by his bill reducing the tariff—so say his friends. John Randolph is here in a curious style—an English chariot and four horses with two men and a barefooted boy, who is the attendant of seven dogs. He is probably to go in the same steamboat with me to Fredericksburg.

God bless my boy. Write to me soon in Richmond, where I have to be ere long. I am writing early in the morning, my only leisure time.

Your own,

(sgd) S. B. T.

Edwin Randolph, Esqr.,  
Elk Hill PO,  
Amelia County, Virginia.

(Mrs. Bennett Taylor, daughter of Edmund Randolph, whose

daughter Charlotte married Moncure Robinson, of Richmond, Va., who afterwards moved to Philadelphia, Penn.)

The following members of Randolph Family attended William and Mary College:

William Randolph—Visitor. Named in Charter. From Henrico.  
Thomas Randolph, before 1720. Son of Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island, Henrico Co. Treas. of Col.  
William Randolph, before 1720. Son of William Randolph of Turkey Island, Henrico Co.  
Edward Randolph, before 1720. Son of Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island, Henrico Co.  
Isham Randolph, before 1720. Son of Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island, Henrico Co.  
John Randolph, before 1720. Son of Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island, Henrico Co. Ad. Gen. of Col.  
Richard Randolph, before 1720. Son of Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island, Henrico Co. Treas. of Col.  
Peter Randolph, between 1720-35. From Chatsworth, Hen. Son of Wm. Randolph, Gov. of Va.  
Beverley Randolph, between 1720-35. From Chatsworth, Hen. Son of Wm. Randolph, Gov. of Va.  
William Randolph, between 1720-35. From Chatsworth, Hen. Son of Wm. Randolph, Gov. of Va.  
Beverley Randolph, between 1720-35. From Williamsburg. Son of Sir J. Randolph.  
John Randolph, between 1720-35. From Williamsburg. Son of Sir J. Randolph.  
William Randolph, between 1720-35. From Tuckahoe, Gooch. Son of Thomas Randolph.  
Richard Randolph, between 1720-35. From Curls, Henrico. Son of Richard Randolph.  
Peyton Randolph, between 1720-35. From Williamsburg. Son of Sir John Randolph, first President of Continental Congress.  
John Randolph, 1759. From Curls, Henrico. Son of Col. R. Randolph.  
Edmund Randolph, 1766. From Williamsburg. Son of John Randolph, U. S. Atty. Gen. and Sec. of State.  
Beverley Randolph, 1771. From Chatsworth, Hen. Son of Col. Peter Randolph, Governor of Virginia.  
Peyton Randolph, 1771. From Wilton, Henrico. Son of William Randolph.  
Bret Randolph, 1773. From Powhatan. Son of Bret Randolph.  
Robert Randolph, 1773. From Chatsworth. Son of Col. P. Randolph.

Ryland Randolph, 1774. From Curls, Henrico. Son of Richard Randolph.  
 Peyton Randolph left college during Revolution to join American Army.  
 Edmund Randolph left college during Revolution to join American Army.  
 David Meade Randolph left college during Revolution to join American Army.  
 Richard Randolph left college during Revolution to join American Army.  
 (David Meade and Richard Randolph were from Curls, Henrico, the sons of Richard Randolph.)  
 Thomas Randolph, 1790. From Goochland. Son of Thomas Isham Randolph.  
 John Randolph, 1792. From Roanoke, Charlotte. Son of John Randolph, United States Senator.  
 Peyton Randolph, 1798. From Richmond. Son of Edmund Randolph.  
 Richard Randolph, 1801. From Curls, Henrico. Son of David Meade Randolph.  
 Peter Randolph, 1801. From Nottoway. Judge in State Court.  
 Edward Randolph, 1805. From Charles City.  
 Robert E. Randolph, 1811. From Eastern View, Fau. Son of Col. R. Randolph.  
 William Randolph, 1814.  
 David Meade Randolph, 1817. From Curls, Henrico. Son of D. M. Randolph.  
 Philip Grymes Randolph, 1819. From Ben. Lom'd, Gooch. Son of N. C. Randolph.  
 R. Ryland Randolph, 1823. From Culpeper. Son of Bret Randolph.  
 D. F. Randolph, 1824.  
 Edmund Randolph, 1835. From Amelia.  
 Edmund Randolph, A. B., 1838. From Amelia. Son of Peyton Randolph.  
 Alfred M. Randolph, A. B., 1854. From Fauquier. Son of Robert L. Randolph, Episcopal Clergyman.

#### VISITORS OF THE COLLEGE

William Randolph. From Henrico. Named in charter.  
 William Randolph. From Chatsworth, Henrico. Visitor 1723.  
 John Randolph. From Williamsburg. Visitor 1723.  
 Peyton Randolph. From Williamsburg. Visitor 1758.  
 Peter Randolph. From Chatsworth, Henrico. Visitor 1761-63.  
 Richard Randolph. From Curls, Henrico. Visitor 1770.  
 Edmund Randolph. From Williamsburg. Visitor 1777.

Beverly Randolph. From Cumberland. Visitor 1784.  
Subsequent Records burned or lost.

(Signed) W. A. R. Goodwin.

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### DANDRIDGE FAMILY

(See QUARTERLY, V., 30; VI., 254.)

As far as known, —<sup>1</sup> Dandridge, of London, had issue, 1 Francis<sup>2</sup>, living in London in 1765 (see Sparks' *Washington*, II., p. 342); 2 Col. William<sup>2</sup>, of King William county, Va.; 3 Col. John<sup>2</sup>, of New Kent county; 4 Mary<sup>2</sup>, married Robert Langborne, of Fetter Lane, London.

3 COL. JOHN<sup>2</sup> DANDRIDGE, of New Kent, born 1700, died Aug. 31, 1756; married Francis Jones, daughter of Orlando Jones, of New Kent, son of Rev. Rowland Jones, of Williamsburg. Issue, 5 Martha, married, in 1759, Gen. George Washington; 6 John, died aged seventeen; 7 William, drowned in 1776; 8 Bartholomew, born Dec. 25, 1737, died April 18, 1785; 9 Anna Maria, married Burwell Bassett; died in 1777. 10 Frances, died 1758; 11 Elizabeth, married John Aylett; 12 Mary born April 4, 1756.

8 BARTHOLOMEW<sup>3</sup> DANDRIDGE (John<sup>2</sup>), Burgess, member of the Virginia Convention of 1776, and Judge; married, first Elizabeth Macon, daughter Col. James Macon (son of Gideon Macon) and Elizabeth Moore, sister of Bernard Moore, whom late Spotswood — by whom, 13 Anne, married William Dandridge Claiborne, and had Elizabeth, who married William Langborne. Bartholomew<sup>3</sup> Dandridge, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Julius King Burbidge, of New Kent County, and Lucy his wife, by whom, 14 John<sup>4</sup>, a lawyer of Charles City county; 15 Bartholomew, private secretary to Washington; died unmarried, 1802. 16 Martha, married Dr. William Halyburton, and had Judge James Dandridge Halyburton; 17 William<sup>4</sup>; 18 Julius Burbidge, died unmarried; 19 Mary, married John Willison; 20 Frances, married George William Hunt Minge. (Minge's will proved in Charles City county March 18, 1808.)

14 JOHN<sup>4</sup> DANDRIDGE (Bartholomew<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>), married Rebecca Jones Minge, daughter of David Minge, of Charles City county, and Christiana Shields (see V., 118), and had issue, 21 Lucy Dandridge, who married J. W. Murdaugh, of Williamsburg. John Dandridge was a lawyer of Charles City county.

16 WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> DANDRIDGE, married Susanna Armistead, of New Kent. Issue, 21 Bartholomew, Clerk of New Kent county, died in 1827; 22 Eleanor, married Charles Richardson; 23 Scianna,

married John Williams (parents of John L. Williams, of Richmond); 24 Lavinia, who married John H. Richardson; 25 Robert F.

21 BARTHOLOMEW<sup>5</sup> DANDRIDGE (William<sup>4</sup>, Bartholomew<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>), married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William B. Clayton (and Locky Walker) his wife, son of Col. William Clayton (and Elvira his wife). The last named Col. William Clayton was a member of the House of Burgesses from New Kent from 1769 (perhaps earlier) to 1774; member of the conventions of 1776 and 1788. He was probably a son of John Clayton, the botanist, as he was executor of Jasper Clayton, who was known to be his son. (See *Virginia Magazine of Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. IV., p. 164; *QUARTERLY*, p. 26.) Issue of Bartholomew Dandridge, 26 Octavia Sinclair, who married John D. Christian; 27 William Armistead, married Willinette Bailey; 28 Elizabeth Scianna, who married James Stamper; 29 Robert Washington, killed by a horse when a boy; 30 John B., died without issue; 31 Virginia Whiting, married Dr. John Sclater. See *Sheldon v. Armistead et als.*, 7 Grattan Reports.

4. MARY<sup>2</sup> DANDRIDGE, married Robert Langborne, of Fetter Lane, London. Issue, 32 Col. William Langborne, of King William county, born Oct. 2, 1723, died March 19, 1796; married Susanna, daughter of Augustine Smith, of Shooter's Hill, and had issue, 33 Mary, married Warner Throckmorton; 34 William, married Elizabeth Dandridge Claiborne, daughter of William Dandridge Claiborne. They had issue a daughter and a son (William), both of whom died without issue.

Susanna Armistead, widow of 16 William<sup>4</sup> Dandridge, married secondly David Dorrington; 21 Bartholomew<sup>5</sup> Dandridge married secondly Catherine Vidal.

#### A COPY

Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1903.

Dear Mr. Williams:

I send a chart which shows your Dandridge descent. William Dandridge, who married Susanna Armistead, had a half sister Anne who married William Dandridge Claiborne. Their daughter, Elizabeth Dandridge Claiborne, married William Langbourne of King William Co. This is as near as I can get the Langbourne relationship. Your Dandridge line runs from Col. John Dandridge of New Kent through Bartholomew, his son, brother of Mrs. Washington. He married twice; by first marriage he had Anne who married Claiborne and by 2nd marriage with Mary Burbidge he had John, a lawyer of Charles City Co. (I have many of his letters.) Bartholomew, private secretary to



## DANDRIDGE OF LONDON

Francis of London.	Col. William of King Wm. Co., Virginia.	Col. John <sup>2</sup> of New Kent Co. Buried at Fred- ericksburg.	Frances Jones, d. of Orlando Jones, son of the Rev. Rowland Jones of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg.	Mary = Robert Langbourne of Feters Lane, Lon.
Martha Mar. Geo. Washington.	John	William		Col. William Langbourne of King Wm. Co., Va. Born Oct. 2, 1723; died March 19, 1796.
Elizabeth Macon First wife.	= Bartholomew <sup>3</sup> b. Dec. 25, 1737 d. Apl. 18, 1785	= Mary, dau. of Julius King Burbridge, 2nd wife.		= Susanna, daughter Augustine Smith, of Shooters Hill. Middlesex Co.
Anne = Wm. Dandridge Claiborne. Elizabeth Dandridge Claiborne — Wm. Langbourne.		1. John 2. Martha 3. Bartholomew Washington's Private Secy. 4. William Dandridge = Susanna Armistead 5. Julius Burbridge 6. Mary 7. Frances		1. Mary M. Warner Throckmorton
Bartholomew Clerk of New Kent	Sianna m. John Williams	Eleanor	Lavinia	Robert F.
				2. William = Elizabeth Dandridge Clai- borne, dau. of William Dandridge Claiborne by Anne Dandridge, dau. of Bartholomew Dandridge by his first wife.
				daughter died young.
R. A. Wms.	W. B. Wms.	Susan E. Wms.	Margaret Wms.	John L. Wms.
				William died sine prote at 23.



Washington, Martha, who married Dr. Halyburton, William, your ancestor, who married Susanna Armistead, Mary who married John Willison, and Frances who married George W. H. Minge of Charles City Co.

Keep the paper as it represents a good deal of work.

I am,

Truly yours,

(Sgd.) LYON G. TYLER.

John L. Williams, Esq.

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Gloucester Co., Ware Neck P. O.,

Aug. 21, 1902.

Jno. L. Williams, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:

My wife has been exercising her genealogical taste in making out an accurate outline of her Langbourne ancestry. I enclose some tracings of her father's descent from Robert Langbourne of Fetter Lane, London, and Mary Dandridge, his wife. These I presume are your common ancestors. Miss Mary Jones of our county has, I hear, a full statement of the Dandridge line which I presume will give you information as to your descent from Robert and Mary Langbourne. We hope to get a copy from her and if so will send to you.

With kindest regards of my wife and self to Mrs. Wms. and yourself,

Most truly yours,

(Sgd.) R. R. WELLFORD, JR.

JONES-DANDRIDGE.

Reverend Bartholomew Jones (born 1608; died 1685), minister of the Church of England, who was father of Reverend Rowland Jones (born 1644; died 1688), immigrant, rector Bruton Parish, James City County, Virginia, married Anne [Lane], and had issue: Orlando Jones (born 1681; died 1719), of King William County, Virginia, member of House of Burgesses, married Martha Macon (daughter of Gideon Macon (born circa 1650; died 1702), of New Kent County, Virginia, member House of Burgesses, 1693 and 1696, and Martha, his wife, daughter of William Woodward), and had issue: Frances Jones, married John Dandridge (born 1700; died 1756), of England, and New Kent County, Virginia, immigrant, clerk of New Kent, Colonel of militia, and had issue: Bartholomew Dandridge (born December 25, 1737; died April 18, 1785), of New Kent County, member House of Burgesses, 1772-1775; Va. Convention, 1775-1776; member Privy Council and Judge of the General Court;

married Mary Burbridge (daughter of Julius King Burbridge, of New Kent County, and Mary, his wife), and had issue: William Dandridge, married Susannah Armistead, and had issue: Sianna Armistead Dandridge, married John Williams (born 1783; died 1863), of Ireland, and Virginia. (See Williams above.)

Reference: *William and Mary Quarterly*.

On the Dandridge side we are descended from William Dandridge, who married Susanna Armistead. This William was son of Bartholomew Dandridge, brother of Mrs. Washington. Bartholomew was legislator, judge, etc., married Mary, daughter Julius King Burbridge, of New Kent. Bartholomew was son of Colonel John Dandridge of New Kent County, born 1700, died 1756. He married Francis Jones, daughter of Orlando Jones, son of Rev. Rowland Jones, first minister of Bruton Parish Church.

On our Armistead side, we are descended from Susanna Armistead, daughter of William Armistead of New Kent. This William was son of Colonel John Armistead, of New Kent, who married Miss Gill, John Armistead was son of Major William Armistead of Elizabeth City County by Rebecca Moss, his wife. William A. was son of Colonel Anthony Armistead and Hannah Ellyson, daughter of Captain Robert Ellyson. And Anthony was son of the emigrant William of Elizabeth City.

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#### ARMISTEAD FAMILY

Anthony Armistead, of Kirk, Dighton Parish, Yorkshire, Eng.  
Francis Thompson of same place.

2nd—William Armistead, Baptized Aug. 3rd, 1610, All Saints Church, Kirk Dighton. Came to Virginia about 1635, died before 1660.

Anne.

3rd—Capt. Anthony Armistead, Mem. of Council, Burgesses, Justice and Sheriff of Elizabeth City Co. of Kent, under Lord Effingham, Gov. of Virginia, Burgesses 1693-99.

Hannah Ellyson, D'r of Robert Ellyson, high sheriff, Sergeant at Arms and member House of Burgesses from Elizabeth City, 1656-59, 60-61-63.

4th—Maj. William Armistead, Burgesses 1695 (Elizabeth City Records).

1st—Hannah Hinds.

5th—John Armistead. Went to New Kent from Elizabeth City.

1st—Miss Gill, of New Kent Co.

2nd—Susannah Merriweather.

6th—William Armistead. Maj. in Va. Troops 1772; Vestryman of Blissland Parish. His only daughter (Susannah) married Wm. Dandridge son of Mrs. Washington's brother, Bartholomew Dandridge.

Widow Baker. D'r of Nicholas, Niece of Wm. Nicholas who left her £1000. Bartholomew Dandridge, father of William was member of Committee who framed "Declaration of Rights" and State Constitution.

Mary Dandridge (my Great-Great-Great Grandmother), daughter of William Dandridge of Fetterlane, London, married Robert Langbourne of Fetterlane, London. She was sister of Col. John Dandridge of New Kent, who was my *Great-Great Grandfather*.

We are kin to the Langbournes through my Great-Great-Great Grandfather, William Dandridge of London.

J. L. W.

#### ARMISTEAD.

William Armistead (born 1610; died 1660), of England, and Elizabeth City County, Virginia, immigrant, married Anne (surname unknown), and had issue: Anthony Armistead, of Elizabeth City County, militia officer, member House of Burgesses and of courts martial, 1676; married Hannah Ellyson (daughter of Robert Ellyson, of Maryland and Virginia, immigrant, militia officer, member House of Burgesses), and had issue: William Armistead (died 1716), of Charles City County, Sheriff, militia officer, member House of Burgesses, who was father of John Armistead, of New Kent County, who was father of William Armistead, of New Kent County, militia officer, married Mary (surname unknown), and had issue: Susannah Armistead, married William Dandridge. (See Dandridge Family above.)

Reference: Garber, *The Armistead Family of Virginia*.

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#### "LINE OF LANGBORNE OF LANGBORNES"

There is a tombstone in King William Co., Va., inscribed  
"William Langborne".

This William Langborne married "Susannah Smith, of

——— Hill". He was born 1723 and was the son of Robert Langborne of "Fetter Lane", London, and Mary Dandridge, sister of Col. William Dandridge.

The tombstone bears the chevrons for Langborne, impaling a Lion's Head between three masles for Dandridge.

William Langborne was the father of Col. William Langborne, of the Revolution, whose broken tombstone is near his father's.

Susannah Smith, daughter of Augustine Smith and Sarah Carver, of ——— Hill, Middlesex Co., Va., married William Langbourne (born 1723), son of Robert and Mary Dandridge Langbourne, of "Fetters Lane", London. (Tombstone in King William Co. bearing the Langbourne Arms), impaling Dandridge.

William Langbourne emigrated to Virginia 27th April 1777, was born ———. By the Act of 6th October 1783 it was

"RESOLVED, whereas William Langbourne hath served from the commencement of the war in 'The Army of the United States' with equal disinterestedness & reputation, that a brevet commission of Lieutenant Colonel be given him." (Heitman's Historical Register of the Revolution.)

He was aid-de-camp to General La Fayette, whom he visited in France at his own home, "La Grange".

Mr. Langbourne married Miss Claiborne, of King William Co., Va. His shattered tombstone on the Pamunkey river records his death 1814. He left an only son, "William", who died at 22 years of age, when the name "Langbourne" became extinct in Virginia.

Mary Langbourne (only sister) married Warner Throckmorton, son of Robert Throckmorton, lineal descendant of Gabriel Throckmorton, Lord of the Manor of Ellington, 2nd Lord Paget, England, and his wife, Frances Cook, of Wareham. They settled in Ware Parish, Va., and built at "Church Hill", Gloucester Co., Va., and immediately by the home erected "Ware Church", Ware Parish, Gloucester Co., Va. This church was ceded to "The Episcopal Church" by regular deed, so far as I remember, by my grandfather, Dr. William Taliaferro, of "Church Hill", Gloucester Co., Va.

Dr. William Taliaferro became the owner of the church through his marriage to "Mary Langbourne Throckmorton" whose only child was my dear father, "Warner Throckmorton Taliaferro".

The old home, "Church Hill", just by "The Church", is now owned and occupied by my nephew, "James Lyons Taliaferro", my brother's eldest son.

This church, "Ware Church", is in excellent preservation and retains its colonial features and old tombstones by the chancel.

Susan Seddon Taliaferro Wellford, daughter of Warner Throckmorton Taliaferro, b. 1803, d. 1877, son of Mary Throckmorton (and Dr. Wm. Taliaferro), b. about 1780, d. 1804. She was daughter of Mary Langburne (and Robert Throckmorton), b. about 1750 or 1760, daughter of William Langburne, b. 1723 (and Susanna Smith). He was son of Robert Langburne of "Fetter Lane", London, and his wife, Mary Dandridge, sister of Col. Wm. Dandridge.

Mary L. Throckmorton was sister of Lt. Col. Wm. Langburne, aid to General La Fayette; b. 1756; b. 1814; m. Elizabeth Claiborne, d. of Dandridge Claiborne. Their only child, Wm. Langburne, d. 182—, aged 22 years.

4 Mrs. Mary Throckmorton Taliaferro, wife of Dr. Wm. Taliaferro, and mother

5 of Warner T. Taliaferro; was daughter

3 of Warner Throckmorton and Mary Langburne. She died in 1804, and was probably born about 1780. She was daughter of

2 William Langburne, b. 1723; and his wife, Susanna Smith, daughter of Augustine Smith (son of John Smith, of Shooten Hill, and his wife, Mary Warner) and Sarah Carver, his wife. She was only sister of

3 Lt. Col. Wm. Langburne, aide-de-camp to Gen. La Fayette in the Revolution, b. 1756 and d. 1814, who married late in life Elizabeth Claiborne, daughter of Dandridge Claiborne, by whom he had an only son, about 10 or 12 years old when his father died in 1814, and at whose early death at the age of 22 the Langburne name became extinct.

Above named Wm. Langburne was son of

1 Robert Langburne and Mary Dandridge, sister of Col. Wm. Dandridge, of "Fetter Lane", London.

1 Dandridge, of London.

2 Col. John Dandridge, of New Kent, born 1700.

3 Martha married Gen. Washington.

John died un.

William drowned.

Bartholomew married Mary Burbage, born 1737, member of House of Burgesses.

4 Martha married Dr. Wm. Hallyburton, father of Judge Hallyburton Bartholomew, private secretary to General Washington.

William Dandridge m. Susannah Armistead

5 Our mother.

LANGBORN, TALIAFERRO, THROCKMORTON, DIXON.

The following is copied from a legal document and has the ancient seal of Williamsburg attached:

The Affidavit of Burwell Bassett taken this 17th day of May, Anno Domini 1837 before me Henry Edloe Mayor of the City of Williamsburg.

This affidavit, being first duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith: That he is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was very intimately acquainted and connected with Major William Langborn, who was always said and reputed to be the son of William Langborn and Susannah his wife. That the said Major William Langborn and this affiant married sisters, and this affiant was the administrator of said Major William Langborn. This affiant did not know the father and mother of said Major William Langborn, but he has always understood, and he has no doubt, that he was the son of William Langborn and Susannah Smith. As administrator of the said Major W. Langborn, this affiant, was intimately acquainted with his affairs, and he has often seen the tombstones over the Graves of the said William and Susannah Langborn on the land held and owned by said Major William Langborn, which descended to him from the said William, and which was afterwards held and owned by William Langborn Jr., the son of Major Langborn; This affiant has always understood, and has no doubt, that the said William and Susannah Langborn, left only two children, the said Maj. William Langborn and a daughter by the name of Mary Langborn; He knows that Maj. Wm. Langborn intermarried with Elizabeth Claiborne, whom he survived, and he died about the year 1815, leaving only one child, a Son, named William Langborn who was born about the year 1799 or 1800, and died about the month of April in the year 1823 unmarried and without issue. That the said Mary Langborn, the sister of Major William Langborn, as this affiant has always been informed and believes intermarried with Warner Throckmorton, and died in the life time of Major William Langborn, she left four children, daughters, namely, Mary, Sarah, Harriet and Martha Throckmorton. This affiant states that Mary Throckmorton, the daughter of Warner and Mary Throckmorton as aforesaid, intermarried with William Taliaferro, and died in the life time of William Langborn, Jr., leaving an only child a son, named Warner T. Taliaferro who is now alive. That Sarah Throckmorton intermarried with John Dixon, and died in the life time of William Langborn Jr. leaving only three children, viz: Isabella S., Harriet P., and John Dixon, afterwards called and known by the name of John L. Dixon; The said Isabella S., Harriet P. and John L. Dixon, all survived the



said William Langborn Jr., Isabella S. Dixon intermarried with George H. Burwell, and is now dead, the said George H. Burwell surviving still, the said Isabella S. left children, male & female, who are still alive, but their names and times of birth are unknown to this affiant. Harriet P. Dixon intermarried with Jacob C. Sheldon, both of whom are now alive. This said John Dixon, called and known by the name of John L. Dixon as aforesaid, has died since the death of William Langborn Jr. unmarried, testate and without issue. That Harriet Throckmorton aforesaid intermarried with William Taliaferro, and died in the life time of William Langborn, Jr., leaving only two children sons Alexander G. and William Taliaferro of whom Alexander G. is the Elder, both are now alive. That Martha Throckmorton intermarried with Richard Jones and is still living, she has four children, viz: Ann P. Jones who has intermarried with Mann Page, Harriet T. Jones, Richard P. Jones & Warner T. Jones.

This affiant further states that he was administrator of the said Major William Langborn and Executor of the younger Langborn; that he knew that Major William Langborn in his life time, and after his death William Langborn the younger, were both in the habit of receiving the rents, issues and profits of real estate in London, which real estate was under the management and control of one William Murdock, as their agent, and this affiant himself after the death of Major William Langborn, received through the agency of the said Murdock, remittances on account of said real estate for the younger Langborn; The said Major William Langborn died without will, the younger Langborn left a will, which was proved to have been wholly in his own handwriting, and duly recorded, there were no subscribing witnesses thereto.

This affiant further states that the said Richard Jones the husband of Martha is dead.

This affiant further states that it has been the custom in this country, to keep private family records of marriages, births and deaths, and that this affidavit has seen, and has now before him an old family Prayer Book containing a Register of the Throckmorton family, which is in the following words and figures, to-wit:

"Warner Throckmorton was born 15th day of November on a Thursday 1750 old stile.

"Warner Throckmorton & Mary Langborn were married Feb. 25, 1776.

"Sarah Throckmorton was born August 27th 1779—Friday 9 o'clock.

"Mary Throckmorton was born October 12th 1782.

"Martha Throckmorton born April 1785.

"Harriet Throckmorton was born June 10th 1786.

And this affiant in the same Book and place find the following record vizt:

"William Langborn born May 30th 1756.

"Mary Langborn born February 25th 1758.

The last two named persons are the persons designated in this affidavit as Major William Langborn, and Mary Langborn who intermarried with Warner Throckmorton.

And this affiant in the same book at a different place finds the following records:

"John Dixon & Sarah Throckmorton was married in June or July 1795.

"Isabella S. Dixon born March 1802.

"Harriet P. Dixon born Decr. 1809.

And this affiant in another Prayer Book finds the foregoing record viz:

"George H. Burwell married to Isabella S. Dixon the 28th March 1820.

And this affiant has no doubt that the said Registers are correct.

This affiant further states that after the death of Sarah Dixon, who was Sarah Throckmorton, and the wife of John Dixon as aforesaid, the said John Dixon intermarried a second time and died leaving a widow who is now alive, named Mary T. Dixon, who is the same Mary T. Dixon named in the will of John L. Dixon, aforesaid, and he also left a daughter by the name of Mary E. Dixon, who is the same Mary E. Dixon named in the will of John L. Dixon as his sister—who has since died leaving no issue.

And further this affiant saith not.

BURWELL BASSETT.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF VIRGINIA

CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG, *to-wit*:

I Henry Edloe Mayor of the said City of Williamsburg, State of Virginia: Do hereby certify and make known, that Burwell

Bassett the affiant whose name is subscribed to the foregoing affidavit, this day personally appeared before me, who am duly qualified and authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth to administer an oath, and in my presence subscribed his name to the said affidavit; and further made oath that the matters and things set forth and contained in the said affidavit, by him subscribed as aforesaid, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and seal<sup>1</sup> of office at the City aforesaid this 17th day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

H. EDLOE, Mayor.

#### BEVERLEY.

Robert Beverley (born Yorkshire, England; died March 15, 1686), of Middlesex County, Virginia, immigrant, Clerk of the House of Burgesses, 1670; Commander of the Virginia forces, under Governor Sir William Berkeley, 1676; member Governor's Council; married, *first*, Mary (Keeble), and had issue: Peter Beverley (born 1668; died 1728), of Gloucester County, member House of Burgesses, and Speaker of the House, 1700-1714; Treasurer of Virginia, 1710-1723; member Governor's Council; married Elizabeth Peyton (daughter of Robert Peyton, of England, and Gloucester County, Virginia), and had issue: Susannah Beverley, married Sir John Randolph (born 1693; died 1731), of Williamsburg, Virginia. (See Randolph above.)

Reference: *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. II, page 405, etc.; for Peyton, see Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies*.

#### CORBIN-JENINGS.

Henry Corbin (born 1629; died 1677), of England, and "Buckingham House," Lancaster, later Middlesex County, Virginia, immigrant, member Governor's Council; married Alice Eltonhead (daughter of Richard Eltonhead), and had issue: Frances Corbin (died 1713), married Edmund Jenings, (born 1659; died 1727), of England and "Ripon Hall," York County, Virginia, immigrant, Attorney-General of Virginia, member Governor's Council, and had issue: Edmund Jenings (born 1700; died 1759), of Maryland, member Maryland Assembly and Secretary of that province, married Ariana Vanderheyden, and had issue: Ariana Jenings, married John Randolph (born

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<sup>1</sup>The seal of Williamsburg which is attached to this paper has the figure of Minerva holding a spear in one hand and a shield in the other, upon which is the head of Medusa. At her feet is an owl. Around the perimeter are the words City of Williamsburg.

1728; died 1784), of Williamsburg, Virginia. (See Randolph above.)

Reference: *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume XXVIII, page 281 . . . (for Corbin); Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies* (for Eltonhead); *The Curio*, New York, and notes in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (for Jennings).

#### NICHOLAS.

Doctor George Nicholas, a surgeon in the British Navy, settled in Virginia; married Elizabeth (Carter) Burwell, and had issue: Robert Carter Nicholas (born circa 1723; died 1790), of York and James City Counties, Virginia, member House of Burgesses, member Virginia Conventions, 1775-1776; President of the Convention of July, 1775; Treasurer of the Colony, 1766-1776; member Virginia Committee of Correspondence, 1773; member House of Delegates; Judge High Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeals; married Anne Cary, and had issue: Elizabeth Carter Nicholas, married Edmund Randolph (born 1753; died 1812), of Williamsburg and Richmond, Virginia. (See Randolph above.)

Reference: *The Critic*, Richmond, Va.

#### WARD.

Seth Ward, of Henrico County, Virginia, immigrant, was father of Richard Ward (died 1682), of Henrico County, married Elizabeth (surname unknown), and had issue: Seth Ward (born 1661; died ———), of "Sheffield," Henrico County, who was father of Benjamin Ward (died 1732), of "Sheffield," Henrico County, married Ann Anderson (daughter of Henry and Prudence [Stratton] Anderson, of Henrico County), and had issue: Seth Ward (died circa 1769), of "Sheffield" and "Winterpock," Henrico, later Chesterfield County, who was father of Benjamin Ward, of "Winterpock," married Mary Eggleston (daughter of James Eggleston), and had issue: Maria Ward (1784-1826), married Peyton Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia. (See Randolph above.)

Reference: *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume II, page 312.

#### CARTER.

John Carter (died 1669), of Nansemond County, and "Coro-

toman," Lancaster County, Virginia, immigrant, member House of Burgesses, 1649, 1657-1660; member Governor's Council, 1657-8; married Sarah Ludlow, and had issue: Robert Carter (born 1663; died 1732), of "Corotoman," Lancaster County, member House of Burgesses; Speaker of the House, 1696 and 1699; member Governor's Council, 1699; President of the Council, and Acting Governor, 1726-1727; Treasurer of Virginia, 1699-1705; married (first wife) Judith Armistead, and had issue: Elizabeth Carter, married, *first*, Nathaniel Burwell; second, George Nicholas. George and Elizabeth Carter Nicholas had issue: Robert Carter Nicholas (born circa 1723; died 1790), of York and James City Counties, Virginia. (See Nicholas above.)

Reference: Carter, *The Carter Family Tree*.

#### CARY.

Miles Cary (born 1623; died 1667), of England, and "Windmill Point," Warwick County, Virginia, immigrant, Magistrate, Militia Officer, Escheator General, member House of Burgesses, 1660-1665; member Governor's Council, 1665; married Ann Taylor (daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Warwick County, Militia Officer; member House of Burgesses, 1646), and had issue: Miles Cary (born circa 1655; died 1709), of "Richneck," Warwick County, Magistrate, Militia Officer, Clerk of the General Court, 1691; Register of the Vice-Admiralty Court, 1697-1699; member House of Burgesses, 1683-1706; Rector Board of Trustees of William and Mary College, 1705-1706; Surveyor General, 1699-1705; married Mary Wilson (born 1675; died 1741; daughter of William Wilson [born 1646; died 1713], of Elizabeth City County, Magistrate, member House of Burgesses, Naval Officer, and Jane [born 1655; died 1713], his wife), and had issue: Wilson Cary (born 1702; died 1772), of "Richneck," Warwick County, and "Ceeleys," Elizabeth City County, Naval Officer and Collector of Duties, County Lieutenant, Magistrate; married Sarah (Pate), and had issue: Anne Cary (born 1735; died 1786), married Robert Carter Nicholas (born 1723; died 1790), of York and James City Counties, Virginia. (See Nicholas above.)

Reference: Fairfax Harrison, *The Virginia Carys*.

#### ARMISTEAD.

William Armistead, of Elizabeth City County, immigrant, married Anne (surname unknown), and had issue: John Armistead (died post. 1697), of Gloucester County, Militia Officer, Magistrate, member House of Burgesses, 1685; member Gover-

nor's Council, 1688; married Judith (Hone), and had issue: Judith Armistead (died February 1699), married (as his first wife) Robert Carter (born 1663; died 1827), of "Cordtonian," Lancaster County, Virginia. (See Carter above.)

Reference: Garber, *The Armistead Family of Virginia*.

#### McCULLOCH, CHAMPE CARTER

##### McCULLOCH.

The Reverend Roderick McCulloch, a native of Scotland, educated at Cambridge, came to Virginia, Minister Round Hill Church, Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was father of Roderick McCulloch (born November 6, 1741; died November 1, 1826), of Westmoreland and Amherst Counties, Virginia; member of Amherst County Committee of Safety after November 1755; married Elizabeth Horsley (born 1749; died 1821; daughter of William [died 1760] and Mary [Cabell\*] Horseley, of Albemarle County, granddaughter of Robert Horsley (died 1734), of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County), and had issue: William Horsley (born 1791; died 1855), of Amherst County, Virginia, and "Westwood," St. Clair County, Missouri; Captain in War of 1812; married (second wife) Mary Champe Carter (died 1879), and had issue: Champe Carter McCulloch (born 1841), of "Columbus Place," Waco, Texas; Captain, Major and Adjutant, C. S. A.; married Emma Maria Bassett (daughter of Lewis and Sarah [Gwin] Bassett†), and had issue: Champe Carter McCulloch.

Reference: Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*.

##### WILLIAMS.

John Williams (born, Ireland, March 26, 1793; died, Richmond, Virginia, April 23, 1860), immigrant, married Sianna Armistead Dandridge, and had issue: John Langbourne Williams (born July 13, 1831; died Feb. 11, 1915), of Richmond, Virginia, married

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\*Mary Cabell (wife of William Horsley) was daughter of Doctor William Cabell (born in England 1699; died 1774), immigrant, of Amherst County, Va., militia officer and Magistrate, and his wife, Elizabeth Burks. (See Brown, *The Cabells and Their Kin*.)

†Lewis Bassett was formerly of Sussex, England; went to Matagorda, Texas. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Walker) Gwin, of Cahaba, Dallas County, Alabama.

Maria Ward Skelton (born Feb. 15, 1843), died Dec. 27, 1929, and had issue:

CYANE DANDRIDGE WILLIAMS,  
CHARLOTTE RANDOLPH WILLIAMS,  
MARIA WARD SKELTON WILLIAMS,

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS,  
ROBERT LANCASTER WILLIAMS,  
EDMUND RANDOLPH WILLIAMS,  
LANGBOURNE MEADE WILLIAMS,  
ENNION GIFFORD WILLIAMS,  
BERKELEY WILLIAMS.

#### SKELTON.

John Gifford Skelton\* (born 1815; died 1888), of Richmond, Virginia, married Charlotte Foushee Randolph (born 1822; died 1843), and had issue: Maria Ward Skelton (born February, 1843; died December 27, 1930), married John Langbourne Williams (born 1831; died 1915), of Richmond, Virginia. (See Williams above.)

#### JOHN LANGBOURNE WILLIAMS

Richmond, his birthplace and the place of his life work, lost last week in the death of John Langbourne Williams a valuable citizen of the type of men who have made Virginia's capital the flourishing, progressive city that it is. Born in 1831, trained at Richmond Academy and graduated with the degree of master of arts at the University of Virginia, he was at first inclined to enter the law, and for a short time while preparing himself for the legal profession he taught school in Essex county, Virginia. At the age of twenty-seven, though, he became connected with the banking-house of Lancaster & Co., and maintained relations with it until the close of the war. Beginning banking on his own account and in a small way, he lived to see the house of John L. Williams & Sons a power in the country's financial affairs, especially as they concerned the South.

It required courage and determination of a high order to start a banking institution in Richmond within a few months after the close of hostilities in the sixties and marked personal ability to bring it to a commanding position. In those days there was much

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\*For a note on Skeltons, see Lancaster, *Historic Houses and Homes of Virginia*.

inclination among the younger men of the South to seek careers anywhere but in their native States. The country as a whole was bettered by the migration of those young Southerners, but their own section suffered in proportion. John L. Williams was one of those who found his call in his birthplace. He was notably equipped to answer the call and to make the most of it. He had faith in his city, State and section and confidence in himself. From small beginnings his business grew until his banking-house became an important factor in material development, not only in Richmond; but in many other parts of the South, particularly as that development called for the building up of street railways and steam roads. Starting in Richmond with the first electric railway line that was a commercial success, this business of financing such roads extended to lines in other Virginia cities, in Tennessee, in Georgia and in Maryland, and his astute and farseeing mind and energy made possible the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Georgia & Florida Railroad. With him came to be associated in time four of his six sons and a son-in-law, upon whom he left an impress for the benefit of themselves and of every activity in which they should be engaged that may hardly be estimated fully.

His strong character found expression in other lines than finance. A close student of literature and public affairs from his young manhood to the last of his days, he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the secular and religious press, and all of his writings revealed an original spirit kept well in hand by his natural good judgment and conservatism. In parish activities of the church of his choice and in its diocesan and general legislative councils he was diligent and efficient for nearly sixty years, and was an executive officer in a number of Richmond and Virginia religious and philanthropic undertakings. Married in 1864, he had the happiness to have with him to the last all his family save one child of sixteen years. As a financier he was the soul of integrity, as a citizen an ever-fresh source of public spirit, and as a man an exemplifier of the domestic and social virtues that are only to the advantage of the community fortunate enough to enjoy their daily manifestation.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

### JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

In the death of John Skelton Williams of Richmond the South loses one of the most active, virile, unafraid, constructive, up-building forces which that section has ever produced. And this we say advisedly, with a full knowledge of the achievements made by Mr. Williams and of the defeats which he had to suffer by



reason of the tremendous fight which great Wall Street interests made against him.

Mr. Williams was probably not over 25 years of age when he made such a remarkable address on the South as to have called forth the enthusiastic commendation of Gladstone, who was then England's great statesman.

About that time, when he was between 25 and 27, he submitted a plan for the reorganization of a Southern railway in opposition to several other plans presented by leading bankers. Somewhat in derision of his daring to tackle it, these banking houses agreed to accept his plan, provided that within a few days he could have it underwritten, thinking that in this way they would settle this youngster who had presumed to attack their plan. The underwriting was oversubscribed within the time limit. The success of the road under Williams' plan was so pronounced that it attracted wide attention.

Shortly thereafter South Carolina was in need of \$6,000,000, and the firm of John L. Williams & Sons, under the leadership of John Skelton Williams, offered to provide the entire loan for the state. The offer was accepted.

Mr. Williams was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, and later Comptroller of the Currency. His appointment was bitterly opposed by some of the financial interests whose hostility to him had been incurred in his fight against some of the methods of some Wall Street interests.

As Comptroller of the Currency he insisted upon many reports from banks, which sometimes aroused criticism against him on the ground that he was demanding too much information of national banks. But being a banker and a remarkably clear-headed accountant, Mr. Williams could see a flaw in any bank report submitted to him. So carefully did he watch the banking system that during his term there were fewer bank failures in the whole country than had ever been known before in such a length of time, and never has such a record of lack of failures been made since.

As Comptroller of the Currency he was ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board. During the deflation campaign inaugurated by W. P. G. Harding in 1919 and 1920, Mr. Williams, as a member of the board, unceasingly fought that policy. He protested in every way possible against that deflation campaign, and warned the other members of the Federal Reserve Board of certain destruction of the business interests of the country if it was followed.

As Comptroller he discovered that a number of New York

banks were borrowing heavily from the Federal Reserve system and lending the money, sometimes through dummies, to their own officers for wild speculation. He called a halt on this and warned some of these bankers that their methods would be exposed if they did not change their operations.

When he resigned from the Treasury, and thus no longer was a member of the Federal Reserve Board, he received the heartiest commendation of President Wilson. Then in public addresses and in pamphlets he gave the record of his fight against deflation, showing the fulfilment of all of the prophecies that he had made before the Board.

When the writer asked him why he had not during that deflation campaign resigned from the Board and come out in the open and made his fight against deflation, his reply in substance was that so long as he was a member of the Board he could fight its deflation policies, he thought, with greater effect than he could exert if he was no longer a member and was simply criticising what he regarded as the serious blunders of the Board under the control of the men who then dominated it.

"As an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for a brief period and as Comptroller of the Currency for more than seven years, Mr. Williams gave a notable example of administrative ability and fidelity to the obligations of public office. There is no parallel to the record for efficiency which he made as Comptroller. Fewer number of national banks failed under his administration than under that of any man who ever filled the office, and the number, as I recall, fell to zero in the latter years."

SENATOR CARTER GLASS.

Besides his prominence as a railroad builder, he was also conspicuous in the world of finance. Prominent in the past as one of the old firm of John L. Williams & Sons, he was latterly president and chairman of the board of the Richmond Trust Company, a million-dollar corporation, which was advancing under his leadership to a yearly greater position of eminence.

When Mr. Williams was nominated as Comptroller of the Currency the writer was asked, based on his long intimacy with him, how he regarded the appointment. The reply was in substance: "Williams is honest to the last drop of blood, and the only possible question that I could raise as to the wisdom of President Wilson's appointment is that Williams is bullheaded against Wall Street." To this the friend replied: "If in your long acquaintanceship with Williams you can find no other reason against his appointment, that very statement of yours inclines me

to feel that President Wilson has made a wise appointment."

Let it not be understood that the writer thinks that all of Wall Street is always wrong. It is not. There are many honorable men and institutions there. But the very financial power of Wall Street and the methods which prevailed for years, from the days of Jay Gould and many of his followers to wreck and ruin in order to build their own fortunes, for a long time clung to some Wall Street concerns, and woe be to the man or the men who dared to buck against them.

Judged only from the point of view of his own financial welfare, Mr. Williams often showed more valor than discretion in these contests. But he had the moral backbone that did not know how to bend before a storm. His character was above reproach. He was the son of a father and mother of the highest type of the very best of the Old South. He was trained under that father who knew the Bible and Shakespeare better, and could quote both more freely, than any other man we have ever met in business life. His mother, a gentle, loving, devoted Christian woman, has outlived her noble son, but to her the tenderest sympathy of a wide circle of friends will go unstintedly, and in her sorrow and the sorrow of his other loved ones there will be the consolation that he was a man of whom it might be said: "He was a Christian gentleman whose life has enriched the world and set an example not alone for the people of the South, but for all others who love character and honor and integrity; who love untiring work, broad vision and the love of achievement for achievement's sake."

Rest, thou, in peace, good friend. Earth is the poorer because you have left it.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

#### MRS. JOHN L. WILLIAMS

Passed, tranquilly and painlessly from long, happy, and useful life to assurance of ever-lasting happiness, MARIA WARD SKELTON WILLIAMS, the night of December 27, 1929, at her home, 606 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia. She was in her eighty-seventh year, the widow of John Langbourne Williams, of Richmond, daughter of Dr. John Gifford Skelton, of Paxton, Powhatan County, Virginia, who in his later years was one of the most widely beloved physicians of Richmond, and his first wife, Charlotte Foushee Randolph, of Richmond.

Mrs. Williams was born at Paxton, February 15, 1843, granddaughter of Peyton Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and his wife, who was Maria Ward, great-granddaughter of Edmund

Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and the first Attorney General of the United States under President Washington's administration. She inherited and lived true to the high traditions of her people and from her earliest girlhood to venerable age was Christ's loyal soldier and servant. Through the vicissitudes and changes attending and following the Civil War and the variations of family fortunes, in joys and sorrows alike, her faith was unflinching, her courage unwavering. Lovely in person and manner, tenderly and generously devoted in her far-reaching affections, gentle, placid, modest, unselfish, she was the gladly and gratefully acknowledged beloved queen of an ever enlarging family circle, ruling by the power of pure and beautiful character and the wisdom born of clear judgment, unfailing allegiance to noble principles and infallible instinct to know and obey the demands of righteousness and honor. It was characteristic that she encouraged and cooperated with her husband through their married life of more than fifty years in maintaining their custom, inherited from ancestry of both, of family prayers each morning and evening, allowing no increase of domestic cares or stress of business to prevent.

When the first great grief befell by the accidental drowning of their second daughter, they sought comfort not only in prayer to the Father in Heaven and patient trust in Him, but in leading their family in the building of the Memorial Hospital, at Richmond, hoping that it might be the means for mitigation and prevention of pain and misery for many others.

Mrs. Williams lived to see all her nine children, but the one daughter, grown to maturity and usefulness and to have them gather about her to testify intense love and reverence. After the departure of her husband, February—, 1915, she was again heavily stricken by the loss of her much loved son-in-law, E. L. Bemiss, and her first born child and son, John Skelton Williams. She met these disasters with the same splendid courage, resignation to God's will and confidence in His goodness and will that guided her thought always.

She leaves seven children, Mrs. E. L. Bemiss and Mrs. Lewis Catlett Williams, both of Richmond; R. Lancaster Williams, of Baltimore; E. Randolph Williams, Langbourne Meade Williams, Dr. Ennion G. Williams, for the last twenty years Virginia State Health Commissioner, and Berkely Williams of Richmond. There are also forty-seven grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren, all uniting with their parents in calling "blessed" this Virginia woman, who has gone to her reward in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, in favor with God and man, and in perfect charity

with the world, and leaving to all her descendants, to her relatives, and to her community the priceless inheritance of the glory of a long and stirring example of the most exalted Christian womanhood.

These verses, written by John Langbourne Williams to and of his wife probably make the finest possible exposition of her attributes and summary of her life and work and character:

In the fullness of my manhood  
My sweetheart came out of the air,  
And ravished my heart with her loveliness,  
For she was wondrous fair.

Her beauty and grace possessed me.  
The joy and light of my life;  
And the Heavenly Father blessed me,  
For she became my wife.

I gave to her with my whole soul.  
I shared my heart with no other,  
And O, how great was my glory,  
When she became a mother.

The lovely matron grew older,  
There stole o'er her a silver sheen;  
Turns the ray of light from heaven,  
The loveliest ever seen.

Her children's children are with her,  
She clasps them to her breast,  
And father and children together  
Arise and call her blest.

O mater beatissima, divinest, sweetest, best.

*J. L. W.*

Do you mourn when another star  
Shines out from the glittering sky?  
Do you weep when the noise of war,  
And the rage of conflict die?  
Then why should your tears roll down  
And your heart with grief be riven?  
For another gem in the Saviour's crown  
And another soul in Heaven?

*Life Goes Not Out, But On.*

The life of a Loved One does not end. It simply goes on.  
Its work is done here, only to take up its work in the "other

room." We lived before and we live after here. We are not summer flies that live for a day. Nature teaches us this. The rotation of the trees in the woods; the succession of the seasons; the leaf that falls in the autumn turns into nuture for the new leaf of the spring. There is no end. It becomes easier to believe this when the other shore begins to be peopled by our loved ones. We can never feel for others until we have felt ourselves; we know not how to extend sympathy until it has been meted out to us. Life looks differently after the light of a life dear to us has gone on. But on, not out, it has gone; and surely, if sometimes slowly, that truth comes home to us and enters our lives. The physical presence may be denied us, but the spiritual takes its place, strengthening, heartening, reviving and uplifting. Those who leave us are never far off; they are real and near to us. And oft times when the heart is heaviest and the trial greatest, it is they who stretch out their hands to us and give us fresh courage that we wonder whence it came. It is only that with our eyes we can see not and with our ears we can hear not. One only needs to lose a good mother to know and learn the truth; to learn it is so deeply and truly that no ism or cult or creed can shake that belief. It is then that clarity of vision comes; when the eye sees clearly and the mind and heart and soul unite in but one truth—that we can go on. The western gates close only to let the eastern gates open.

*Miss Catherine Gifford Skelton.*

MISS CATHERINE GIFFORD SKELTON, lovingly known by her friends as Ogie, breathed her last at her home at the residence of Mr. John L. Williams, in Richmond, Va., at half-past twelve o'clock A. M., September 2, 1897 in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

The life of this dear lady was singularly holy and beautiful. Although she early renewed her baptismal vows in the Episcopal Church, the Church of her forefathers, she did not aspire to be known as a saint or philanthropist; nor did she ever betray one selfish or ambitious thought. The lowly murmur of her heart to God was: "Despise not Thou the work of Thine own hands."

And yet, to those who knew her, and loved her, and came under her influence and within her reach of her kind offices, she was made up of all that was good and true and beautiful and lovable in woman.

Graces flourished in her as natural growths; bright and happy thoughts seemed of the very texture of her soul; and good sense

and intelligence was her beautiful, easy, everyday clothing. Her name to her friends, near and far, has been and will be forever as precious ointment poured forth, suggestive only of pleasantness and peace; a synonym for gentle and unselfish love, for watchful, ready and intelligent help, for good taste and refinement, and a delicacy against all offence.

To these she added a charity that covered and hid with its folds, or transformed by its own pure and gentle loving light and magic, the faults and failures of others; a love of nature; a tenderness for everything that had life, down to the least animal and the tiniest flower; and withal a grace of person and a natural cheerfulness and kindness that made her everywhere a most timely, acceptable and delightful guest; and a fragrance of character that, with utter unconsciousness, diffused itself irresistably.

Her life's work was a strange illustration of pure, devoted friendship; and her reward was full of God's approval. The helpless babe of eight months, entrusted to her care by a departing deeply loved sister-in-law, she saw and enjoyed in all the loveliness of childhood, youth and motherhood.

The evening of her days she passed happily with those for whose life and perfection she had lived and watched and prayed.

In the midst of a flock—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren—of her rearing—dearly loved and cherished, she spent her waning powers in gentle, loving, constant service, and in devotions—in the very glow of the Celestial City, for which she longed.

At last, after a day of perfectly peaceful rest, the redeemed spirit left its earth tabernacle.

Just after midnight, in the first hour of the new day, she opened her eyes for a moment as if with glad surprise; her pulse ceased; she was gone; the Father had called her home.

To live in hearts we leave behind  
Is not to die.

*J. L. W.*

