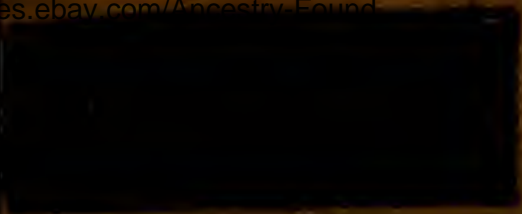


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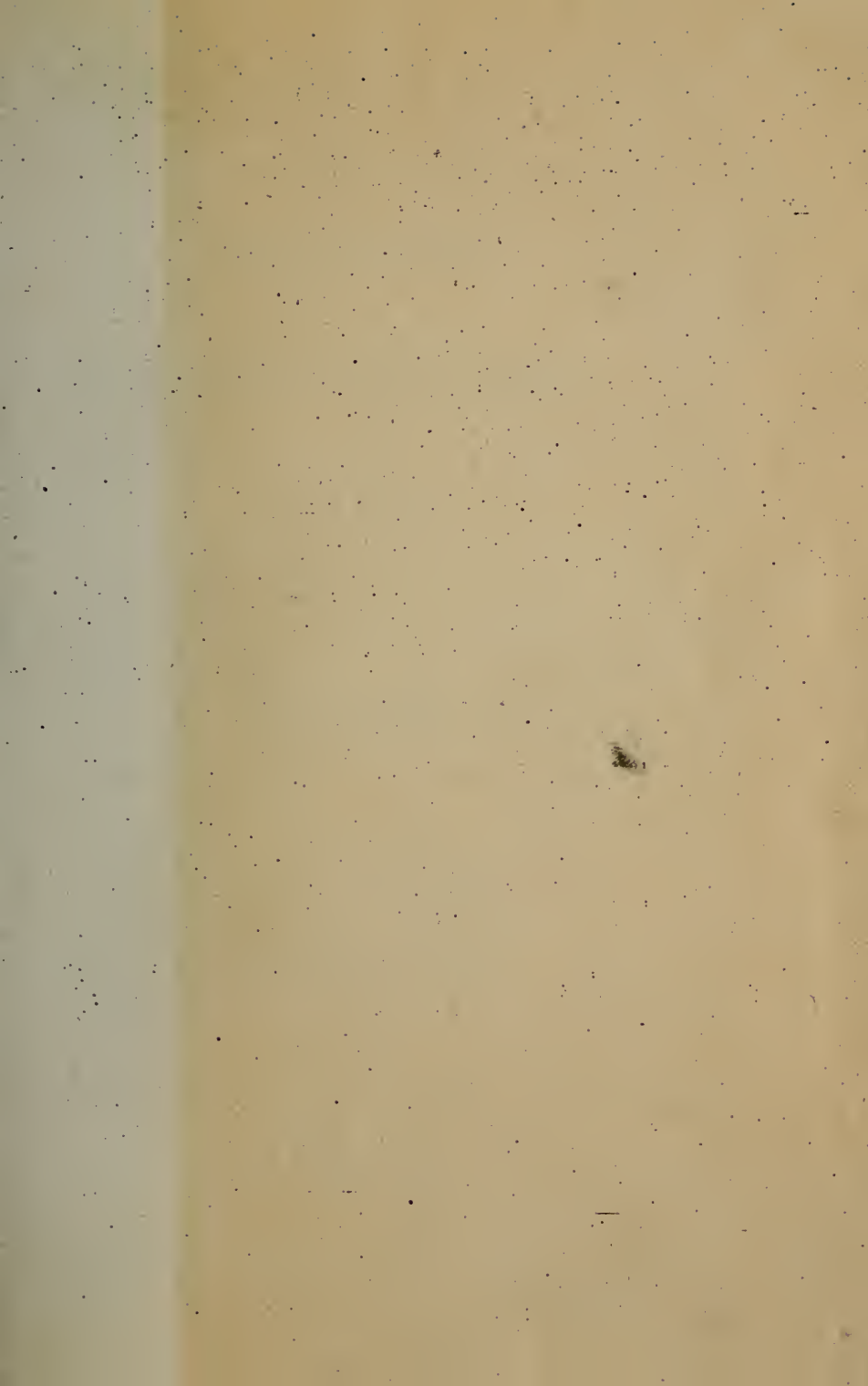
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*Lomax, Edward Lloyd.*

GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
VIRGINIA FAMILY  
OF  
LOMAX

---

"NE LASSECE"

---

*By one of the seventh  
generation in the direct line*

With references to the Lunsford, Wormeley,  
Micou, Roy, Corbin, Eltonhead, Tayloe,  
Plater, Addison, Tasker, Burford, Wilkinson,  
Griffin, Gwynn, Lindsay, Payne, Presley,  
Thornton, Savage, Wellford, Randolph,  
Isham, Yates, and other prominent families  
of Virginia and Maryland. . . . .

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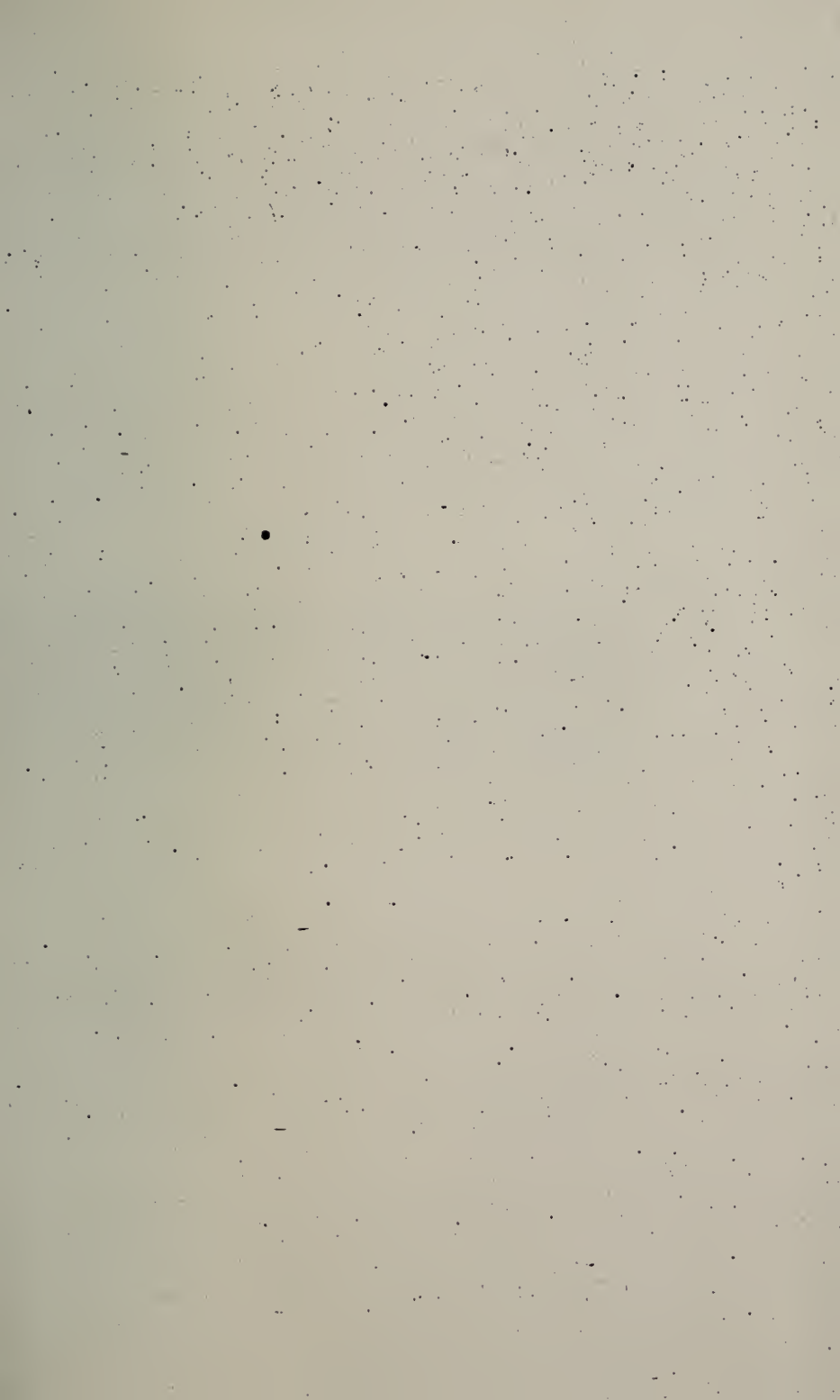
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## INTRODUCTION

This record has to do with families, who in the early part of the seventeenth century fled from England to the then New World—Virginia—to escape the dissensions and civil war of that period, growing out of changes in national government. Two hundred years later, in the nineteenth century, these families again suffer the same tribulations and bloody horrors of civil war—1861-65, in the United States—which also grew out of changes in national government with its attendant loss of life, property, and records, and again the transition from landholder to toiler, the consequent effacement of class and traditions. And again the inevitable exodus.

This record is not as complete as it would otherwise have been had not the Civil War of 1861-65 caused the destruction of many valuable family and property records pertinent to this genealogy.

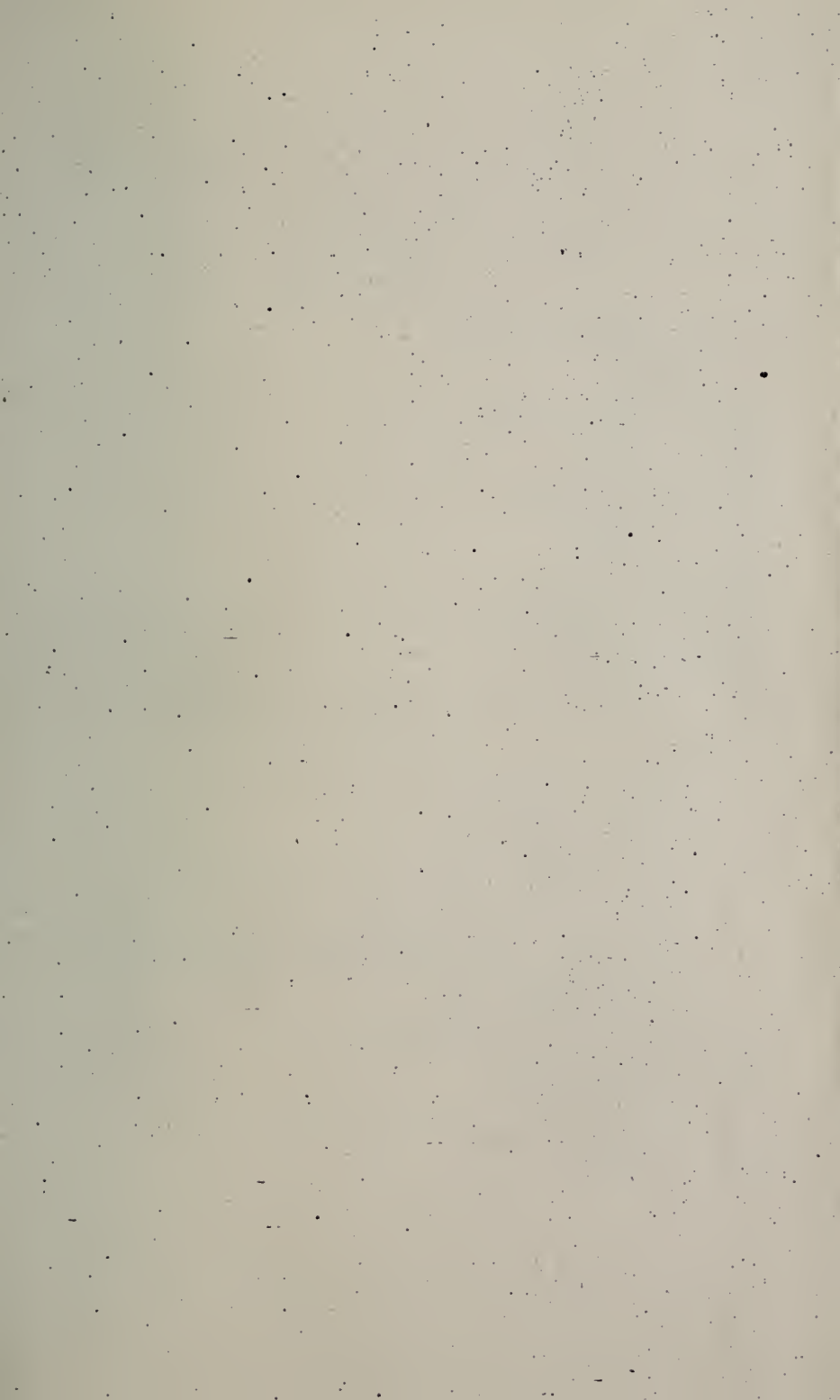
BY THE AUTHOR



## PREFACE

The author's indebtedness to Joseph Lomax, Virginia Lomax, General Lindsay Lunsford Lomax, other members of the Lomax family, and W. H. Tayloe, as well as to Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Assistant Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.; The Virginia Magazine, Richmond, Va.; and the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Williamsburg, Va., for varied information and valuable data furnished, is here gratefully acknowledged.





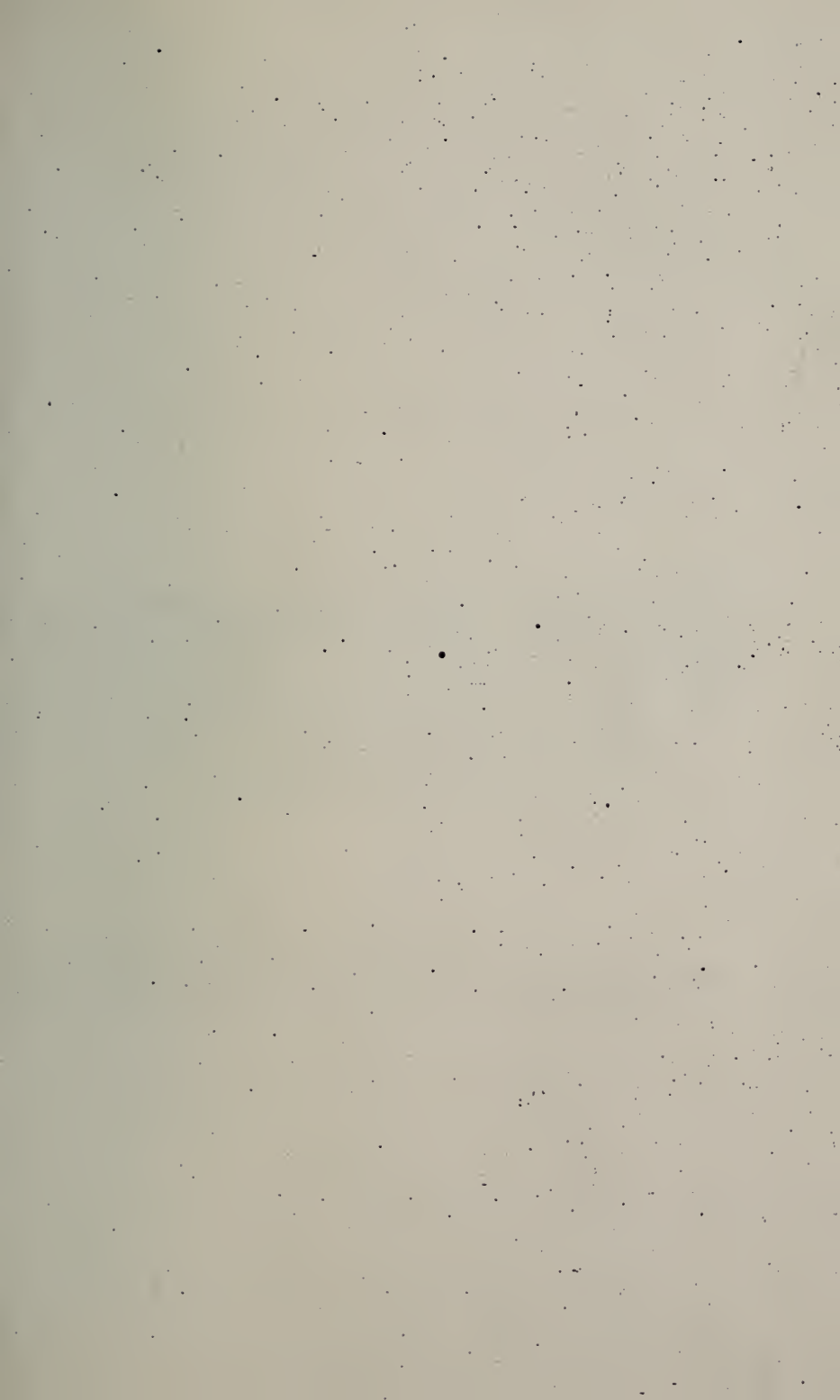
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•

**YESTERDAY, TODAY AND FOREVER**

To those of the family who have gone before; to those who still tarry, and to those who are to follow, this volume is most affectionately dedicated.

Le Brancas armur Armelle of Fortune and bordered or Charged with 10 Pheons  
of y first y second, argent on a bend gules 3 Besants y 3 Is argent a fess  
between 6 Armblets gules y 4 as y first All but y borders Charge is 10 trefois  
Slipped & set to his Crest A Dine Lyon gules holding a Theon or  
Borne by the name of Lemare



"NE LASSECE"  
The Lomax Coat-of-Arms



"NE LASSECE"

The Lomax Crest

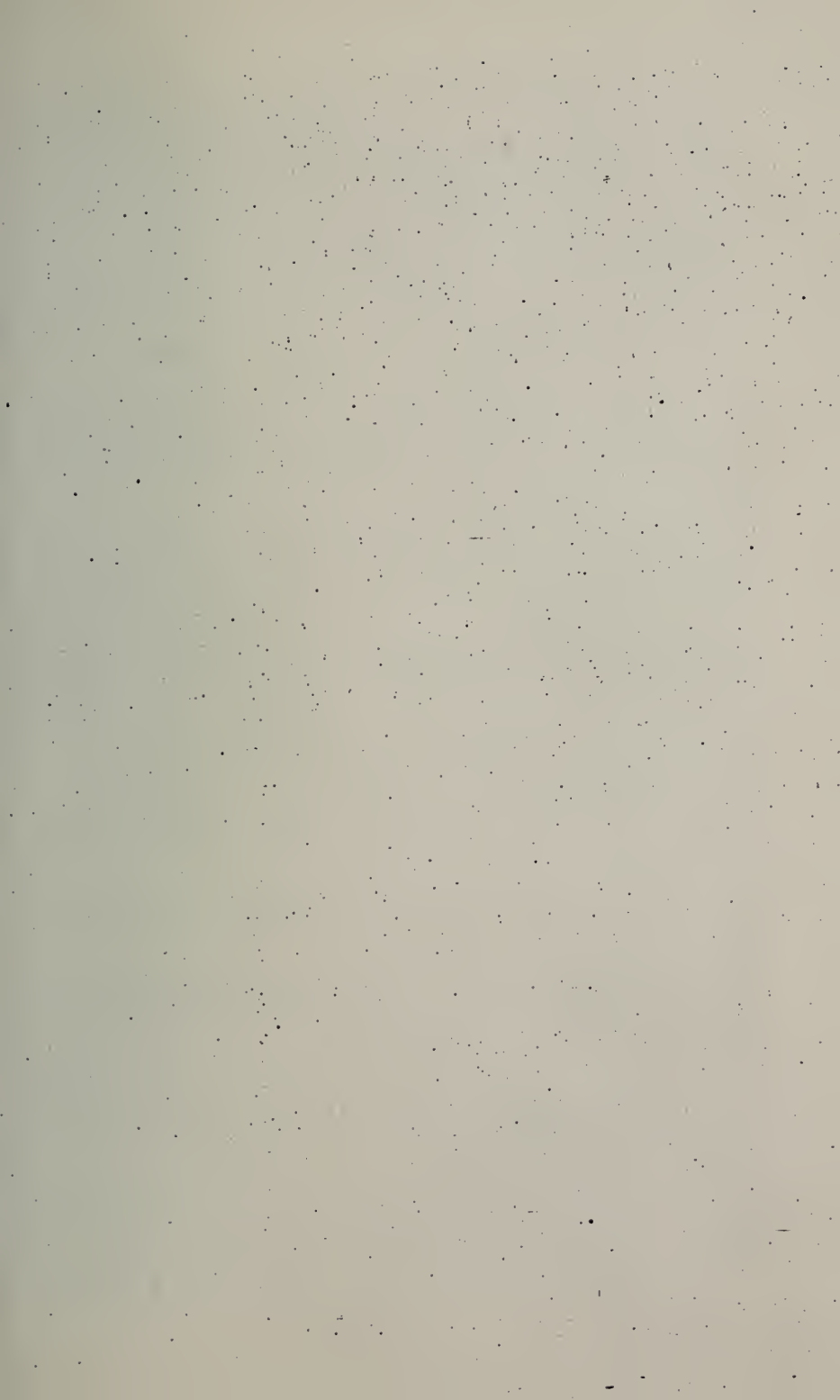
Description of Crest: Out of a mural crown, a demi-lion gules, holding a pheon or, Motto: "Ne Lassece." Translation: "Never Lose Heart."



Fac-simile of Lunsford coat of arms on seal ring of Sir Thomas Lunsford,  
which ring is some three hundred years old and is now in  
possession of General Lindsay Lunsford Lomax.

1913





## CHAPTER I

### Origin, Name, and Family

---

The Virginia family is descended from the English family of Lomax, who obtained foothold in Lancashire (or Lancaster as it is now called) County, England, in the early part of the fifteenth century. For several generations the family lived and prospered there. The family seat stood in the parish of Bolton, Township of Harwood, in Lancashire County, at the head of the family was known as Lomax of Harwood.

Later a branch of the family took up its residence in Eye in Suffolk County; another branch of the family lived in St. Alban's, in Hertford County, England, and they also grew and prospered. They were known as Lomax of Harwood, Lomax of Clayton Hall, Lomax of Eye, and Lomax of Childwickbury.

The name Lomax was foreign when it first came to England, and the tradition handed down from generation to generation is that they were Huguenots and fled from France to England to escape persecution. This tradition represented the French name to be "Le Meaux" and the first English Lomax of whom there is a record in England bore the French christian name Laurent. He was Laurent Lomax of Bolton Parish in Lancashire County, born in 1427.

The word Lomax is evidently a contraction of some other word or words, and its derivation is differently stated.

The French name "Le Meaux," it is said, originally signified the possession of running water or springs; the word "Meaux" being a contraction of the words "Mes Caux," which means "my waters"; the prefix "Le" signifies the particular possessor of water. The pronunciation of the French word "Le" is the same as though spelled "leh" also pronounced "lo" in some of the French provinces.

In the early days, a man who had a natural spring or running water on or through his land was considered fortunate, and it was the custom to name a man either by his personal peculiarities or his possessions.

Another statement is made by the Reverend J. H. Lomax, Vicar of St. Johns, Tripartite, Halifax, England. He has made a study of the subject, and thinks that the name is derived from the two Latin words "Leo" and "Maximus." This claim was borne out by the opinion of Latin scholars, to whom the matter was referred.

There was another tradition of the French family of "Le Meaux"; that their progenitors were members of the Lomazzo family and came from Lombardy, Italy, to France, and settled in the neighborhood of Paris, on the River Marne, and there is to-day an important town by the name of "Meaux" some twenty-eight miles east of Paris, on the River Marne, formerly the chief town of Haut Brie. There are others, however, who claim that members of the Lomazzo family of Lombardy, Italy, migrated direct to Lancashire, England. Still the spelling of the christian name of the first generations of the English family is purely French—Laurent, though afterwards anglicized into Lawrent, and later into Lawrence. So the fact of the use of this name Laurent indicates French ancestry of the English family.

The pronunciation of the name differs in different countries. Most of the English families

the Virginia family pronounce the name "lome-mux," accent on the "lome"; while many pronounce it "lo-max," accent on the "max."

Another English pronunciation of the name "lum-als" seems to have led the late Professor Loomis, of Yale College, to think that Galfridus del Lumhalghes and others of that name, ancient holders in the manor of Bury, Lancashire, England, were of the Lomax family.

Professor Loomis, in his genealogy of the Loomis family, regards the Loomis and the Lomax families as originally the same, both coming from the Lomazzo family of Lombardy, Italy. He traced members of the Lomazzo family from Lombardy into Spain and makes their name "Lomas" in Spain and the same in England, and "Loomis" in the United States. He examined the directories of the towns of Manchester, Liverpool, London, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, and Leeds in England and found that:

The name "Lomas" occurred 139 times. The name "Lomax" occurred 66 times. The name "Loomes" occurred 3 times. The name "Lummis" occurred 3 times. The name "Looms" occurred 2 times. The name "Lowmas" occurred 2 times.

The different spellings and pronunciations of the name may be summed up as follows: Lomazzo (Lomaso); Le Meaux (Leh Moh); Lumhalghes (Lumals); Lomas (Lomas); Lomax (Lome-mux); Loomis (Loomis); Loomes (Loommes), and Looma (Looms).

Mr. Joseph Lomax says:

"I am inclined to throw all matters relating to the Lomas name in Spain, and the Lumhalghes families in England, overboard, and fall back to the traditional stories of the North Carolina branch of the family, and conclude that members of the Lomazzo family came from Lombardy to France; after which one of its descendants, Laurent Lomax, came from France to Lancashire, England, and that he is the ancestor of all English Lomaxes.

"The name of Laurent Lomax, of Lancashire, born about A.D. 1427, and his descendants down to the present time, shows a continuous succession of the L-o-m-a-x orthography—the name—466 years. If some members of the family used the orthography Lomas; Lomez, Lummis, del Lumhalghes, etc., they are simply exceptional cases."

Reference regarding the genealogy of the English family is made in the manuscript volume contained in the British Museum, entitled "Pedigrees and Arms of Suffolk Families, Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, No. 1449." On page 110 b of this manuscript is found a record of Laurent Lomax born in Lancaster, with names of his descendants, including children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and his coat of arms. It concludes with Lawrent and John Lomax, great-grandchildren.

The above record includes four generations of English-born Lomaxes surnamed Lawrent.

The Reverend John Lomax of North Shields was a grandson of this Lawrent Lomax, his father being Lawrence Lomax (son of Lawrent Lomax) who was born about 1591 and was later bailiff of Eye, in Suffolk.

This Reverend John Lomax of North Shields, England, is the progenitor of the Virginia family of Lomaxes and is mentioned in an extract from Calamy's History of Ejected and Silenced Ministers. He was a M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and on leaving the University lived at Newcastle and afterwards became Rector of Wooler. After the restoration (of Charles II) rather than comply with the requirements of the Bill of Uniformity, he chose to leave the place and removed with his family to North Shields (where he practiced physic and surgery and kept an apothecary shop) and lived, died and was buried there. His son, John Lomax, came to Jamestown, Virginia, and afterwards removed to Port Tobago in Essex (now Caroline) County, Virginia, and from this latter John Lomax is descended the Virginia family of Lomaxes.

There are several authenticated Coats of Arms of the Lomax family of England and the following are some of them:

Lomax of Eye, Suffolk, Crest: A semi-greyhound. Motto: "Mors Christe Vita Mihi." Translation: "Death in Christ is Life to me."

Lomax of Harwood, Lancaster, Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi-lion holding an escallop. Motto: "Semper Fideles." Translation: "Always Faithful."

Lomax of Clayton Hall, Lancaster. Crest: Out of a mural crown a demi-lion collared, as holding an escallop. Motto: "Fato Prudentia Major." Translation: "Wisdom is greater than Fate."

John Lomax of North Shields. Crest: Out of a mural crown, a demi-lion gules, holding pheon. Motto: "Ne Lassesce." Translation: "Never Lose Heart."

For more full and general information as to both the English and Virginia families of Lomax the following references are made:

The British Museum MSS. volume entitled, "Pedigrees and Arms of Suffolk Families Harleian Collection of Manuscripts No. 1449." British Museum, Whittaker's "History of Whalley, Volume 2, page 175. Harl. Im. S. 1449, p. 110, b. Herald's visitation of Suffolk, Pedigree of Lomax of Eye. Burk's "Landed Gentry." Foster's "Lancashire Pedigrees." Berry's "County Genealogies," Herts. p. 103. St. George's "Hanover Square Parish Register." St. Peter's "Cornhill London Parish Register." "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," Vol. 1, page 4. Heywood Diary. Rochdale Parish Registers from 1582 to 1616, by Lt. Col. H. Fishwick, in 1888. Whittle "History of Bolton," page 397. Records of Bolton Parish, Lancashire, Township of Harwood Calamy's "History of Ejected and Silenced Ministers." Barton's "Local Gleanings of Bolton England." "Genealogy of the Loomis family" by the late Professor Loomis of Yale College "Genealogy of the Lomax family" by Joseph Lomax, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## CHAPTER II

### Genealogy of the Virginia Family of Lomax

John Lomax of North Shields,  
Northumberland County, England.  
Born 1637. Married Catharine Gray  
September 1, 1659. Died 1694 at  
North Shields.

Issue of John Lomax and Catharine  
Gray. North Shields, Northumber-  
land County, England.

Ralph born August 29, 1660, died same year.

Ralph born July 18, 1662, died same year.

Susannah, born February 6, 1664, died November 23, 1722.

Mehetabel born October 9, 1665, died June 17, 1683.

John born January 7, 1667, died October 7, same year.

Catharine born August 10, 1668, died same year.

Robert born December 12, 1670, died same month, same  
year.

Edward born April 3, 1672, died December 25, following.

Frances born October 19, 1673, died the year following.

— John born February 4, 1675, died September 25, 1729 at  
Port Tobago on the Rappahannock River in Essex,  
now Caroline County, Virginia.

John Lomax. Son of John Lomax  
and Catharine Gray. Born Feb-  
ruary 4, 1675, at North Shields,  
England; emigrated to Virginia.  
Married Elizabeth Wormeley, June  
1703. Died September 25, 1729, at  
Port Tobago on the Rappahannock  
River in Essex (now Caroline)  
County, Virginia. He was Justice  
of the Peace for Essex County in  
1712. Caroline County was formed  
from Essex in 1727.

Issue of John Lomax and Elizabeth  
Wormeley. Port Tobago, Essex  
now Caroline) County, Virginia.

Lunaford born November 5, 1705, died June 10, 1772.

Katharine born October 5, 1707, died without issue.



*Susannah md. John Rowing and Tony  
md. 21, March 1763 Elizabeth Hargrove*

- Susannah born September 11, 1710, died without issue. ?  
John born January 21, 1712, died in infancy.  
Frances born June 9, 1715, died without issue.

Lunsford Lomax. Son of John Lomax and Elizabeth Wormeley. Born November 5, 1705, Port Tobago, married (first) Mary Edwards, June 14, 1729. Married (second) Judith Micou, January 1, 1742. Died June 10, 1772, at Port Tobago.

Issue of Lunsford Lomax and Mary Edwards. Port Tobago, Essex (now Caroline) County, Virginia.

Issue of Lunsford Lomax and Judith Micou. Port Tobago, Essex (now Caroline) County, Virginia.

Thomas Lomax. Son of Lunsford Lomax and Judith Micou. Born January 25, 1746, at Port Tobago. Married Ann Corbin Tayloe, May 25, 1773. Died October 17, 1811, at Port Tobago.

Issue of Thomas Lomax and Ann Corbin Tayloe. Port Tobago, Essex (now Caroline) County, Virginia.

Elizabeth born June 10, 1731. Married Reuben Skelton and afterwards John Wayles, and died without issue.  
Lunsford born October 3, 1733. Died February 10, 1771, at Port Micou in Essex without issue.

John Edwards born March 21, 1735. Killed in battle in the French and Indian War. Died without issue.

Catharine born August 15, 1743, married Doctor James Roy.

Ralph born October 14, 1744, never married.

Thomas born January 25, 1746, married Ann Corbin Tayloe.

Mary born September 20, 1750, never married.

Judith born September 25, 1774, died at Fredericksburg Va., January 19, 1828.

Rebecca Tayloe born May 13, 1776, died June 1, 1856

Thomas Lunsford born November 24, 1778, married Martha Johnstone, daughter of Robert and Jane Johnstone at Fredericksburg, February 1, 1803, died at Fredericksburg, May 29, 1805.

John Tayloe born January 19, 1781, died October 1, 1862, at Fredericksburg.

Catharine born January 11, 1782, died at Fredericksburg April 19, 1862.

Ralph born July 26, 1783, at Fredericksburg, died July, 1814, at Port Tobago, without issue.

Elizabeth Mary born November 27, 1785, married Taliaferro Hunter, May 19, 1807.

Mann Page born February 15, 1787, died at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., a major in the U. S. Ordnance March 27, 1842.

Eleanor born March 20, 1788, died June 7, 1877, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Edward Lloyd born August 31, 1789, died November 24, 1818, without issue.

Sarah Tayloe born January 27, 1794, died October 17, 1812.

John Tayloe Lomax. Son of Thomas Lomax and Ann Corbin Tayloe. Born January 19, 1781, at Port Tobacco. Married Charlotte Belson Thornton, July 25, 1805. Died October 1, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Issue of John Tayloe Lomax and Charlotte Belson Thornton.

Charlotte Elizabeth born at Port Tobacco, January 18, 1806, died Danville, Va., October 3, 1878.

Anna Maria born at Fredericksburg, Va., March 31, 1808, died April 5, 1853, at Lewiston, in Rockingham County, Va.

Catharine Rebecca born at Port Tobacco, February 12, 1810, died October 1, 1844, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Eleanor Tayloe born at Menokin, Richmond County, Virginia, December 17, 1811, died at Fredericksburg, Va., August 16, 1851.

John Tayloe born at Menokin, February 2, 1813, died at Demopolis, Ala., July 16, 1863.

Mary Page born at Menokin, April 1, 1816, died at Fredericksburg, Va., February 22, 1849.

Thomas Lunsford born at Menokin, December 17, 1817, died March 19, 1819, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Presley Thornton was born at Fredericksburg, Va., March 2, 1820, died August 26, 1893, Newton, Mass.

Cornelia born May 23, 1822, at Fredericksburg, Va., married Dr. James Alexander Waddell of Staunton, Va., and died at Staunton, Va., January 11, 1848.

Sarah Ann born Fredericksburg, Va., January 18, 1828, and died at Fredericksburg, March 12, 1835.

Presley Thornton Lomax. Son of John Tayloe Lomax and Charlotte Belson Thornton. Born March 2, 1820, Fredericksburg, Va. Married Mildred Henderson Wellford, May 28, 1844. Died August 26, 1893, at Newton, Mass.

Issue of Presley Thornton Lomax and Mildred Henderson Wellford.

Spotswood Wellford born at Fredericksburg, Va., September 21, 1847, died at Vernon, Texas, July 26, 1893.

Edward Lloyd born at Fredericksburg, Va., February 25, 1852.

Sarah Wellford born at "Opies" in Richmond County, Va., October 27, 1855, died Newton, Mass., October 14, 1894.

Edward Lloyd Lomax. Son of  
Presley Thornton Lomax and Mildred  
Henderson Wellford. Born February  
25, 1852, Fredericksburg, Va. Mar-  
ried Georgiana Blackwell, Cleveland,  
Ohio, June 11, 1879.

Issue of Edward Lloyd Lomax and  
Georgiana Blackwell.

Mildred Blackwell born at St. Louis, Mo., April 13, 1852.  
Edward Lloyd born at Omaha, Neb., November 19, 1879.



## CHAPTER III

### Extracts from a Family Bible

belonging to

CHARLOTTE B. LOMAX

Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1825.

#### FAMILY RECORD

John Lomax, born near Eye in Suffolk County, England, 1637.

#### MARRIAGES

September 1, 1659, John Lomax and Catharine Gray, who afterwards removed to North Shields, in Northumberland County, England.

June 1, 1703, John Lomax, son of John and Catharine Lomax of North Shields, Northumberland County, England, was married to Elizabeth Wormeley who was born at "Rose Gill," Middlesex County, April 10, 1682. She was the daughter of the Honorable Ralph Wormeley and Catharine Lunsford, who was a daughter of Sir Thomas Lunsford, mentioned in Clarendon's History, who after the fall of Charles I. whose cause he had espoused, came to Virginia.

June 14, 1729, Lunsford Lomax, the only issue of John and Elizabeth Lomax that survived, was married at Mr. Ludwell's in Williamsburg, Va., by the Reverend James Blair to Mary Edwards, daughter of William Edwards.

January 1, 1742, Lunsford Lomax married Judith Micou (his second wife), daughter of Pa Micou, a Huguenot who fled from France to Virginia and resided at Port Micou in Essex County.

Elizabeth Lomax, daughter of Lunsford and Mary Lomax, married Reuben Skelton. Afterwards she married John Wayles.

Catharine Lomax, daughter of Lunsford and Judith Lomax, married Doctor James Roy of Essex County.

July 11, 1747, John Tayloe, son of John and Elizabeth Tayloe, married Rebecca Plater, daughter of George Plater of Maryland.

November 19, 1767, Elizabeth Tayloe, daughter of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married Edward Ud of Wye, Md.

May 25, 1769, Rebecca Tayloe, daughter of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married Francis Littlefoot Lee of Menokin.

November 19, 1772, Eleanor Tayloe, daughter of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married Ralph Wormeley of "Rose Gill" in Middlesex County.

May 25, 1773, Thomas Lomax, son of Lunsford and Judith Lomax, was married at Mount Air in Richmond County by the Reverend Mr. Gibbern to Ann Corbin Tayloe, daughter of Honorable John Tayloe and Rebecca, his wife.

April 18, 1776, Mary Tayloe, daughter of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married Mann Page of Fannessfield, Spotsylvania County.

February 5, 1780, Catharine Tayloe, daughter of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married Landon Carter of Sabine Hall in Richmond County.

May 26, 1791, Jane Tayloe, daughter of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married Robert Beverley of Blandfield, Essex County.

October 24, 1792, John Tayloe, only son of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married Ann Ogle, daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta Ogle of Annapolis.

May 11, 1799, Sarah Tayloe, daughter of John and Rebecca Tayloe, married William Augustine Washington, of Haywood, Westmoreland County.

February 1, 1803, Thomas Lunsford Lomax, son of Thomas and Ann Corbin Lomax, was married to Martha Johnstone, daughter of Robert and Jane Johnstone, in the town of Fredericksburg.

July 25, 1805, John Tayloe Lomax, son of Thomas and Ann Corbin Lomax, was married by the Reverend Abner Waugh at Mannsfield in Spotsylvania County to Charlotte Belson Thornton, daughter of Presley Thornton, formerly of Northumberland House, Northumberland County, and Elizabeth Thornton, his wife.

May 19, 1807, Elizabeth Mary Lomax, daughter of Thomas and Ann Corbin Lomax, married to Taliaferro Hunter at Port Tobago in Caroline County.

May 11, 1820, Mann Page Lomax, son of Thomas and Ann Corbin Lomax, married Elizabeth Virginia Lindsay, daughter of Captain William Lindsay of "Lindsay's Mills," Port Royal, and Mattie Fox of Norfolk, Virginia.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

### Children of John Lomax and Elizabeth Wormeley:

Lunsford, who was born November 5th, 1705, at twelve o'clock of the day at Port Tobago in Essex County, Virginia. He was baptised on the 12th of the same month by Mr. Owen Jones, a Minister of the Gospel in St. Mary's Parish in the same county. Died, June 10th, 1772.

Katharine, who was born October 5th, 1707, about 9 o'clock of the morning at Port Tobago in Essex County and was baptised on the 20th of the same month by Mr. Owen Jones. Died unmarried.

— Susannah, who was born September 11th, 1710, about 10 o'clock of the night at Port Tobago in Essex County and was baptised on the 23d of the same month by Mr. Owen Jones. Died unmarried.

John, who was born January 21, 1712, about 11 o'clock of the night at Port Tobago and was baptised on the 18th of the February following by Mr. Owen Jones. Died in infancy.

Frances, who was born June 9, 1715, at four o'clock of the morning at Port Tobago and was baptised on the 22d of the same month by Mr. Owen Jones. Died unmarried.

### Children of Lunsford Lomax and Mary Edwards:

Elizabeth, who was born June 10, 1731, married Reuben Skelton, and afterwards John Wayles, died about 1770, without issue.

Lunsford, who was born October 3, 1733, died February 10, 1771, at Port Micou, unmarried. John Edwards, who was born March 21, 1736, was killed in battle in the French and Indian War—Braddock's Defeat, July 9, 1755, was one of twenty-one officers killed; it was his first battle.

Children of Lunsford Lomax and Judith Micou (who was the second wife of Lunsford Lomax, and daughter of Paul Micou of Essex County, Virginia, and who died May 9, 1790, at Port Tobago):

Catharine, who was born August 15, 1743, was married to Doctor James Roy, died November 14, 1774.

Ralph, who was born October 14, 1744, died at Port Tobago, October 21, 1770, unmarried.

Thomas, who was born January 25, 1746, married Ann Corbin Tayloe, died October 17, 1811, at Port Tobago and was buried at the same place.

Mary, who was born September 20, 1750, died at Port Royal, Va., May 16, 1825.

children of Thomas Lomax and Ann Corbin Tayloe, who was born June 7, 1753, died at Fredericksburg, Va., January 27, 1835, and was buried at Port Tobago.

Judith, who was born September 25, 1774, died at Fredericksburg, Va., January 19, 1828, and was buried in St. George's churchyard at that place.

Rebecca Tayloe, who was born May 13, 1776, died June 1, 1856.

Thomas Lunsford, who was born November 24, 1778, died at Fredericksburg, May 29, 1805, and was buried at Mannsfield. He left an only son, Thomas Lunsford, who married Margaret Stuart, daughter of Richard Stuart of King George County June 2, 1828.

John Tayloe, who was born January 19, 1781, and married Charlotte Belson Thornton, died October 1, 1862, at Fredericksburg.

Catharine, who was born January 11, 1782, and died in Fredericksburg, Va., April 19, 1862.

Ralph, who was born July 26, 1783, and died July, 1814, at Port Tobago, unmarried.

Elizabeth Mary, born at Port Tobago, November 27, 1785, and married Taliaferro Hunter May 19, 1807.

Mann Page, who was born February 15, 1787, married Elizabeth Virginia Lindsay, died March 27, 1842, at Watertown, Mass.

Eleanor, who was born March 20, 1788, died June 7, 1877, unmarried.

Edward Lloyd, who was born August 31, 1789, died on November 24, 1818, unmarried.

Sarah Tayloe, who was born January 27, 1794, died October 17, 1812.

Children of John Tayloe Lomax and Charlotte Belson Thornton:

Charlotte Elizabeth, born at Port Tobago, July 18, 1806, and died at Danville, Virginia, October 3, 1878.

Anna Maria, born at Fredericksburg, March 31, 1808, and died the 5th of April, 1853, at Lewiston in Rockingham County, Virginia.

Catharine Rebecca, born at Port Tobago, February 12, 1810, and died October 1, 1844.

Eleanor Tayloe, born at Menokin in Richmond County, December 17, 1811, and died at Fredericksburg, August 16, 1851.

John Tayloe, born at Menokin, February 2, 1813, and died at Demopolis, Alabama, July 16, 1863.

Mary Page, born April 1, 1816, at Menokin, and died at Fredericksburg, February 22, 1849.

Thomas Lunsford, born at Menokin, December 17, 1817, and died the 19th of March at Fredericksburg, 1819.

Presley Thornton, born at Fredericksburg the 2nd of March, 1820, and died August 26, 1893, at Newton, Mass., at the home of James E. Clark who married his daughter Sarah Wellford Lomax.

Cornelia, born on the 23rd of May, 1822, at Fredericksburg, intermarried with Doctor James Alexander Waddell of Staunton, Virginia, and died at Staunton the 11th of January, 1848.

Sarah Ann, born at Fredericksburg the 18th of January, 1828, and died at Fredericksburg the 12th of March, 1835.

## MARRIAGES

Marriages of the children of John Tayloe Lomax and Charlotte Belson Thornton.

John Tayloe Lomax married in Demopolis, Marengo County, Alabama, to Elmira Strudwick, daughter of Samuel Strudwick and Sophia Strudwick on December 27, 1838.

Eleanor Tayloe Lomax married, 1842, Charles H. Lewis\* of Augusta County, Virginia.

Anna Maria Lomax married General Samuel H. Lewis\* of Rockingham County, Virginia.

\*General Samuel H. Lewis was a descendant of John Lewis, the pioneer settler of Augusta County, Virginia. He several times represented the County of Rockingham in the Legislature of Virginia, and was long the presiding justice of the County Court of that County. He served as a young soldier in the war of 1812, and afterwards, upon the reorganization of the militia of the State, was appointed Brigadier General. His grandfather, Thomas Lewis, frequently represented Augusta County in the House of Burgesses, and was a member for the subsequently created county of Rockingham, of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1788 that ratified the Constitution of the United States, he being an ardent advocate of ratification. Thomas Lewis was the eldest son of John Lewis, and therefore the eldest brother of General Andrew Lewis, the hero of Point Pleasant, whose statue, among others, is on the Washington Monument at Richmond.

General Samuel H. Lewis and Anna Maria Lomax were married Sept. 14th, 1842. They had four children, namely:

1st—Charlotte Thornton, born April 13th, 1844.

2nd—Lunsford Lomax, born March 17th, 1846.



Presley Thornton Lomax married Mildred Henderson Wellford, daughter of John Spotswood Wellford and Janet Henderson, of Fredericksburg, Va., May 28, 1844. (Mildred Henderson Wellford was born September 29, 1822.)

Cornelia Lomax married Doctor James Alexander Waddell of Staunton, Va.

## BIRTHS

Children of Presley Thornton Lomax and Mildred Henderson Wellford:

Spotswood Wellford Lomax born at Fredericksburg, Va., September 21, 1847.

Edward Lloyd Lomax born at Fredericksburg, Va., February 25, 1852.

Sarah Wellford Lomax born at "Opies" in Richmond County, Virginia, October 27, 1855.

## DEATHS

Mildred Henderson Lomax died February 17, 1889, at Keokuk, Iowa, to which place she removed with her husband and children from "Opies" in Richmond County, in December, 1856.

Presley Thornton Lomax born at Fredericksburg, Va., March 2, 1820, died August 26, 1893, at Newton, Mass.

## MARRIAGES

Spotswood Wellford Lomax to Fannie E. Coons, daughter of A. J. Coons, M. D., of St. Louis, June 23, 1869.

Edward Lloyd Lomax to Georgiana Blackwell, daughter of George Brosius Blackwell, of Hancock, Md., at Cleveland, Ohio, June 11, 1879, by the Rev. John W. Brown, rector of Trinity Church.

Sarah Wellford Lomax married to James E. Clark, of Boston, Mass., at Keokuk, Ia., February 2, 1892, by the Rev. John W. Worrall.

## BIRTHS

Children of Spotswood Wellford Lomax and Fannie E. Coons:

Grace Lomax born June 8, 1870, St. Louis, Mo.

Thornton Grant Lomax born February 3, 1872, St. Louis, Mo.

Nannie Britton Lomax born August 24, 1873, St. Louis, Mo.

Page Lomax born June 17, 1875, St. Louis, Mo.

Ralph Lomax born July 30, 1877, St. Louis, Mo., died at Fort Worth, Tex., July 5, 1878.

George Lomax born December 1, 1880, Fort Worth, Tex., died at Fort Worth, Tex., December 24, 1880.

Georgia Lomax born March 21, 1881, Fort Worth, Tex.

Children of Edward Lloyd Lomax and Georgiana Blackwell:

Mildred Blackwell Lomax born St. Louis, Mo., April 13, 1881.

Edward Lloyd Lomax born November 19, 1891, Omaha, Neb.

Children of Sarah Wellford Lomax and James E. Clark:

Lucy Mildred Clark born November 18, 1892, at Newton, Mass.

James Lomax Clark born October 6, 1894, at Newton, Mass.

3d—Cornelia Juliet, born August 13th, 1847.

4th—Anna Maria, born December 7th, 1852.

Charlotte Thornton Lewis married, September 5th, 1866, Beverly B. Botts, son of Hon. John Minor Botts.

Lunsford Lomax Lewis married, September 4th, 1867, Rusalie Somers, daughter of Hon. John Minor Botts.

He was married the second time, December 19th, 1883, to Janie C., daughter of Col. Robert F. Looney, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Cornelia Juliet Lewis died unmarried.

Anna Maria Lewis married January 1st, 1884, C. Maurice Smith.

Charles H. Lewis who married Eleanor Tayloe Lomax in 1842 was a son of General Samuel H. Lewis by his first wife. They had two children—John Tayloe and Rebecca.

Rebecca married, in 1866, John Anderson.

## DEATHS

Spotswood Wellford Lomax, Vernon, Tex., July 26, 1893.

Fannie E. Lomax, San Angelo, Tex., October 4, 1899.

Ralph Lomax died Fort Worth, July 5, 1878.

George Lomax died Fort Worth, Tex., December 24, 1880.

Sarah Wellford (Lomax) Clark died Newton, Mass., October 14, 1894.

## BIRTHS

Children of William Blackwell and Sara Brosius:

Elizabeth Blackwell who married Henry Shipley Stevens of Cleveland, Ohio.

Susan Blackwell who married Caius Cassius Cobb of Cleveland, Ohio.

George Brosius Blackwell who married Katherine King.

Children of George Brosius Blackwell and Katherine King of Hancock, Md., married in 1852.

Elizabeth Blackwell born at Hancock, Md., September 12, 1857.

Georgiana Blackwell born September 24, 1859, at Hancock, Md., married Edward Lloyd Lomax, Cleveland, Ohio, June 11, 1879:

## CHAPTER IV

### Sketches of the Reverend John Lomax of North Shields, Northumberland County, England, and Some of His Descendants from 1637 to 1912

See First Edition of "Ejected or Silenced Ministers," by Edmund Calamy, D. D. Vol. 2, page 670.

Reverend John Lomax, M. A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, leaving the University, lived with his mother at Newcastle, and was invited to and afterwards became the Rector of Wooler, where he was highly esteemed.

Lord Gray, to whom the town chiefly belonged, had great respect for him and often invited him to his house at Chillingham. He continued here till the Restoration (of Charles II) and then rather than act without the full approbation of his own conscience, he chose to leave the place, and removed with his family to North Shields, where he practiced physic and surgery and kept an apothecary shop—there being then no other in the place. He there preached to a congregation from whom he had but four pounds per annum, and could scarcely have supported his family, had not his mother, a woman distinguished for piety and discretion, given him assistance from a jointure which she had by Mr. Bonnar, an eminent merchant who died mayor of Newcastle; a man of so much work, and of so public a spirit that he deserves to be remembered with honor.

Mr. Lomax suffered much from his non-conformity in the reign of Charles II, and, though never imprisoned, he was often forced to leave his home and was not a little exposed in traveling about the country in all weathers; but God still supported him, and his mother maintained him. She spent her time in a most devout manner, and much of it in reading; when her son came to see her on "Charles' Indulgence," she told him that was the last time she should read, that she verily believed that she was kept alive for the support of him and his family, that now God had restore liberty she should be removed, as no valuable purpose could be answered by having her life prolonged. She accordingly died the next day, and he did not long survive her. He was a man of very comely aspect and a pleasant humor, yet grave without affectation. His conversation was agreeable and obliging that he was valued by all that knew him. He was of a very even temper and was never seen ruffled or heard to rail at any person or party.

He was just to every man's character, and when he could not commend, was silent; he was a judicious and solid preacher and though he was used to notes, not so common in this country as other parts—that did not at all hinder his acceptance. He was so reserved as to his opinion about church government that very few besides his most intimate friends were acquainted with him. He broke communion with no good people whose terms were not unscriptural. He was a man of substantial and polite bearing which Bishop Cousins, a prelate of great integrity, though very high in his notions of ecclesiastical polity, did him the justice to acknowledge. When Doctor Cartwright then prebendary of Durham, afterwards made a bishop by King James, took occasion in the presence of Bishop Cousins to reflect upon Mr. Lomax, among other dissenting ministers the bishop said to him, "Doctor, hold your tongue; to my certain knowledge John Lomax is

learned man." Indeed that learned prelate seemed more solicitous to get him to conform than any preacher in the country, and though he did not succeed he often spoke of him in terms of respect.

After the restoration of Charles II to his throne in A. D. 1662, Parliament enacted a bill of uniformity of which it was required that every clergyman

1. "Should be re-ordained if he had not before received Episcopal ordination."
2. "Should declare his assent to everything contained in the book of Common Prayer."
3. "Should take the oath of canonical obedience."
4. "Should abjure the solemn League and Covenant;" and
5. "Should renounce the principle of taking arms on any pretense whatever against the King."

For not conforming to this bill Reverend John Lomax, Rector of Wooler, was ejected from his living. Hume says over 2,000 Presbyterian clergymen left their cares in one day rather than conform to the requirements of the Act of Parliament.

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## The Lomax Family of Port Tobago, Essex, Now Caroline County, Virginia

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John, son of Reverend John Lomax of North Shields, England, and Catharine Gray came to Jamestown, Va., about 1700; was well educated, though without a college training; was an apothecary and had but little money; obtained a good footing in Jamestown, where he met the Wormeleys, and soon afterward married Elizabeth Wormeley, who inherited Portobago or Port Tobago (as it was variously spelled) from her mother, Katharine Lunsford Wormeley, the wife of Honorable Ralph Wormeley, Jr. Port Tobago was a tobacco plantation on the Rappahannock River. There is no record of the Reverend John Lomax of North Shields, England, being in Virginia; in fact, the only ones of the North Shields, England, family of Lomaxes who came to Virginia were, first, John (who married Elizabeth Wormeley) and afterwards his sister, Susannah Lomax, who lived with him at Port Tobago, and died and was buried there. After John Lomax's marriage with Elizabeth Wormeley, he removed from Jamestown to Port Tobago and later built himself a mansion there which stood for many years.

Lunsford, son of John Lomax and Elizabeth Wormeley, inherited the Port Tobago plantation and lived there all his life, and was one of the large tobacco planters of the state. Married, first, Mary Edwards, daughter of William Edwards of Williamsburg, Va. (but more often known as William Edwards of Surrey). Lunsford Lomax was a well-to-do planter, and, like his father, confined his efforts to the plantation, caring nothing for political preferment, which he could easily have had.

Thomas, son of Lunsford Lomax and Judith Micou, inherited the Port Tobago plantation and country seat, and confined himself to the usual pursuits of the tobacco planter,eschewing politics and affairs of state. He married Ann Corbin Tayloe, daughter of the Honorable John Tayloe of Mount Airy in Richmond County, Va. Thomas Lomax, during the latter part of his life, through unfortunate ventures, lost the Port Tobago plantation and country seat, and his hastened his death, which occurred soon after the sale of the last portions of the estate. Two of his sons, John Tayloe and Mann Page, became distinguished men.

John Tayloe, son of Thomas Lomax and Ann Corbin Tayloe, first lived at Port Tobago, then Menokin, and finally at Fredericksburg. He married Charlotte Belson Thornton and they had two sons, John Tayloe, the elder, who moved to Alabama, Marengo County, and married Elmira Strudwick, daughter of Samuel Strudwick and Sophia Strudwick, and Presley Thornton, the younger who married Mildred Henderson Wellford, daughter of John Spotswood Wellford and Janet Henderson of Fredericksburg, and afterwards moved with his family to Keokuk, Ia.



## Judge John Tayloe Lomax

Son of Thomas and Ann Corbin Lomax was named after his uncle, John Tayloe, with whom he ever maintained the closest and tenderest relations. Nor was his uncle lacking in almost parental regard for him, superintending his education, and advancing him materially as he came to man's estate. He enjoyed the best advantages Virginia at that time afforded in the way of academical instruction, and, when thus prepared, resorted to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He applied himself diligently to the course of studies prescribed in that excellent institution, and was graduated therefrom about the commencement of this century. During his collegiate life and sojourn at Annapolis he enjoyed the social advantages which the city notably possessed in its refined society and the distinguished men who resorted to the Maryland capital. In the widow of Governor Lloyd, a sister of his mother, he found an affectionate relative, and one deeply interested in his welfare; and he was often admitted to the fireside of the Lloyd mansion, celebrated in its day for its genial and elegant hospitality, and was thus enabled to form acquaintances, which in many instances ripened into lasting friendship with men who subsequently became conspicuous for talent. Among these were Philip Barlow Key, Francis Scott Key, Roger B. Taney, and his cousin, the second Governor Lloyd, and others of no less note.

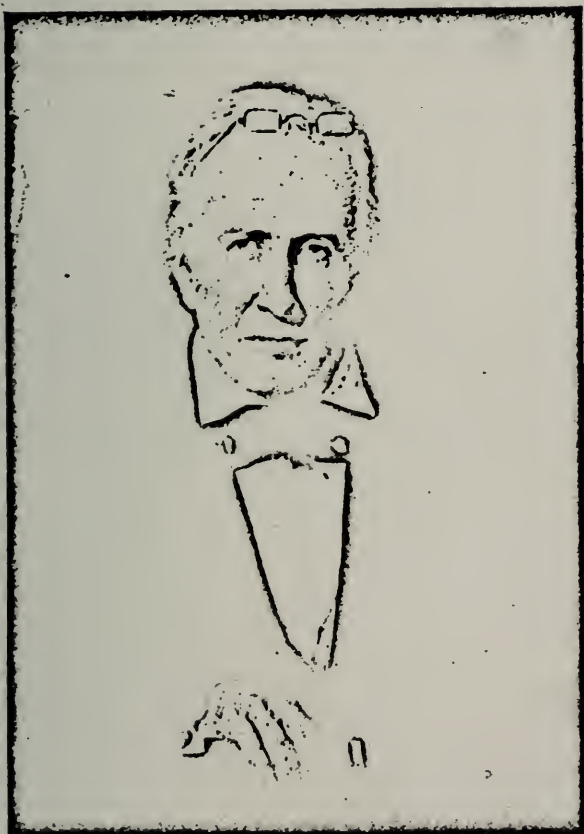
After completing his collegiate course, he entered upon the study of the law at Annapolis, and, after qualifying himself for that profession, he returned to Virginia, was there admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the town of Fredericksburg and the counties adjacent. He displayed qualities of mind and habits of industry, and thoroughness of preparation of his cases which at once gave him a standing in the courts, and introduced him to the favorable notice of the judges before whom he practiced. His classical education and critical study of English literature and the speeches of Chatham, Fox and Burke, inclined him to a rhetorical style and the cultivation of the graces of oratory; but he was early diverted from this path of distinction in his profession by cases of a civil nature, in which he was retained by his uncle, John Tayloe, and, through his influence, by other clients, involving intricate questions of the law of realty, in the settlement of large estates and the administration of trusts, which threw his practice mostly into the courts of chancery which sat in the cities of Williamsburg and Richmond. Here, among eminent members of the bar with whom he came in contact, was William Wirt. Between them was formed an intimacy and friendship, based upon mutual respect and appreciation of one another's talents and virtues, which lasted throughout their lives, involving a correspondence which contributed many letters from Mr. Wirt, written in the ease and familiarity of their intercourse, and characterized by his usual grace, and brilliancy and fervor of imagination.

On July 25, 1805, he married Charlotte Belson Thornton, a granddaughter of the Honorable Presley Thornton of Northumberland House, in the county of that name, who was a member of King's Council at his death, in 1769. Her father was Presley Thornton, who had had a military record, and was appointed a captain in what was called John Adam's Army, in 1798, for repelling the apprehended French invasion, of which army General Washington was the commander-in-chief. There is, in Sparks' "Life of Washington," a letter written by the latter to General C. Pinckney, which reflects great honor on Captain Presley Thornton.

About the year 1810, to facilitate his practice in the chancery courts, Mr. Lomax removed from Fredericksburg to Richmond County. Here, in the War of 1812, he was commissioned officer in a regiment raised in the lower counties of the Northern Neck, for the purpose of guarding and protecting that territory, exposed, as it was, to attack by the enemy from the two great navigable rivers by which, with the Chesapeake Bay, it is bounded.

About the year 1817, at the earnest solicitation of his friend, Robert Stanard, who was removing to Richmond, he returned to Fredericksburg, and resumed his practice there. Here he remained, engaged in the active duties of his profession, until the autumn of 1826. In April of that year, Mr. Wirt, having been notified of his appointment as Professor of the School of Law in the University of Virginia, declined the appointment by reason of his duties as Attorney-General.





JUDGE JOHN TAYLOE LOMAX

of the United States, and the more profitable labors of his profession; but, in doing so, took occasion to bring to the notice of Mr. Jefferson and the visitors of the University his friend Mr. Lomax, as one possessing, in his estimation, to an eminent degree, the qualities and learning befitting the position. This led to a correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Lomax; to a visit of the latter to Monticello shortly before the death of the great statesman, and to the appointment of Mr. Lomax to the chair of law in the University, to which place he removed with his family at the commencement of the session of 1826-27, and entered upon his professional duties.

From the outset of his professional career Mr. Lomax was a constant and ardent student of the law, exploring its foundations, searching for the reason and philosophy of its principles, and not content until he had discovered them. The Common Law of England, its history and growth; the statutes ameliorating, enlarging and defining its principles; the rise and progress and controlling power and remedial action of the court of chancery, had all been subjects of his research and critical examination. He lived to see these principles unfold and apply themselves to the vast changes and improvements wrought by science and mechanical invention in the first six decades of the present century.

Although his law learning brought him in contact with much that was "dry, dark, cold and revolting," yet, in his ardor as a legal architect, he surveyed the law as an old feudal castle in perfect preservation. Its donjons and keeps and dim chambers he delighted to explore, that he might learn all the uses to which its various parts used to be put, the better to understand and relish the changes and progressive improvements in the structure made by the science in modern times. It was these acquisitions of learning which enabled him as a lecturer to throw light upon recondite doctrines, "to give a rational cast to the most subtle dogmas of the common law," and, amid dry details, by way of excursion, to delight his hearers by a graphic picture of mediæval times, in whose harsh and rigid customs a law took its rise to expand and soften under the gentler influence of a later and higher civilization. He was therefore deservedly popular as a lecturer during his professorship, and his kind intercourse with, and fatherly interest in the students of his classes, never failed to attach them to him. Among such who afterward attained high places in our national councils were R. M. T. Hunter, A. H. H. Stuart and Robert Toombs.

In 1830, Mr. Lomax resigned the chair of law in the university to accept the position of a Judge of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, and was assigned to the Third District and Fifth Circuit, composed of the counties of Spotsylvania, Caroline, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster and Northumberland.

This also constituted him a Judge of the General Court, with appellate jurisdiction in certain cases. This judicial appointment compelled his return to Fredericksburg, which continued to be his residence for the remainder of his life. The circuit allotted to him was a territory familiar since the days of his boyhood. Every county contained either some relative or early friend, in whose mansions he was a welcome guest, and whose hospitality and kindly intercourse he enjoyed, in the intervals between the terms of court in each county, with increasing zest as the years rolled by.

In 1848 a special Court of Appeals was formed, composed of five judges of the General Court, the oldest in commission among whom was Judge Lomax, to relieve the Supreme Court of the appellate business which had accumulated on its docket, and to try and determine such of the cases as might be assigned.

In addition to his judicial labors, he also undertook, during the winter months for many years, the conduct of a law school at Fredericksburg, to which many young men repaired from the southern part of the State. Among such, now remembered, were Hon. Wm. S. Barton, the present judge of the circuit over which Judge Lomax so long presided; the late Henry A. Washington, Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary, Howard Schackelford and Robert Montague. Indeed, it may be said in this connection, that to Judge Lomax and the second Judge Tucker, more than to any other two men, may be awarded the credit of moulding and educating the young men of their day for the bar of Virginia.

Though deeply interested in the political movements of his time, and with very decided opinions as to governmental policies both State and Federal, he never aspired to political offices.

With the exception of being an elector on the Crawford ticket in the Presidential contest of 1824, he never held a political office. The honors he reaped were confined to his own profession, and here his devotion and learning were amply rewarded in the degree of LL. D., conferred upon him, in 1844, by his Alma Mater. His digest of the laws of real property, in three volumes, published in 1839, brought him to the attention of Professor Greenleaf, of Harvard Law School, whom he also met in the summer of 1842, on a visit to a relative near Boston. The learning of both having been applied to explicating the abstruse laws of realty, made them congenial companions for the time, and no doubt instigated the conferring of the same degree upon Judge Lomax by the University of Harvard in 1847. It is also gratifying to record that the convention which framed and amended the constitution for Virginia in 1851, on a petition from members of the bar practicing in his circuit, struck out the proposed limitation of age in the tenure of judicial office, by which Judge Lomax would have been excluded; and that, when by that constitution the office was made elective, he was, without opposition, chosen by the people to remain in the discharge of his judicial functions. These he continued to exercise till his resignation, in February, 1857, when the condition of his aged wife, now a confirmed invalid, appealed strongly to him for his society and ministrations at home. Upon an earnest request from the members of the bar to withdraw that resignation, he replied: "With whatever complacency my own consciousness or the opinion of others which you mention may contemplate a capacity for the service of the bench, as yet being unimpaired by the hand of time, there are most mighty considerations that make it proper that I should now retire from the duties I have been employed in discharging for more than a quarter of a century, during all which period, with the exception of one court last month, I have never lost, that I can recollect, a single day or a term of any court which was by law appointed for me to attend in the circuits. There are domestic sympathies and anxieties engendered in a union enjoyed (beyond the lot of most families) for more than half a century, that plead with resistless importunity, and claim home, with its peace and comforts and consolations. This employment of the brief remnant of declining age claims a sacred preference over the employment in public service during the few years that now remain of the official period for which I was elected."

As a judge he displayed that analytical power of mind which resolved the most complex case into its simple and essential facts, to which, with an intuitive sense of justice, he applied the law with careful and painstaking diligence. His calm and equable nature saved him from that impulsiveness which leads some to decide before they hear, or, having heard, to become the advocate of one side rather than the judge of both. He ever held the scales of justice truly poised, and, in case of doubt, inclined to mercy's side.

The cogency of his reasons, as given in his opinions, generally convinced the unsuccessful party; and his judgments, when appealed from, were most frequently affirmed by the court above. During his judicial career, withdrawn from the busy mart and the world's traffic, living above the turmoil and strife of the political arena, seeking rest from his labors in the love and peace of home, or amid the amenities of social life, he came forth from this retirement freed from all interest, prejudice and passion, to deal justly and judge righteously between his fellow-men. The pure ermine with which he had been invested, and which he wore throughout so many years, was laid aside without spot or blemish.

Besides the work on real property, before mentioned, he was also the author of an exhaustive work on the law of executors and administrators, new editions of both of which were published in 1855 and 1857. These valuable editions did not escape the fate of relentless war. In the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates in 1865, and the terrible conflagration which ensued, the house of the publisher was consumed, and with it the printed materials and the stereotype plates of the works. Even the title to them, deposited in the clerk's office of the Federal Court, was destroyed with the court records; and, the publisher having failed to deposit copies in the Congressional Library at Washington, the loss became irremediable.

But alas! the peace and comforts and consolations so much desired in the retirement of his home were doomed to be of short duration. The fair prospect was soon overshadowed by lowering clouds of political strife which absorbed his attention and thrilled him with anxiety for that home, and no less for the future of the commonwealth so dear to him, and which he had so faith-



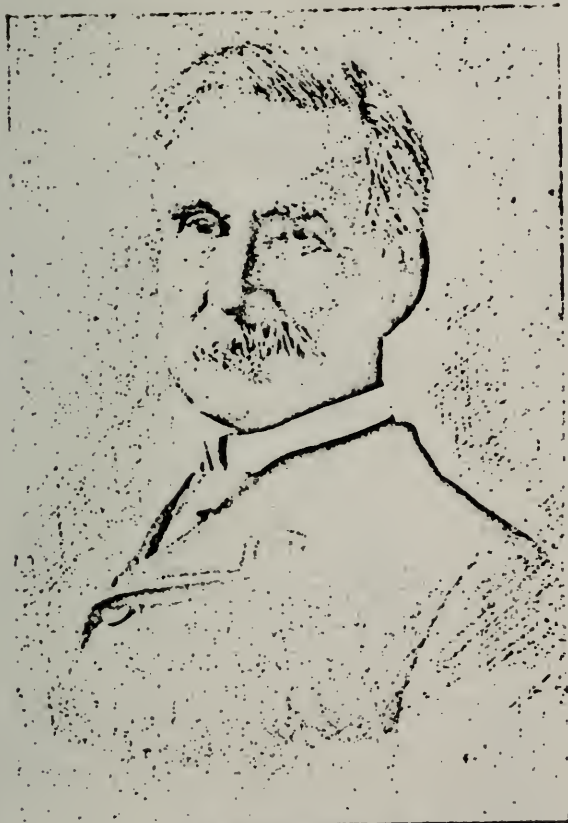
fully served. Throughout the winter of 1860-61 he looked eagerly to Washington, and watched with intense solicitude the patriotic efforts of Mr. Crittenden and his coadjutors to adjust a promise between the warring factions, and thus make peace and preserve the Union. It was at this time, with melancholy forebodings, he writes to a friend: "My feelings all gravitate for the most part to 'the irrepressible conflict' which is beginning and is likely soon to be waged in a series of wars and with disasters that none can adequately foresee or estimate. Whether we contemplate the miseries which are arising within the Union of these States, or out of the Union of these States, are most appalling to the mind of an octogenarian whose days began before the glorious achievement of Yorktown, the signing of the treaty of peace which established our independence, and which have been passed since in the brightness of the unparalleled prosperity that has followed. It is the agony of distress which weighs down the soul of such an one in his old age, in the approach of destruction which may entomb his country before he sinks himself into the grave. That a single lifetime should survive the duration of the liberties and peace and prosperity of such a country as ours is a heart-rending bitterness of sorrow." In the lapse of a few months these forebodings were realized. Virginia threw in her lot with her sisters of the South, made bare her bosom for the assembling of armed hosts, and suffered heroically the devastations of cruel war.

Judge Lomax had examined too studiously the history and records of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and had received too deep and lasting an impression from the lips of Mr. Madison himself as to the true construction to be given to the Virginia resolution of 1799, to conceive the right of nullification and secession to be sovereign rights or remedies under the Constitution. He, like many Virginians, of that class of thinkers, when the dread alternatives were presented to his native State to arm herself and take the field, and by force of war to bring her sister States back into the Union, or join them in revolution, decided upon the latter as a natural and inalienable right under the emergencies which had arisen. In this view, and with a conscientious sense of rectitude, he voted for the Virginia ordinance. When the day arrived to vote, the sense of the people of his town, it found his strength impaired by recent indisposition; yet he feebly walked to the courthouse, and, in giving his vote, addressed his fellow-townsmen thus assembled. With a voice trembling with emotion, he spoke of his devotion to his native State which had honored him so greatly and so long as one of her servants; and now, worn out in military service, on the brink of the grave, with nerveless arm, but with an undying affection, he could only give the remnant of his days to earnest prayer for her and her people, that He who "doeth according to His will in the army of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth" would cause His people to lay again more deeply and firmly the foundations of popular liberty, public justice, and national prosperity. The address was described as most beautiful and pathetic, touching every heart, and not an eye in that large assemblage, beholding the "old man eloquent," that was suffused with tears.

His eyes were to close upon all things earthly, and he was to be taken from the din of war and the horrors of war to a peaceful and eternal home, before that evil day came when the streets of his town and the neighboring heights were to witness the deadly strife and the slaughter and repulse of Burnside's great army, and his home was to feel the storm of iron hail and the destruction of the roof which had sheltered him and his family for so many happy years. After a brief illness, against which his extreme age and waning strength could not contend, he died on October 1, 1862, in his eighty-first year.

He was a man of full stature, well proportioned, dignified in his bearing, and of imposing presence; but of manners so simple, cordial, and affable, and with a face so benign in its expression as to attract and conciliate all who met him.

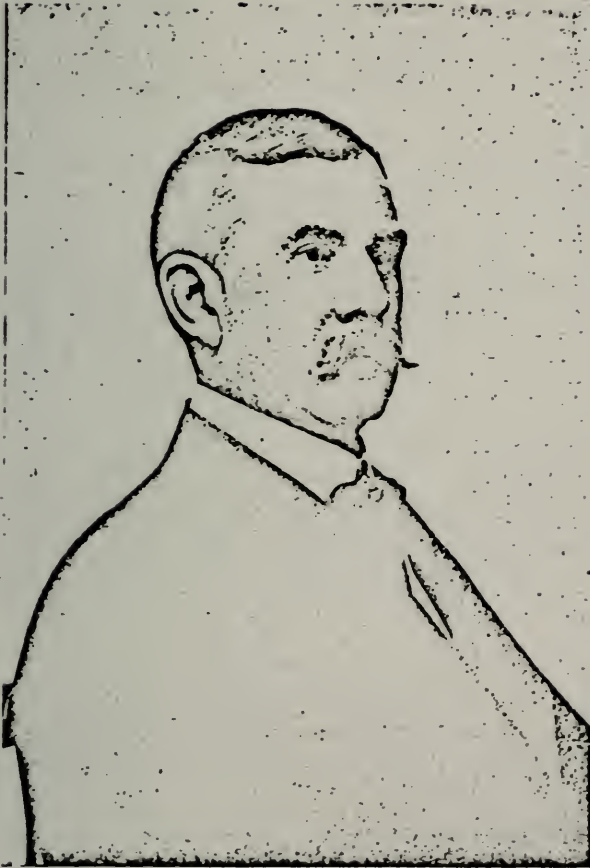
Though he had always shown a veneration for sacred things, and a becoming respect for religion, it was not till he reached middle life that he professed his faith, and became a member of the Episcopal church, the church of his forefathers. Henceforth he exhibited in his life a simple, child-like trust in the divine revelation, and a humility and meekness of spirit born of that charity which "suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself." Sectarianism found no place in his broad and expanded view of the Holy Catholic Church, embracing in its fold all who loved his Lord in sincerity and in truth. Indeed, he seemed to emulate the exact



PRESLEY THORNTON LOMAX



SPOTSWOOD WELLFORD LOMAX



EDWARD LLOYD LOMAX, SR.



EDWARD LLOYD LOMAX, JR.



is old English ancestor, of whom, with loving hand, he transcribed in the family record my quaint description, that "he was a man of comely aspect and a pleasant humor, and grave without any affectation. His conversation was so very agreeable and obliging that he was valued by all who knew him. He was of a very even temper, and was never seen ruffled or provoked to rail at any person or party. He was just to every man's character, and, when he could commend, was silent."

In the last years of his life he brought to the study of the Holy Scriptures and to questions of theology the same ardor and patient industry which characterized him in his legal pursuits. Perusing the works of the best commentators and Bible expositors, he gave himself to their diligent perusal, so that he might not only be thoroughly furnished for his own improvement and instruction, but also that he might impart instruction and cultivate in others a love for divine study. Each Sabbath day found him surrounded by a large number of young men, who formed a Bible class, to listen to his exposition of the Scriptures, and who, it is known, greatly profited by his instructions.

Judge Barton, who was one of these, thus gives his recollections of such occasions. "In view of his questioning the class, the exercises consisted chiefly, if not entirely, of his lectures and exposition of the Scriptures, and in his answering questions asked him by the class. The scene is vivid before me now: 'The venerable old man, sitting in his chair, surrounded by the members of the class who were gathered around him, listening with rapt attention, as, in his calm, thoughtful manner, he gave the rich results of his deep studies and reflections.'"

Thus was spent a long life, within a radius of one hundred miles from the spot where he was born, and where the remains of his Virginia ancestors repose—modest, quiet, and uneventful in its narrow stage, but filled with good and faithful work.

"The greatest souls  
Are often those of whom the noisy world  
Hears least."

His was a soul which, though it could boast of intellectual strength and great reasoning abilities, and of honors fairly won, chose rather to exhibit a simple and unpretending piety, which sweetened social and domestic intercourse and wrought a high and conscientious sense of duty in the performance of every function. The memory of his life is revered and cherished by many who still survive, and especially by his descendants, scattered as they now are over this great continent—on the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific, on the prairies of the West and the shores of the Gulf—all of whom "arise up and call him blessed."

## Presley Thornton Lomax

Was the son of John Tayloe Lomax, LL. D., and Charlotte Belson Thornton. He was born March 2, 1820, and died at Newton, Mass., August 26, 1893, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James E. Clark (née Sarah Wellford Lomax). Mr. Lomax received his early education in Fredericksburg, Va., and then went to school at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., preparatory to the University of Virginia, where he afterwards studied law. He commenced the practice of law in Fredericksburg, Va., where he married Mildred Henderson Wellford, daughter of John Spotswood Wellford and Janet Henderson. A few years afterwards he joined the Richmond County Bar and moved from Fredericksburg and bought a place called "Opies," in Richmond County, near the county seat, and there he lived practicing law until the early part of 1856, when he concluded to move west and selected Keokuk, Ia., at that time a flourishing frontier town, and at the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, as being a most desirable location. In December, 1856, after a visit in Fredericksburg, Va., he, with his family, removed to Keokuk and began the practice of law in that town. In 1872, he was appointed Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Iowa, and held that position until his retirement from active business in 1892.

He was considered one of the best chancery lawyers in the West and was an honored member of the Iowa Bar. Some of his opinions and decisions were for many years a matter of reference in chancery cases. He was a highly educated, well-informed man of a retiring nature, though of strong personal characteristics. A consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, he lived a simple, earnest life and always led in whatever he undertook. He abhorred politics, notwithstanding he was offered great political preferment in the State of Iowa, after the close of the war.

He was a large, comely man and bore a remarkable likeness to his father, John Tayloe Lomax; of fine address, genial disposition, a kind father and a good citizen. Although a great reader and student, he never published anything except some addenda to Lomax's Digest, a work of his father's, consisting of a digest of the laws of real property, in three volumes, which was first published in 1839, and this work is still one of reference in chancery pleadings,

## Major Mann Page Lomax

Was the son of Ann Corbin Tayloe and her husband, Thomas Lomax. He was born at Port Tobago, Caroline County, Va., February 15, 1787, and married, May 11, 1820, Elizabeth Virginia Lindsay, youngest daughter of Captain William Lindsay, a descendant of the Scotch House of Lindsay. Captain Lindsay was born at his estate, "Lindsay's Mills" near Port Royal, Va., in 1755; died at Newport, R. I., 1797, and buried in Trinity Churchyard, Newport. He was a personal friend of General Washington and LaFayette, and a gentleman of wealth. That wealth he gave to his country. He served in the army in the Revolutionary War without pay, in the famous Lee's Legion. He was wounded in defending the Red House in New Jersey (for account of Red House skirmish see Marshall's "Life of Washington," Vol. 3, pages 377-378), and died from the effects of that wound at Newport, R. I., to which place he resorted for his health. Captain William Lindsay married Mattie Fox of Scotch descent, born at Norfolk, Va., 1766, died 1823, and buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Norfolk. She was a woman of shrewd wit and much energy. Major M. P. Lomax was educated at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, the great Virginia College in those days, and entered the United States Army in 1811 as second lieutenant of artillery. He died March 27, 1842, and was buried at Mount Auburn, Mass. The children of Mann Page and Elizabeth Virginia Lomax were:

Jane Tayloe born February 2, 1821, Norfolk, Va., died May 26, 1847.

Elizabeth Lindsay born 1823, Norfolk, Va., died April 25, 1846.

Lunsford Tayloe died in infancy.

William Lindsay died in infancy.

Mann Page died in infancy.

Anne Corbin born at Fort Wolcott, R. I.

Mattie Virginia Sarah Lindsay born at Newport, R. I., September 13, 1831.

Eleanor Victoria born at Newport, R. I., March 1832, died January 29, 1880.

Julia Lawrence and Mary Noel, twins, born at Newport, R. I., December 19, 1833.

Lindsay Lunsford born November 4, 1839, at Fort Wolcott, R. I.

Major M. P. Lomax was a distinguished officer in the U. S. Army. He was one of the four captains chosen from the whole army to be a major in the ordnance corps, and serve through the Indian campaigns. When asked by the Secretary of War how long he had been captain, his reply was that he was ranked by no one he ever heard of but Joshua, Captain of the Israelites. He never asked for a furlough, and was never court-martialed.

In the printed memoirs of the late Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, the following anecdote is found: "During the War of 1812-15, Major Lomax was adjutant-general to General Wilkinson, near St. Lawrence River, and was sent blindfolded within the British lines on a message of duty. He dined with the British officer. At the table toasts were drunk. The British officer gave, 'Mr. Madison, dead or alive.' When his turn came, Major Lomax gave, 'The Prince Regent, drunk or sober.' The British officer sprang to his feet and fiercely asked, 'Do you intend that for a insult?' Lomax coolly replied, 'A return for an insult.' There the matter dropped."

Major Lomax, was finally ordered from Florida to Watertown Arsenal, near Boston. The sudden change of climate developed consumption, of which he died at the arsenal, and was buried at Mount Auburn, near Boston. He was a cultured gentleman, a faithful officer and noted wit.

Marriages of children of Mann Page Lomax and Elizabeth Virginia Lindsay:

Jane Tayloe married Francis Worthington, M. D., son of Governor Worthington of Ohio, February 8, 1843. Anne Corbin married Thomas Green of Richmond, Va., January 7, 1864. Lindsay Lunsford married Elizabeth Winter Payne, daughter of Dr. Alban Payne of Virginia, February 0, 1873.

Children of Francis Worthington and Jane Tayloe Lomax:

Elizabeth Lindsay born November 20, 1843, died in infancy.

Alice, born June 13, 1846, married Lieut. Col. William Winthrop of New York, descendant of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, July 26, 1877, died Oct. 2, 1900, no issue. She survived her husband but a few months.

## The Funeral of Major Mann Page Lomax

Extract from Boston (Mass.) Newspaper, March 31, 1842.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Major Lomax were removed from the church at Watertown, and conveyed to Mount Auburn, where they were consigned to their final resting-place with military honors. The duty of escorting the body devolved upon four light companies of the First Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia—the Suffolk Light Guard, Captain Washburn; the Hancock Light Infantry, Captain Pray; the City Grays, Captain Park, and the Washington Phalanx, Captain Kurtz. These companies formed the battalion line upon Boston Common at 2.30 o'clock p. m., the Suffolk Light Guard on the right, and the other companies in the order in which we have placed them above, the whole being under the command of Major Mitchell. The military turned out with full ranks and made a striking and soldierly appearance, which attracted many spectators to the Common.

From this place they marched to the depot of the Worcester Railroad, over which they were conveyed to Watertown. They then marched from the depot at Newton Corner to the Baptist Church in the same town, and there received the coffin containing the body, which they escorted to Mount Auburn. The coffin was wrapped in a United States flag and borne by privates of the United States Artillery. Six officers of the army and the marine corps officiated as pallbearers. Among those assembled to pay the last honors to the dead, we noticed Colonel Freeman and Captain Marston of the Marine Corps, Captain McGruder of the Army, and several officers of the Navy, and Captain Sturgis of the Revenue Cutter.

The funeral cortege reached Mount Auburn at six o'clock precisely. An immense concourse of spectators of both sexes had previously stationed themselves on the elevated ground on the borders of Fresh Pond, facing which was the tomb destined to receive the remains of the gallant Major Lomax. The whole scene was striking, picturesque and solemn, with the trees waving and whispering mournfully in the breeze—above, life, gayly-dressed and busy life—below, the silent dead. The mournful music of the muffled drum, and the low wailing of the bugle, timed the measured march of the soldiery, as they filed along the borders of the pond, their moving figures, richly attired, and glittering arms reflected on the glassy surface of the water. The rarity of such an array in that sequestered spot rendered the spectacle doubly impressive. The troops were drawn up in double line, while the coffin was consigned to its final resting-place, and the solemn burial service read—the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Roxbury, officiating. This done, the Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth, addressed the battalion in a short, but appropriate and eloquent speech, to which, as we took no note of his remarks, we are aware we are doing great injustice by the following sketch:

"Officers and Soldiers:

"We have assembled this day to pay the last tribute of respect to a deceased fellow soldier—one whose whole life was devoted to sustaining the laws and institutions of our country. Major





GENERAL LINDSAY LUNSFORD LOMAX

Lomax was born in Virginia and descended from the most distinguished families in the Old Dominion, both on his father's and mother's side. He was educated at the College of William and Mary and after graduating with honor, commenced the study of law; but in 1811 he entered the Army as a second lieutenant of artillery. During the war he was actively engaged in many of its stirring scenes and on every occasion did honor both to himself and his country and was promoted to the rank of major. During the years 1835, '36, '37, '38, he served in the war against the Creeks and Seminoles, and afterwards he was transferred to the ordnance department and took command of the arsenal at Watertown, where he remained until the day of his death. As a son of Virginia, that fitter spot, except his own native soil, could there be for his final resting-place, than Massachusetts. Massachusetts and Virginia were together among the glorious Old Thirteen. 'Shoulder to shoulder' they went through the Revolution, hand in hand they stood around the administration of Washington and felt his own great arm lean on them for support, and the sound of the bugle of Morgan's Brigade had often mingled on the battle field with a tattoo and reveille of the New England troops.

"And what fitter spot in Massachusetts could there be for the grave of one of our country's illustrious defenders than this, already hallowed by the remains of many of her noble sons, within sight of Bunker Hill where Warren met his glorious end! Officers and soldiers of the First Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia, I am requested by the officers of the Army to thank you for the readiness with which you have come forward to pay the last honors to their deceased brother, and to express their admiration for the military and soldier-like manner in which the duty has been performed."

The ceremonies at Mount Auburn were concluded by the discharge of three volleys over the grave by the whole battalion, after which the troops took up their line of march for the depot of the Fresh Pond Railroad, to the tune of a lively quickstep, the customary finale of a military funeral.

## General Lindsay Lunsford Lomax

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Was the son of Elizabeth Virginia and Major Mann Page Lomax. He was born November 4, 1835, and married Elizabeth Winter Payne, daughter of Dr. Alban Payne, of Fauquier County, Virginia, February 20, 1873. Their children were:

Elizabeth Lindsay\*, born December 18, 1874.

Anne Tayloe born July 7, 1888.

His military record is as follows:

Cadet U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1852; Bvt. 2d Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, July 1, 1856; 2d Lieutenant, First Cavalry, September 30, 1856; 1st Lieutenant, March 21, 1861; assigned April 25, 1861. He then went into the "Confederate" service, and there his record was:

Capt. A. A. G. to Gen. J. E. Johnston, April 29, 1861; Maj. A. I. G. to Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch, 1861; Lieut. Col. A. I. G. to Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, July, 1861-1863; Colonel 1st Virginia Cavalry, February 8, 1863; March 29, 1863, assigned to command of Valley District, Dept. of Northern Virginia; Brig. Gen. P. A. C. S., July 23, 1863; January 31, 1864, commanding brigade in Fitzhugh Lee's division, Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. August, assigned (1864) to command in General Early's corps, relieving Gen. Robert Ransom (October, 1864, commanding Cavalry Division in Army of Valley District); Maj. Gen. P. A. C. S., August, 1864. His commands were:

Brigade composed of 5th, 6th and 15th Regiments Virginia Cavalry, and 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry, Fitzhugh Lee's division army of Northern Virginia.

Division composed of the cavalry brigades of Brig. Gens. Bradley T. Johnson, W. D. Jackson, Henry B. Davidson, J. D. Imboden, and John McCausland, Army of Northern Virginia.

\*Elizabeth Lindsay Lomax married Waddy Butler Wood of Virginia and had two children. Elizabeth Lindsay Lomax, born January 22, 1890, and Virginia Hargraves born January 11, 1906.

He was President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blackburg. Was appointed U. S. Commissioner Gettysburg National Military Park, May 27, 1905.

## Thomas Lunsford Lomax of Fredericksburg, Virginia

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Was the son of Thomas Lomax and Ann Corbin Tayloe, born at Port Tobago, November 1778, married Martha, daughter of Robert and Jane Johnstone, February 1, 1803, died at Fredericksburg, May 29, 1805, and was buried at Mannsfield. He left an only son, Thomas Lunsford, born November 16, 1803. This Thomas Lunsford, son of Thomas Lunsford Lomax and Martha Johnstone, born November 16, 1803, married Margaret Stuart, daughter of Richard Stuart of Cedar Grove, King George County, Virginia, about 1828.

The children of Thomas Lunsford and Margaret Lomax were:

Roberta, born about 1830.

Margaret, born about 1832.

Richard Stuart, born about 1834.

Thomas Lunsford, born about 1836.

William R., born about 1838.

Roberta Lomax married her cousin, Doctor Richard Stuart, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Richard Stuart Lomax married and left children.

Thomas Lunsford Lomax served in the Confederate Army, and was severely wounded. left two children, Stuart Lunsford and Meta E. Lomax.

## John Tayloe Lomax (II) of Demopolis, Alabama

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The eldest son of John Tayloe Lomax (I) and Charlotte Belson Thornton, was born at old Menokin Manor, February 2, 1813, and removed to Demopolis, Marengo County, Alabama 1837, where he married Elmira Strudwick, December 27, 1838, and died at Demopolis, July 1863.

Children of John Tayloe (II) and Elmira Lomax:

Samuel Strudwick, the first child of John Tayloe and Elmira Lomax, was born February 29, 1840, at Demopolis, Alabama.

Charlotte Thornton, born July 29, 1843, at Demopolis, Alabama, married Alfred Buck Pittman, April 21, 1864, at Demopolis, Ala.

John Tayloe (III), born October 3, 1845, at Demopolis, Alabama, died at Portland, Oregon, about 1893.

Thomas Barton, born August 30, 1847, at Demopolis, Alabama.

Annie Nash, born August 5, 1850, at Arcola, Alabama.

Rosalie Octavia, born February 10, 1854, at Mobile, Alabama, died at Staunton, Virginia, January, 1870.

Lucy Allen, born February 9, 1857, at Demopolis, Alabama, married E. D. Gayle, of Alabama, 1880.

Presley Thornton, born February 25, 1859, at Demopolis, Ala., married and settled at Lewiston, Idaho.

Elmira, born February 1, 1861, at Demopolis, Alabama, married Hart Vance of Louisville, Kentucky.

## Mrs. Ann Corbin Lomax

Obituary Notice of Mrs. Ann Corbin Lomax, Fredericksburg, Va., published in The Political Arena, Fredericksburg, Va., February 3, 1835:

"Died, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at Fredericksburg, Mrs. Ann Corbin Lomax, late of Port Tobago, Caroline County, in the 82d year of her age. This venerable and excellent individual has gone down to the grave full of years and rich in the esteem of all who knew her. Few have run so long a race and fewer still fulfilled so well their duties. In every social relation she acted well her part, ever seeking to communicate rather than to receive good. 'The love which feels no load' ever animated her bosom and sustained her in the willing discharge of every kind and useful office. For many years religion with its sweetest influence controlled and adorned her life. In all her trials she cherished its precious hopes and always exhibited in her blameless and beneficent life its elevating and sanctifying power. Cheered by its consolations in life, she found it a reviving cordial in death and has left in her departure to a better world the fragrance of a name unsullied by a blot, to refresh the spirit of the mourner and commend to all the grace which saved her. Her remains were interred at Port Tobago beside the grave of her deceased husband, Thomas Lomax."

Obituary Notice of Mrs. Mary Page, relict of Mann Page, Esq., late of Mannsfield, in the 90th year of her age. Published in The Political Arena, at Fredericksburg, Va., February 6, 1835.

"She was universally admired and beloved for every virtue which can exalt the female character and which can adorn the Christian profession. It is a striking coincidence that Mrs. Page and her venerable sister, Mrs. Lomax (whose obituary was published in our last paper), the only survivors of a numerous family, should have quitted this world of sorrow on the same day within two hours of each other. (Mrs. Lomax was the survivor.) Nor was this the only striking coincidence in their history. Both had been afflicted with the severest reverses of fortune; both were conspicuous through life for their exemplary piety and goodness; both were cheered in their last moments by the brightest of gospel hope and resigned their last breath in the triumph of Christian faith. They were loving and pleasant in their lives and in their death they were not divided."

## Miss Eleanor Lomax

From "The Political Arena," Fredericksburg, Virginia

### OBITUARY

Died June 7th, at the residence of James Hunter, Esq., Caroline County, Virginia, Miss Eleanor Lomax in the 90th year of her age.

This venerable lady was the last surviving sister of the late Judge John Tayloe Lomax, Fredericksburg, Va. She removed from Port Royal to Fredericksburg early in life, and there came under the ministry of Dr. Samuel B. Wilson, of whose church, in 1817, she became an intelligent and devoted member. She was one of several sisters long known and loved in Fredericksburg. Her piety was singularly fervent and elevated. The Sunday School—perhaps the first established in the State—the Female Orphan Asylum, the Ladies' Societies and prayer meetings, were objects of her hearty interest and faithful labors. Her Christian character was especially marked by strong faith, by zeal for the conversion of the young, and by believing, effectual prayer. She loved the word of God and its solemn ordinances. She longed and prayed and gave freely for the conversion of the heathen. Her life was lengthened out many years beyond the usual allotment and beyond her own expectation. Her later years of infirmity were passed very much cut off from social intercourse by loss of hearing, and afterwards by loss of sight. She was patient and submissive—awaiting for the summons, "Come up higher."

The name of Miss Eleanor Lomax has been and will be fragrant in the churches. She has been at last to "the compassionate Redeemer" whom she loved and of whom she loved to speak and write. "This woman was full of good works and alms deeds which she did." "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

J. P. S.



# Eleanor Victoria Lomax

## OBITUARY

Died in Warrenton, Va., January 29, 1880, Eleanor Victoria, daughter of the late El Lindsay and Major Mann Page Lomax, United States Army.

The subject of this biographical sketch was born and reared in one of those refined cultivated christian homes, which have so long been the glory of her State—Virginia.

She grew up with excellent educational advantages, which she conscientiously used evincing a fine intellectual capacity, and gradually acquiring useful and beautiful accomplishments. With a genial disposition, she was always a most agreeable companion, entering readily in feelings of people of divers ages and dissimilar tastes. She used her powers well, spending life as a successful teacher of the young and for several years contributing greatly to the spiritual interest of the church services by her fine musical talents. And yet, with all her acquirements she was a modest gentlewoman, so sensitive and shrinking that her lack of self-assertion was almost a flaw in her well-rounded character.

Who that knew her well can forget her unselfish friendship, her charity that "thinketh evil," her devotion to her family, her unwavering fidelity in the performance of duty? Living a cloud of physical suffering, and in constant apprehension of death, she worked as regularly as faithfully in her whole calling as if she had been robust, nor did she relinquish her important and difficult duties in connection with the music of the church until her physician and family forced her to do so, convinced, as they were, that she was shortening her useful life, which was already in great peril.

The writer's relations with Miss Lomax were of that intimate and confidential character which a pastor is apt to sustain towards such a parishioner, and he only asserts, now that she has gone from us, what he often said while she was one of us, that her life was a true and beautiful illustration of the religion of Christ. Her faith in God was strong; her devotion to our Saviour was deep, she cherished the genuine spirit of self-sacrifice, and she steadily endeavored to do good for others. Over all her toils and trials there was the sunshine of perpetual peace—beautiful heaven-born.

Such a life could not end; it is only raised to a higher sphere. She rests from her labors and her works do follow her.

J. S.

## CHAPTER V

mention of the Families of Wormeley, Lunsford, Micou, Roy, Corbin, Eltonhead, Tayloe, Plater, Burford, Wilkinson, Addison, Tasker, Griffin, Gwynn, Thornton, Savage, Presley, Lindsay, Payne, Wellford, Randolph, Isham, and Yates

### Virginia Ancestry of Elizabeth Wormeley of "Rose Gill" Wife of John Lomax

Thomas Lunsford, of Wiliagh  
all, Sussex County, England. Born  
out 1610. Married Elizabeth  
mp, widow of Richard Kemp,  
ut 1651. Died 1653 at "Rich-  
k," James City County, Va.

ie of Sir Thomas Lunsford and  
zabeth Kemp.

atharine Lunsford. Daughter of  
r Thomas Lunsford and Elizabeth  
mp. Married Ralph Wormeley,  
of "Rose Gill," 1680.

Katharine, only child, born about 1652, died May 17,  
1685.

### The Wormeley Family of "Rose Gill" Middlesex County, Virginia

Christopher and Ralph Wormeley were first of the name in Virginia.

Christopher came to Virginia in 1635, was a member of the Council in 1637, died in 1649, and left his estate to his brother Ralph.

Ralph Wormeley was born in England, 1620, emigrated to Virginia and lived at "Rose Gill," married Agatha Eltonhead, and died in 1655. (Agatha Eltonhead afterwards married Sir Henry Richely.) Ralph Wormeley received a grant of 3,000 acres of land, 2,000 acres in King George county and 1,000 acres in Middlesex County, which latter grant afterwards constituted the "Rose all Plantation," and his various purchases of land brought the acreage of "Rose Gill" up to about 30 thousand three hundred acres. The children of Ralph Wormeley and Agatha Eltonhead were Christopher, Ralph II, and Aylmer, who died young.

Ralph Wormeley II was born in 1650 and died in 1703. Was married 1680 to Katharine, the only daughter of Sir Thomas Lunsford and Elizabeth Kemp (widow of Richard Kemp of

Richneck, James City County). He matriculated in 1665 at Oriel College, Oxford, England, afterwards was member of the House of Burgesses in 1674 and of the Council in 1677. He was also Secretary of the State of Virginia in 1693. The children of Ralph Wormeley II and Katharine Lunsford were Elizabeth and Katharine. Elizabeth Wormeley married John Lomax, and Katharine Wormeley married Gawin Corbin.

### Virginia Ancestry of Judith Micou of "Port Micou" Wife of Lunsford Lomax

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Paul Micou, of Nantes, France.  
Born 1658. Married Margaret Roy.  
Died May 23, 1736, at Port Micou,  
Essex County, Va.

Issue of Paul Micou and Margaret  
Roy. Port Micou, Essex County,  
Va.

Paul  
John  
James  
Margaret

Judith, born 1724 at Port Micou, died May 9, 1790,  
at Port Tobago.

Judith Micou married Lunsford  
Lomax, January 1, 1742.

### The Micou Family of "Port Micou"

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Paul Micou of Nantes, France, was born about 1658. Died May 23, 1736, seventy-eight years old. He was a French physician and a Huguenot. After some years of exile, probably in England, he came to Virginia and settled in Essex County on the Rappahannock River about 1695. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Roy. He was Justice of the Peace in Essex County from 1700 to 1720. In addition to the "Port Micou" Plantation, he owned a good deal of land in King George County and in Spottsylvania County.

The "Port Micou" Plantation comprised about two thousand acres of land. Paul Micou was buried on the "Port Micou" estate and a heavy black marble tombstone still marks his grave.

The children of Paul Micou and Margaret Roy were Paul, John, James, Margaret and Judith. Judith Micou was born at "Port Micou" about 1724; married Lunsford Lomax.

### Virginia Ancestry of Ann Corbin Tayloe of "Mount Airy" Wife of Thomas Lomax

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Henry Corbin of Peckatone, Westmoreland County, Va., (third son of Thomas Corbin and Winifred Grosvenor, Warwick County, England). Born 1629. Married Alice Eltonhead, daughter of Richard Eltonhead, of Eltonhead, Lancaster County, England, widow of Rowland Burnham, about 1655. Died about 1675.

ue of Henry Corbin and Alice  
tonhead.

Ann  
Henry  
Thomas  
Gawin  
Letitia  
Alice  
Winnifred  
Frances

nn Corbin. Daughter of Henry  
orbin and Alice Eltonhead. Mar-  
ed William Tayloe, who died in  
94.

ue of William Tayloe and  
nn Corbin.

ohn Tayloe married in 1710  
Elizabeth Gwynn Lyde \*(relict of  
Stephen Lyde) daughter of Major  
David Gwynn and Kathrine Griffin  
Fauntelroy. Died 1747.

ue of John Tayloe and Elizabeth  
Lyde.

ohn Tayloe. Son of John Tayloe  
and Elizabeth Lyde. Born May 28,  
1721. Married Rebecca Plater  
July 11, 1747, daughter of Colonel  
George Plater and Rebecca (Bowles)  
Addison, of St. Marys County, Md.  
Rebecca Plater was born August 8,  
1731 and died January 22, 1787.

Colonel Samuel Griffin born in 1633 and  
his wife Sarah (maiden name unrecorded)  
had a daughter Kathrine, who was born  
March 16, 1664. She married William  
Fauntelroy in 1678.  
ue of William Fauntelroy and Kathrine  
Griffin.

After Mr. William Fauntelroy's death, his  
wife, Kathrine Griffin married Mr. David  
Gwynn.  
ue of Mr. David Gwynn and Kathrine  
Griffin Fauntelroy.

John born February 5, 1687, died 1747.

William born about 1690, died about 1725 without issue.

William born July 8, 1716, died May 8, 1726.

John (the same who married Rebecca Plater) born  
May 28, 1721, died April 18, 1779.

Elizabeth, born May 28, 1721, twin sister of John, who  
afterwards married Richard Corbin of Laneville in  
King and Queen County.

Ann Corbin born August 25, 1723, who afterwards  
married Mann Page of Rosewell.

Moor born January 9, 1679.

Griffin born April 13, 1681.

William born March 31, 1684.

Elizabeth born December 31, 1692, died January 28, 1745,  
married first, Stephen Lyde and was left a widow, second,  
Honorable John Tayloe.

Sarah born October 20, 1695, died September 24, 1734.

Kathrine born June 16, 1700.



Issue of John Tayloe and Rebecca Plater.

Elizabeth, the same that married Edward Lloyd of Maryland, born March 6, 1750, died February 1, 1825.

Rebecca, who married Francis Lightfoot Lee, born January 17, 1752, died January 7, 1797.

Ann Corbin, who married Thomas Lomax, born June 7, 1753, died January 27, 1835.

Eleanor, who married Ralph Wormeley, born October 1755, died February 23, 1815.

Mary, who married Mann Page of Mannsfield, born October 28, 1759, died January 27, 1835.

Catharine, who married Landon Carter, born October 1761, died December 22, 1798.

Sarah, who married William Augustine Washington, born March 5, 1765, died September 3, 1834.

John, the youngest of twin sons (the elder dying soon after his birth) born September 3, 1771, died February 29, 1828.

Jane, who married Robert Beverley, born March 25, 1774, died May 10, 1816.

Ann Corbin Tayloe married Thomas Lomax May 25, 1773.

### The Tayloe Family of "Mount Airy"

William Taylor of London, England, emigrated to Virginia the latter part of the 17th century and settled in the County of York. He became Burgess and Councillor. He married Elizabeth Kings Mill, but left no children. He left his estate to his nephew, William Tayloe. The date of his death is not known nor the cause of the change of orthography from Taylor to Tayloe. The nephew, William Tayloe, married Ann Corbin, daughter of Henry Corbin, and had issue John and William. William left no descendants. John, who died in 1747, is known as the "Honorable Colonel of the Old House in Richmond County." Was a member of the Kings Council of Virginia. Owned three thousand acres of land in Charles County, Maryland, known as "Nanjemoy"; also the estate of "Gwynnfield" in Essex County and "Nebasco" in Prince William County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Gwynn Lyde. Their children were John, born May 28, 1721; Elizabeth, who married Richard Corbin; Ann Corbin, who married Mann Page. The son, John Tayloe, born May 28, 1721, died April 18, 1779. He is known as the founder of "Mount Airy," where he erected, in 1747, a magnificent family mansion memorable in the annals of Virginia; was a member of the King's Council, in 1776, under Lord Dunmore, and of the first Republican Council under Governor Henry. He married July 11, 1747, Rebecca Plater (born August 8, 1731, died January 22, 1787), daughter of Colonel George Plater and Rebecca Bowles Addison of Saint Mary's County, Maryland. Their children were, Elizabeth, who married Colonel Edward Lloyd; Rebecca, who married Francis Lightfoot Lee; Ann Corbin, who married Thomas Lomax; Eleanor, who married Honorable Ralph Wormeley; Mary, who married Colonel Mann Page; Catherine, who married Colonel Landon Carter; Sarah, who married Colonel William Augustine Washington; Jane, who married Colonel Robert Beverley and John, who was born September 3, 1771, at "Mount Airy"; died February 29, 1828. The last named was educated at Eaton and Cambridge, England. At the age of twenty he returned to America and afterwards succeeded to the largest estate in Virginia. Took an active part in public affairs and was a member of the Federal party and a warm personal friend of General Washington; was appointed, in 1799, by President Adams, Major of the Light Dragoons, U. S. Army, served in State Legislature for nine years as delegate and senator, and married, in 1792, Ann Ogle, a daughter of Governor Benjamin Ogle of Maryland.

## The Corbin Family of Virginia

Henry Corbin, the progenitor of the Corbin family of Virginia, was born in 1629, Warwick County, England; died in 1675. Came to Virginia in about 1654 and settled in King and Queen County. He also took up lands in Lancaster, Westmoreland and Middlesex counties, Virginia. Finally settled at "Peckatone" in Westmoreland County, Va. The patent for the "Peckatone" tract of lands is under date March, 1664. Henry Corbin was a member of the Virginia Burgesses in 1659, a member of the Council in 1663, and a justice in 1673. Upon the vast area of land which he patented, his sons and grandsons lived and established the great estates of "Farleyvale," "Lancet" and "Moss Neck." About 1655, Henry Corbin married Alice Eltonhead (widow of Roland Eltonhead). Alice Eltonhead was the daughter of Richard Eltonhead of Eltonhead, Lancaster County, England. Henry Corbin was the third son of Thomas Corbin and Winifred, daughter of Gawin Grosvenor of Sutton Coldfield, Warwick County, England. Henry Corbin was a descendant of Robert Corbion of Warwick County, England. The orthography of the name was afterwards changed to Corbin. From Robert Corbion in the 13th century by direct line through William, the son of Robert, and from him lineally by Hamon, William Thomas, William of Birmingham, William of Kings, Swinford of Stafford County, Henry, John, Thomas, Nicholas of All End, Warwick County, Richard, Thomas, George, to Thomas Corbin, born 1594, died in 1637, the fourteenth in descent from the first Robert Corbion or Corbin.

Children of Henry Corbin and Alice Eltonhead: Ann; Henry, who died young; Thomas, who went to London; Gawin, who married (first) Katharine Wormeley, (second) Miss Lane; Elizabeth, Alice, Winifred and Frances. Gawin became the head of the Virginia family of Corbins.

## The Plater, Addison, and Tasker Families of Maryland

Rebecca Plater, who married John Tayloe of "Mount Airy," was the daughter of Colonel George Plater of "Sotterly," St. Marys County, Maryland. Colonel George Plater was born in Potomac District, Maryland, in 1695, and died in 1755. He was member of the Council of Maryland, 1732-1755, Collector for Potomac District 1750, Naval Officer for Pawtucket 1750, Secretary of the State of Maryland 1755. He was the son of Attorney-General George Plater of Saint Marys County, Maryland (who was born in 1663), and his wife, Anne Doyne Burford (daughter of Attorney-General Thomas Burford of Charles County, Maryland). Colonel George Plater married Rebecca (Bowles) Addison, daughter of Colonel Thomas Addison of Prince Georges County, Maryland, and his wife Elizabeth Tasker. Colonel Thomas Addison was the son of Colonel John Addison and Rebecca Dent Wilkinson, daughter of Reverend William Wilkinson of England and Maryland, and Mary, his wife. Elizabeth Tasker was daughter of Honorable Thomas Tasker. Colonel John Addison was member of the Council 1692-1706, and Colonel Thomas Addison was member of the Council 1711-1727. Honorable Thomas Tasker was member of the Council 1698-1700.

Rebecca (Bowles) Addison, of St. Marys County, Maryland, was descended from John Addison of England and Maryland, who was the second son of Launcelot Addison of "The Hill," Westmoreland, England. He emigrated to Maryland in 1667, and was a member of the Council of Maryland, 1692-1706; Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of the Province, 1696-1699; Captain of militia, commissioned July 30, 1692; Colonel commanding militia of Charles County, and placed in command of the militia of Prince Georges County, August 17, 1695. Date of birth unknown; died in 1706. Married, in 1677, to Rebecca Dent Wilkinson, daughter of Reverend William Wilkinson of England and Maryland, who was born 1612 and died 1663. The issue of John Addison of Prince Georges County, Maryland, and Rebecca Dent Wilkinson was a son, Thomas Addison, born 1679, died June 17, 1727. Was educated at Oxford, England. Built "Oxon Hill" opposite Alexandria. Was a member of the Council of Maryland, 1711-1727; Colonel of Prince Georges County militia, 1714. He married twice: First, Elizabeth Tasker born 1686, died February 10, 1706, daughter of Honorable Thomas Tasker, member of the Council; justice of the high provincial



court, and treasurer of Maryland. Second, Eleanor Smith, daughter of Colonel Walter and Rach (Hall) Smith. Issue by the first marriage: Rebecca Tasker born January 3, 1703; married, first James Bowles; married, second, June 10, 1729, Colonel George Plater. Eleanore Tasker, born March 20, 1705; married, first, Bennett Lowe; married, second, Colonel Richard Smith of Calver County; married, third, P. Thornton of Maryland and Virginia; married, fourth, Corbin Lee.

Rebecca Tasker Addison, who first married James Bowles, and then Colonel George Plater was the mother of Rebecca Plater, who was born August 8, 1731, and died January 22, 1787, and who married Colonel John Tayloe of Mount Airy, July 11, 1747. This Rebecca Plater was the mother of Ann Corbin Tayloe, who married Major Thomas Lomax.

## Virginia Ancestry of Charlotte Belson Thornton of "Northumberland House," Wife of John Tayloe Lomax

William Thornton (1) came from London, England, and settled in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1673. <sup>43</sup>  
Maiden name of wife not recorded.  
He had three sons, William, Francis, and Rowland.

Francis Thornton (2) married Alice Savage, daughter of Captain Anthony Savage, of Gloucester County, Va.

Issue of Francis Thornton and Alice Savage.

Elizabeth  
Margaret  
William  
Sarah  
Francis  
Rowland  
Anne  
Anthony

Anthony Thornton (3). Son of Francis Thornton and Alice Savage. Married Winifred Presley, daughter of Peter Presley, of Northumberland House, Northumberland County, Va.

Issue of Anthony Thornton and Winifred Presley:

Presley  
Peter  
Anthony  
Winifred

Presley Thornton (4). Son of Anthony Thornton and Winifred Presley. Married, first, Elizabeth—maiden name unknown. Their children were: Elizabeth, Peter Presley, Winifred. Married, second, Charlotte Belson.

Issue of Presley Thornton and Charlotte Belson:

Presley  
Charlotte  
Charles Wade  
John Tayloe

Presley Thornton (5). Son of Presley Thornton and Charlotte Belson. Married Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Colonel Francis Thornton of Society Hill, Mannsfield, Spottsylvania County, Va. Aug 25 1805 -

Issue of Presley Thornton and Elizabeth Thornton.

Charlotte Belson born at "Northumberland House" January 9, 1784, died October 1, 1863 at Fredericksburg, Va.

Arthur  
William  
Presley

Charlotte Belson Thornton married John Tayloe Lomax July 25, 1805.

Note: On this and following pages the five generations of Thorntons are numbered for clearness.

### The Thornton Family of Virginia

William Thornton (1), the first of the name, settled in Gloucester County, Virginia, 1673, and became progenitor of a large and distinguished family. His wife's maiden name is unknown. He had three sons, William, Francis, and Rowland.

Francis Thornton (2), went to Stafford County, Virginia, and settled there. His wife, Alice Savage, was a daughter of Captain Anthony Savage of Gloucester and Rappahannock counties, having estates in both counties, and was Justice of Gloucester County in 1660. Little is known of the family of Captain Anthony Savage. Francis Thornton and his wife, Alice Savage, had the following children: Elizabeth, Margaret, William, Sarah, Francis, Rowland, Anne, Anthony.

Anthony Thornton (3) married Winifred Presley, the heiress of Colonel Peter Presley of Northumberland House. The children of Anthony Thornton and his wife, Winifred Presley, were: Presley, Peter, Anthony, Winifred. Through his wife, Winifred Presley, Northumberland House came into the possession of Anthony Thornton.

Presley Thornton (4), son of Anthony Thornton and Winifred Presley, is the fourth in descent from the first William Thornton; also inherited all the large estates of the Presley family under the will of his grandfather, Colonel Peter Presley. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1748 to 1760, and in 1760 was appointed to the Council. He married, first, Elizabeth—maiden name unknown—and their children were: Elizabeth, Peter Presley, who died without issue, Winifred. Married, second, Charlotte Belson (of English descent, who was an adopted daughter of Colonel John Tayloe of Mount Airy). The children of Presley Thornton (4) and Charlotte Belson were: Presley (5), Charlotte, Charles Wade, John Tayloe. Presley Thornton (4) died on December 8, 1769, in the forty-eighth year of his age, having enjoyed the chief honors of his state, and was buried in the family graveyard at Northumberland House. After the death of Presley Thornton (4) and prior to the Revolution, Charlotte Belson Thornton, disturbed over the political situation of the country, went back to England with her children.

Presley Thornton (5), son of Presley Thornton (4) and his wife, Charlotte Belson, with his brother, Charles Wade, was put in the British army, and his other brother, John Tayloe,



JOHN SPOTSWOOD WELLFORD

is put in the British navy, by their mother, who at that time was living in England. Presley Thornton (5) distinguished himself in the British army and was wounded at the siege of Gibraltar. Shortly after, he resigned his command and returned to Virginia about 1781. His half brother, Peter Presley, died without issue shortly after his return. Presley Thornton (5), after the death of his brother, Peter Presley Thornton, succeeded to the Northumberland estates and house, and under an Act passed in 1783 was restored to all rights as a citizen of Virginia. In the early part of 1783 Presley Thornton (5) married Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Colonel Francis Thornton of Society Hill, at Mannsfield, in Spottsylvania County. He was afterwards captain in the United States Infantry in 1798, and in 1800 he sold the Northumberland estates and House and removed to Tennessee, N. Y., where he died about 1807. The children of Presley Thornton (5) and Elizabeth Thornton were: Charlotte Belson, Arthur William, Presley. Charlotte Belson Thornton married John Tayloe Lomax July 25, 1805.

### The Presley Family of "Northumberland House," Northumberland County, Virginia

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William Presley, the first of the name in Virginia, settled in Northumberland County, Virginia, and was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1647-1651. The maiden name of the wife of William Presley (1) is unknown. His will, dated August 15, 1650, proved in Northumberland County, January 20, 1655, gives his estate to his son, Peter Presley. This son Peter was a member of the House of Burgesses from Northumberland County March, 1660-1661; October, 1677-April, 1684; April, 1691-April, 1692. In 1664 Peter Presley married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Thompson; died in 1699. They had one son, Peter Presley (2), who, in 1700, was appointed in Northumberland County as administrator of his deceased father's estate. Peter Presley (2) was afterwards made a colonel, and was known as Colonel Peter Presley of Northumberland House. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1711 to 1747 and made his will in 1748. Married Winifred Griffin. Colonel Peter Presley and his wife, Winifred Griffin, left one child, Winifred, who afterwards married Colonel Anthony Thornton. *Winifred Griffin*

### Virginia Ancestry of Mildred Henderson Wellford of Fredericksburg, Wife of Presley Thornton Lomax

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Doctor Robert Wellford, born 1753 in England, married January 1, 1781, Catherine Thornton (widow of John Thornton), daughter of Reverend Bartholomew Yates and Mary Randolph Yates.

Issue of Robert Wellford and Catherine Yates Thornton.

Lucy Yates born November 23, 1781, died 1859.  
John Spotswood born March 30, 1783, died December 23, 1846.

William born November 5, 1784, died 1818.  
Robert born April 15, 1787, died September 25, 1840.  
Horace born October 4, 1790, died May 23, 1828.  
Beverly R. born July 29, 1797, died December 27, 1870.  
Charles born December 19, 1802, died December 29, 1872.

John Spotswood Wellford. Son of Robert Wellford and Catherine Yates.



Thornton. Married, first, 1807, Fannie Page, daughter of Colonel William Nelson; and second, March 16, 1820, Janet, daughter of Alexander Henderson of Fredericksburg, Va.

Issue of John Spotswood Wellford and Fannie Page Nelson.

Issue of John Spotswood Wellford and Janet Henderson.

Mildred Henderson Wellford. Married Presley Thornton Lomax May 28, 1844.

Jane born about 1809, married James Park Corbin about 1828.

William Nelson born about 1811, married Mrs. Farley Fauntleroy about 1835.

Mary C. born about 1812, married George F. Carmichael about 1829.

Fannie Page born March 1, 1821, died August 3, 1858 unmarried.

Mildred Henderson born September 29, 1822, Fredericksburg, Va., died at Keokuk, Iowa, February 17, 1889.

Susan Nelson born January 15, 1824, died February 16, 1882, unmarried.

Eliza Smith born October 8, 1827, married April 30, 1857 Doctor Lawrence B. Rose, died January 25, 1899.

Francis Preston born September 12, 1829, died October 10, 1877, unmarried.

Sarah born July 19, 1833, died February 10, 1853 unmarried.

Catherine Yates born October 26, 1836, married October 30, 1860, Major Richard W. N. Noland, died February 17, 1901.

## The Wellford Family of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Doctor Robert Wellford, the first of his name in Virginia, was born in England in 1751. He accompanied the command of Sir William Howe to America in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment of British Volunteers; landed in Philadelphia; was a surgeon of note December 26, 1776, he resigned his commission in the British army and went to live in Washington, D. C. After the Revolution, Robert Wellford made a visit to his father in England but was disowned and disinherited by his father for resigning his commission. So he returned to Washington and changed his name from Wellford to Wellford. Such a complete severance of all relations followed that his descendants never knew to which one of the Wellford families in England he belonged. From his goodness to the American soldiers, whom the British took prisoners from time to time, he won the esteem of General George Washington, who offered him a commission in the Continental Army, which was declined. Afterwards he was invited by Colonel John Spotswood, grandson of Governor Alexander Spotswood, to visit him at his country place near Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and while there he met Catherine Randolph, daughter of Reverend Robert and Mary Randolph Yates, who afterwards became his wife. (Catherine Randolph Yates, at the time Doctor Robert Wellford met her



was the widow of John Thornton.) They settled in the neighborhood near Fredericksburg, Va., and he became family physician of the Washingtons, Lewises, Thorntons, Lomaxes, and others. During the whisky insurrections in Pennsylvania, Doctor Robert Wellford was chosen surgeon of a regiment raised in Spotsylvania County to quell same. The service was of short duration, as the insurrections were promptly put down. He died about April 24, 1823, at Fredericksburg, Va.

His son, John Spotswood, was quite a distinguished man in his day and generation. He was not only one of the largest dry goods merchants in Virginia, but had many other interests, one of which was the making of iron. He was one of the first men in the United States to undertake the production of iron on a large scale and to foresee the vast possibilities of the iron industry. He bought an iron mine in Spotsylvania County and established furnaces as early as 1830, and did much to promote the iron industry. He held contracts with the Government for all the iron he could supply for the manufacture of shot and shell during the war with Mexico and the Seminole War in Florida.

### The Randolph and Isham Families of Virginia

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Colonel William Randolph was the first of his name in Virginia. Was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1651; came to Virginia about 1674 and settled on Turkey Island on James River in Henrico County. Died at Turkey Island April 10, 1711. Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and of the Virginia Colonial Council. Married about 1680, Mary, daughter of Henry Isham of Bermuda Hundred on James River, Virginia, and Catherine, his wife, whose maiden name is unknown. Their children were: William, Thomas, Isham, John, Richard, Elizabeth, Mary, Edward, and Henry.

Edward Randolph married Miss Groves of Bristol, England. Their children were: Edward, who married Lucy Harrison; Elizabeth; Mary, who married Reverend Robert Yates of Pettsworth Parish, Gloucester County, Va. Their daughter, Catherine, married, first, John Thornton; second, Doctor Robert Wellford, the grandfather of Mildred Henderson Wellford, who married Presley Thornton Lomax.

### The Yates Family of Middlesex County, Virginia

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Reverend Robert Yates, first of the name in Virginia, was rector of Christ Church in Middlesex County from 1699-1704. In the latter year he went back to England. His son, Reverend Bartholomew Yates, was born in 1677, died in 1734; succeeded him as rector of Christ Church. He was also Professor of Divinity in William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. He had three sons: Bartholomew, Robert, and William. All three sons became members of the Church of England and married Randolphs. Reverend Robert Yates married Mary, daughter of Edward Randolph (son of William Randolph of Turkey Island, the progenitor of the Randolph family of Virginia). The children of Reverend Robert and Mary Randolph Yates were: Robert, who died about 1800; Bartholomew, who fell at Princeton in 1777; Catherine Randolph, who married, first, John Thornton, and second, Doctor Robert Wellford, the grandfather of Mildred Henderson Wellford who married Presley Thornton Lomax.

## CHAPTER VI

### Sketch of Sir Thomas Lunsford

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Close to the wall of old Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Va., lies a tomb and over it a slab with the inscription: "Under this marble lyeth the body of Thomas Ludwell, Esq., Secretary of Virginia, who was born at Bruton in the County of Somerset in the Kingdom of England, and departed this life in the year 1698; and near this place lie the bodies of Richard Kemp, Esq., his predecessor in the Secretary's office, and Sir Thomas Lunsford, Knight, in memory of whom this marble is here placed by Philip Ludwell, Esq., nephew of the said Thomas Ludwell, Esq., in the year 1727." This tomb was removed to Bruton Church from "Richneck," James City County, once the estate of Richard Kemp, and later of the Ludwells. Sir Thomas Lunsford, as will appear, married Kemp's widow, and died and was first buried at his wife's home.

Lunsford was a man whose name at one time was known in almost every hamlet in England and who was an object of intense hatred and fear to a large part of the English people. He served the King gallantly in the Civil War, and spent his latter years quietly in Virginia, where he now lies, almost forgotten in an old country graveyard. To most readers, however, the name will not be entirely strange, it being transmitted to the present day as a christian name among his descendants.

Macauley, in his descriptions of the old Cavaliers, after the Restoration, mentions Lunsford's and Goring's exploits, but most familiar of all the allusions to Lunsford is where Scott in "Woodstock," makes Roger Wildrake to have been one of "Lunsford's Baby-eaters," as the Puritans called them. Lunsford was, says Clarendon, "a man, though of ancient family in Sussex, of very small and decayed fortune, and of no good education."

Sir Thomas Lunsford, who was born about 1610 and died about 1653, was a member of an ancient family in Sussex, he was the son of Thomas Lunsford, of Lunsford and Wilegh, in the county, by his wife Katharine, a daughter of Thomas Fludd, Treasurer of War to Queen Elizabeth and sister of Robert Fludd, the rosicrucian. The family had been of good estate down to the time of Sir Thomas's grandfather, Sir John, but had been greatly wasted by the father, Thomas Lunsford.

A writer in the "Gentlemen's Magazine," in 1837, says that the Elizabethan mansion at Wilegh, Whilegh or Wiley, still existed at that time as a farmhouse, though its exterior had neither a very striking nor antiquated appearance. There was a large parlor, wainscotted, but since painted white, about thirty feet long, where the date, 1587, remained on the chimney piece. Some of the bed-chambers were large and the passages wide.

Sir Thomas Lunsford appears to have been in his youth of lawless disposition and violent temper. He was charged with killing the deer of his kinsman, Sir Thomas Pelham, and on June 21, 1632, was fined in the Star Chamber 1,000 pounds to the King and 750 pounds to Pelham. In August of that year, probably in revenge, he stopped Pelham on his way from church and fired two balls at him, which however missed their mark. As Pelham was a man of prominence, this outrage caused considerable stir, and there is a letter from the Earl of Dorset, in which he states that the Council would at once take into consideration the affair of that "young outlaw, Mr. Lunsford, who fears neither God nor man." On August 16, 1633, he was committed to Newgate



SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD



whence he escaped in October, 1634, although "so lame that he can hardly go in a coach." In his absence he was outlawed and fined 8,000 pounds. He fled to the Continent and entered the French service. In April, 1636, he was raising a regiment in Picardy. He remained abroad about six years, seeing much service in France and the Low Countries, and gained such a reputation for courage and skill that he was promoted to the command of a regiment of foot.

Tiring at length of his exile he returned to England in 1639, and lost no time in petitioning the King for pardon, which was not only granted (on April 24th), but a large part of his fine was remitted. The next year he held a command in the army sent against the Scots, and distinguished himself at Newburn (where the English were routed) by twice repulsing the enemy and bringing off his men and cannon.

It was soon after this that his name began to be known throughout the length and breadth of England. On December 23, 1641, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, which at once caused the most intense excitement all over the country. The long contest between Charles and the Parliament was fast drawing to a crisis; the terrible Irish rebellion had occurred; the King was suspected of having instigated it, and great numbers of the people believed that he was preparing to erect a despotism by force; so when a man like Lunsford, who had no public services to recommend him, and who had been outlawed, was appointed to such an important position, it was at once conceived that he was to be one of the chief agents against the liberties of the people. There was doubtless something of fear, too, in this outbreak against him, for all who knew him were aware that he was an experienced soldier, and a man of great courage and audacity, and one who, in the words of a contemporary, was "very resolute." But there is absolutely nothing to show that there was any personal reason for the panic he created and the hatred he excited. His sympathies were, of course, all on the side of the King, and he doubtless showed the contempt he seems to have felt for the Parliamentary party; but there is no evidence that he was different from the great mass of cavaliers of his stamp, or that he was in any way the wild beast his opponents at the time described him. Indeed, when at a later period he fell into their hands, they had become conscious of their folly, and no charges of the sort were brought against him. But at the time of his appointment, between those who really feared him and those who wished to use his appointment to inflame the people still more against the King, there was a sufficient commotion caused.

On the same day the Common Council and other citizens of London petitioned the House of Commons to secure the co-operation of the Lords and remonstrate against his appointment, stating that he was a man notorious for outrages and fit for any dangerous attempt. The Commons, who entirely agreed with the Londoners on this question, forwarded the petition to the Lords, with additional reasons of their own; that Colonel Lunsford was of decayed and desperate fortune, and that he did not go to church. They also cited his early offences. The Lords refused to agree, thinking that such an appointment was part of the King's prerogative, whereupon the Commons unanimously passed another resolution declaring that Lunsford was unfit for his position, and a man they could not trust; stating that from fear the merchants had withdrawn the bullion from the mint and would not unload their ships. On December 26th, the loyal Lord May Gurney having informed the King that the 'prentices were preparing to attack the Tower, he was induced to remove Lunsford but as a recompense knighted him two days afterwards.

During this excitement, and long afterwards, every means that ingenuity could devise for malice to execute was employed to excite the populace against the object of Charles' favor. He was accused of being one of an imaginary band of murderers who were to assassinate many of the Lords and Commons; letters were dropped about the streets, and afterwards published, which purport to be addressed to him, implicating him in all sorts of plots against the people and the Protestant religion, and it was even currently reported, and fully believed by many a Puritan, that he was cannibal and ate children. Among the pictorial attacks on him was one representing him in the act of cutting a child into steaks; another, a large caricature which was published in 1642, showing him in armor and behind him his soldiers, burning towns and murdering women and children.

the political versifiers too took their share in the attack upon him. Beneath the last-mentioned picture are the lines:

I'll help to kill and pillage and destroy  
All the opposers of the Prelacy,  
My fortunes are grown small, my friends are less,  
I'll venture therefore life to have redress:  
By picking, stealing, or by cutting throats.  
Although my practice cross the Kingdom's votes.

Another sings:

From Fielding and from Vavasour,  
Both ill-affected men,  
From Lunsford eke deliver us,  
Who eateth up children.

Cleveland, the royalist, ridiculing the Roundhead opinion of Lunsford, says:

The post that came from Banbury,  
Riding on a red rocket,  
Did tidings tell how Lunsford fell,  
A child's hand in his pocket.

And in another place:

They fear the giblets of his train,  
Even his dog, that four-legged cavalier;  
He that devours the scraps that Lunsford makes,  
Whose picture feeds upon a child in steaks.

These specimens will show how violent was the feeling against him.

On the day after his removal he went, with a number of officers and others, to Westminster, where the citizens were accustomed to assemble and jeer and threaten the peers and others who passed. A collision followed, as might have been expected, and several persons were wounded; but when all the parties were called to the bar of the House, it seemed that they were all equally to blame in the matter, and only a captain was cashiered.

The peaceful struggle was now almost at an end and upon the failure of the King's attempt to seize the five members, and his refusal of Lord Digsby's offer to take Lunsford, now Sir Thomas, and others, and capture the patriots or kill them, Charles and the Queen left London, and we find Lunsford one of their escorts. He seems to have commenced at once active measures to raise forces to support the Royal cause, and in consequence, on the 12th of January, 1641, Parliament declared him and Digby traitors. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and an officer proceeded with it to Windsor, where he then was; but there were so many of his friends there that it was not deemed prudent to attempt to execute it until he left and went on a visit to his father-in-law, whose house (Billingbere) was in a lonely and secluded situation. Here, after much cautious manœuvring, the house was surrounded at night by a large posse, and the officer, with a good deal of repudiation, ventured in and served the warrant. Sir Thomas told him he might have saved himself trouble and arrested him at Windsor, as he had no idea of resisting, and that if he would dismiss his posse he would accompany him in the morning. He was accordingly brought before the House, but nothing was done, and, after a short imprisonment, he was bailed.

In June he was again in arms, and from that time to the end of the war continued to gain reputation for courage and conduct, and for unshaken loyalty. He rallied six hundred men to the King's cause at Leicester, and proceeded to York, where Charles was.

About the end of June he commanded two regiments at the Siege of Hull, and after this service held a command under the Marquis of Hertford at Wells. At Mendip was stationed a Parliamentary force of several thousand men under Sir John Horner and others. They commenced an advance on Wells, but their movement was checked by the defeat of their advance guard by Lunsford. He effected this by a stratagem. Lunsford himself, with a party of fifty men, concealed themselves in a ditch by the road; another mounted party of the same force was drawn up in it.



The Roundheads came up, five hundred strong, and attacked the little party of horse, who retired without attempting a defense until the enemy was opposite the ambuscade, when, at the same moment, Lunsford's party rose up and fired in their faces, and the horse charged. In a few minutes the Parliamentarians were broken and scattered in every direction, leaving a number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. Elated by his success Lunsford offered, if the Marquis would give him five hundred horse, to attack Horner's main force, but his request was not granted.

On the 8th of August he, with the Earl of Northampton and others, captured at Banbury all the ordnance that the enemy had intended for Warwick Castle, and on the 20th of the same month he was made Governor of Sherburne Castle, where he was besieged unsuccessfully by the Earl of Bedford. A Parliamentary paper of the time says: "When Colonel Lunsford was summoned to surrender, he said he would keep the Castle against forty thousand Roundhead soldiers, and did not value that number. He is very resolute." When Bedford began to retreat, Lunsford sallied out from the Castle and tried to surprise him, but was defeated with considerable loss.

He was then for a short time in Wales, but returned to the King's army in time to take part in the desperate battle of Edgehill, where he was unfortunate enough to be captured. He was committed to Warwick Castle, and was tried on a charge that when he was Lieutenant of the Tower he intended to deliver it to the enemies of the people. His speech before the commission that tried him has been preserved. He begins: "I stand here before you a prisoner, accused of high treason, and liberty is offered me, 'tis true; but you value it, like the merchants, at such a rate that my fidelity and all that is due to a noble mind must be the price to purchase it. If I refuse what you propose, racks, torture, loss of goods, land, and perhaps of life itself, is threatened. Hard choice! Yet I must choose. It is in my power to be a freeman, but how if I will be a slave?" After asserting his innocence and telling them that the devil was the first rebel and Judas the only traitor among the Apostles, he concludes: "For my part I am in your power. Howsoever you dispose of me; I will never stain mine ancestors, nor leave the title of traitor upon my posterity, but will end with the saying of a worthy gentleman. You may, when you please, take my head from my shoulders, but not my heart from my sovereign."

Nothing came of this prosecution, and he was exchanged, but barely escaped being murdered by some Puritan fanatics as he left his prison. He immediately took up arms again and was made one of the Governors of Oxford, which he left on the 6th of July with eight hundred men to relieve Greenland House, then besieged by about double that number of the enemy. This was very successfully accomplished. After capturing all of a small party sent to ambush him, he made a fierce attack on the besiegers, completely scattered them and provisioned the garrison. He then took part in the capture of Bristol, and was made Lieutenant-Governor; was Governor of Monmouth in March, 1644, and while holding that position cleared all that part of the country of the Parliamentarians, captured in various raids two guns, a great store of provisions, and three thousand head of cattle. This career of success was stopped by his defeat on the 4th of June with a loss of four hundred men. This defeat, which was said to have been caused by conflict of opinion between officers, does not seem to have cost Lunsford any loss of reputation, for shortly after we find the Royalist writers speaking of him in high terms. After the battle of Naseby he was sent to Wales to raise troops, but was again captured with many others, at the surprise of Hertford, December 8th, and on the 20th was again ordered to the Tower for treason. How he obtained his release is not known, but he was at liberty before June 29, 1648; for there is a letter of that date from him to the Prince of Wales telling him he had not been idle, and that if a commission to raise men was sent him he thought he could be of service; and in December, 1648, he was at Amsterdam ready to cross to England, but in January, 1649, the King was beheaded, and the great mass of adherents gave up the Royal cause as lost.

Lunsford, who had been created a baronet in 1647 (though the patent was never issued) now, like many other cavaliers, sought a refuge in the colony of Virginia, which still held out for the King.

Colonel Henry Norwood, who has left an account of his voyage to Virginia with two other cavalier officers, says that he found at Captain Ralph Wormeley's several friends and brother officers who had shortly before come from England. They were Colonels Philip Honeywood, Main



COLONEL HENRY LUNSFORD

wareing Hammon, Sir Henry Chichely, who had just been released from the Tower (when Colon Eusebius Andrews, arrested at the same time, had been beheaded) and Sir Thomas Lunsford.

Released from the perils which surrounded them in England and received with open arm by the Virginians, it may well be believed that there was high feasting, as Norwood says.

By the latter part of the next year Lunsford had brought his family to Virginia and October, 1650, there is recorded a patent to him for three thousand four hundred and twenty three acres on the Rappahannock River. Among the names mentioned in the patent are "Ti Lady Lunsford" and her daughters "Mrs. Elizabeth," "Mrs. Philipa," and "Mrs. Mary." Th Lady Lunsford, who was his second wife, Katharine, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, of Billin bere, Berkshire, died not long after her arrival.

When Governor Berkeley was expecting an attack from the Parliamentary forces such noted soldier as Lunsford could not be overlooked. In a list of members of the Council present November 1, 1651, appears the name of Sir Thomas Lunsford, Lieutenant-General. He, of course retired from the Council on the surrender of the Parliamentary authorities. He died about 1655 as in that year is an order among the English records appointing Lady Neville, the grandmother of the daughters of the second marriage, their guardian. They had no doubt returned to England. Among the few remaining entries in the records of Virginia General Court is one date in 1670, stating that there was living in England three daughters of Sir Thomas Lunsford by former marriage, and by a later marriage in Virginia, one daughter, Katharine, who was th heir to his Virginia estate.

Sir Thomas married in Virginia a third wife. She was Elizabeth, widow of Richard Kem of "Richneck," James City County. By this marriage he had one child, Katharine, who married Ralph Wormeley of "Rose Gill," Middlesex County (his first wife). In the very old and worn register of the Christ Church parish her death is recorded as follows: "The Honorable Lad Madam Katharine Wormeley Wife to the Hon'ble Ralph Wormeley Esq'r Departed this lil 17th of May 1685 & was buried in the Chancell of the Great Church betweene ye Hon'ble S Henry Chichely \* \* \* \* There were two children by this marriage. First, Elizabeth, wh married John Lomax. Second, Katharine, who married Gawin Corbin, but left no issue. Th old Bible of the Lomax family records her marriage, "married June 1st, 1703, John Lomax an Elizabeth Wormeley daughter of the Hon. Ralph Wormeley and Katharine Lunsford, only daughter of Sir Thomas Lunsford."

"The Lady Lunsford" was living in Lancaster County in 1655. In 1658 in the same county, Lady Lunsford was taxed on fourteen tithables. There is a deed dated April 28, 1658 recorded from Dame Elizabeth Lunsford to her loving friend Richard Lee. She was married again to Major General Robert Smith of Middlesex County.

The land Lunsford patented on Rappahannock River was named "Portobago," and was at first in Lancaster and afterwards in Rappahannock, Essex and Caroline counties. It was long the seat of the Lomax family, descendants of the Patentee. Their descendants have miniature portraits of Sir Thomas and his brother Sir Henry. There is or was a full length of him in armour at Audley End, England, and a print in the British Museum, which has been reproduced in the London edition of Hudibras. Sir Thomas had two brothers, who were likewise distinguished Royalist officers; Colonel Henry, whom Clarendon calls an officer of "great sobriety, wisdom and courage," was killed leading a charge at the capture of Bristol, and Sir Herbert, a twin brother of Thomas, who like him served in Germany and France and in the Royal army in which he held the rank of Colonel, and was again in the French service where he commanded three regiments in 1658. (See Dictionary of National Biography and Gentlemen's Magazine, for 1836 Vol. 17 No. 1 January, 1909, The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.)



THE HONORABLE JOHN TAYLOE  
BORN MAY 28, 1721.



## CHAPTER VII

### Sketch of the Honorable John Tayloe

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Extract, pages 344 to 347, of the Memoirs of  
Benjamin Ogle Tayloe

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The Honorable John Tayloe, son of the first Colonel John Tayloe, born May 28th, 1717, is known as the founder of Mt. Airy, where he erected, in 1758 (\*), the magnificent family mansion so memorable in the social annals of Virginia, and now the residence of his great-grandson.

He married, July 11th, 1747, Rebecca, daughter of the Honorable George Plater of Sotter St. Marys County, Maryland, and was the father of twelve children, of whom one son and eight daughters survived him. Mr. Tayloe was a member of the King's Council in 1776, under Lord Dunmore, and of the first Republican Council under Governor Henry. A friend of General Washington, he was associated with him as the executor of one of the Lee's, the deviser of a large estate, upon which subject General Washington, transferring to him the charge thereof, addressed to him a circumstantial memoir, dated at the interesting period when his headquarters were at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was distinguished on the turf, at Annapolis and in Virginia, and the owner of "Yorick," the most famous racer of his day, "Jolly Roger," "Jenny Cameron" and other celebrated horses.

In Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia" is inserted an interesting letter from Austin Brockenbrough, Esq., an American Loyalist, who returned from England to Virginia in 1782. The letter was written on board the "Flag," in the Potomac River, and addressed to Mrs. Tayloe, of Mt. Airy. The following extract contains a glowing tribute to the character of her deceased husband:

My prayers, God Help me! for seven long years have availed nothing; yet I shall cordially offer them that Great Britain and America be again cemented by mutual interests and that the honorable peace may soon take place. Should it be otherwise, I hope the din of war will never approach so near Mt. Airy as to produce the least inquietude or in any manner disturb your repose. May your son be a great comfort to you. I am told he very much resembles his papa, and I most sincerely wish he may emulate his good qualities and eminent virtues. To surpass them can scarcely be expected—that so rarely falling to the lot of man. I cannot, dear madam, help being highly interested in the welfare of a youth whose father always took pleasure in rendering my family his best services and laid me under particular obligations, and gave the most lively instance of generosity and humanity, unsolicited, at a time when party prejudices ran high against me and in the moment when I was reduced to the most lamentable and critical situation that man could be driven into.

(\*) Mr. W. H. Tayloe, a direct descendant of the Honorable John Tayloe, and present owner of Mt. Airy, says this date should be 1747, according to his records.



The following letter, addressed by Colonel Tayloe to Ralph Wormeley, Esq., of Rose Gill, in the intended marriage of a daughter of the writer to a son of the latter, exhibits his anxiety for his children's welfare in a very favorable light:

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Lee left a packet of great consequence to me in the chamber where she slept at your house, which I am obliged to send for. Therefore have the more speedy opportunity of returning my sincere thanks for your friendly letter by your son, who is well, and mine. I thank God, much better than he has been, though much reduced and looks very badly; but hope, as his thrush is gone, when his teeth come out he may mend fast, and hope to hear your lady is perfectly recovered and all the rest of your family well.

The Provision you propose for your son in your lifetime, with what will be his after, is satisfactory to me, provided it be not too heavily encumbered with legacies and debts, and it is necessary to guard against any want that may possibly happen; therefore approve of your proposal with respect to a settlement, in case you should survive your son, in either way you please. I only wish my daughter's change in life to be made comfortable to her and guarded against every contingency. I am satisfied she can live happily with you, yet my tenderness for her creates fears, I must own, and hope they may never be more. But the subject is too tender to speak more plainly upon. I proposed the only mode in my power to give my daughter a fortune, and if not accepted I will not engage to do what depends on the will of others and not my own; for it will not suit my convenience to pay her fortune in any other manner than from moneys due me, of which I have not been able to collect a sufficiency to pay my eldest daughter's fortune, who, though in affluence, is yet entitled to the preference and must have it from me unless otherwise proposed by her husband, or shall think I do not do justice. My second is otherwise provided for. Nannie stands next in turn but, having no offer yet, may be provided for in time, perhaps as soon as wanted. My desire is to make my children as happy as I can and as soon as possible.

Our best respects attend your family.

I am, dear sir, your obedient humble servant,

(sgd) John Tayloe.

Mt. Airy, Aug. 4th, 1772.

Colonel Tayloe died suddenly on the 18th of April, 1779. His elder brother William died in 1726, at the age of ten years. His eldest sister Elizabeth married Colonel Richard Corbin, of Laneville, in King and Queen, President of the King's Council and Receiver of the King's Quit Rents, in Virginia, in 1776. His youngest sister, Ann Corbin, married Colonel Mann Page of Rosewell, in Gloucester, son of Colonel Mann Page, who erected that superb mansion in the early part of the eighteenth century, the cost of which was so great that his son was compelled to sell twenty-four thousand acres of land to pay the debt incurred by its erection.

The will of the first Colonel John Tayloe of Mt. Airy was executed the 22d of May, 1773; proved fifth of July, 1779, by Ralph Wormeley, Francis L. Lee, Warner Louis, Jr., and Mann Page, Jr., the executors.

Colonel Tayloe, as a member of the King's Council, had a town house at Williamsburg, the capitol of Virginia, for his winter residence. Here and at Mt. Airy he was renowned for his hospitality. He had a band at Mt. Airy, composed of his own servants, whom he had instructed in music for the entertainment of his guests. Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia, was a visitor at Mt. Airy a few years before the breaking out of hostilities in 1776.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Old Octagon House and the Old Menokin Manor

#### Old Octagon House

A Century Has Not Marred Its Great Beauty.

ERECTED BY JOHN TAYLOE

Was Home of the President After Burning of White House by the British  
in Year 1814. Now Occupied by Local Chapter of  
American Institute of Architects.

Glenn Brown, the well-known Washington architect, contributes the following article upon the Octagon House to the current number of the National Contractor and Builder:

The Octagon House, at the corner of New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Washington D. C., erected by Colonel John Tayloe, was commenced in 1798 and completed in 1800.

During the process of its erection General George Washington often visited the building. He took a lively interest in the house, it being the home of his friend, as well as one of the finest residences in the country at the time. After the year 1814, the British having burned the White House, President James Madison occupied the Octagon, and during his occupancy the Treaty of Ghent, which closed our second war with England, was signed by him in the circular room, which is now used as the secretary's office of the American Institute of Architects.

The house is well built, of brick, trimmed with Aquia Creek sandstone. The lot is triangular in form and fenced in by a high brick wall. The kitchen, stable and out-houses are built of brick and accommodated a large number of both servants and horses. Colonel Tayloe being a noted turfman and keeping many fine running horses. The building and walls conform to the street lines, showing that the streets were accurately laid off even at that early date.

The interior was elaborately finished, the doors of the first story being of mahogany. They are still in an excellent state of preservation. All the work in the circular vestibule coincides with the circumference of the tower, the doors, sash, and glass being made on the circle, and all are still in working order. The parlor mantel is made of a fine cement composition, painted white. The remains of goldleaf show in some of the relieved portions, and the figures are excellent, evidently having been modeled by some good artist. The mantels in the bedrooms are of wood, the ornamentation being putty stucco.

Leading into the back hall and dining room are two secret doors, in which the washboards, chairboards, etc., run across the door, being ingeniously cut some distance from the actual door, no keyholes, hinges, or openings showing on the blind side. The knobs and shutter buttons are of brass and evidently of a special pattern. Two old cast-iron wood stoves still stand in the niches prepared for them in the vestibule.

Bishop Mead, in his "Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia," tells us that William Taylor of England settled in Virginia in 1650 and changed his name from Taylor to Tayloe. John Tayloe, his son, who was a member of the House of Burgesses, founded the noted estate of Mount Airy, Virginia. He had twelve children, one of whom, the third in descent from William, Colonel John Tayloe, built the old Octagon House, Washington D. C. The Tayloes intermarried with the Beverleys, the Lees, and Washingtons, the Carters, the Lomaxes, the Pages, and nearly every other prominent family of Virginia. The mother of Colonel John Tayloe of the Octagon House was a daughter of Colonel George Plater of Maryland, and his wife was Ann, daughter of Benjamin Ogle, Governor of Maryland.

For those days, Colonel John Tayloe (commissioned by Washington in the Revolution) was a very wealthy man, having at the age of twenty an income of nearly \$60,000 a year, and when the Octagon was built he had an income of \$75,000 a year. His eldest son, John, was in the navy and was distinguished in the battles of the "Constitution" with the "Guerriere," and the "Cyane" and the "Levant."

The memoirs of Benjamin Ogle Tayloe state that Colonel John Tayloe of the Octagon House was an intimate friend of General George Washington, and it was on the advice of the General that the Octagon was built in Washington City, Colonel Tayloe having previously determined to build a winter residence in Philadelphia.

At this period Colonel John Tayloe was distinguished for the unrivaled splendor of his household and equipages, and his establishment was renowned throughout the country for its entertainments, which were given in a most generous manner to all persons of distinction who visited Washington in those days, both Americans and foreigners. In this list are included such names as Jefferson (Washington had passed away before its completion), Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Decatur, Porter, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Randolph, Lafayette, Steuben, and Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister and father of the recent British Minister, and many others of less distinction than the ones named. Colonel John Tayloe died in 1828, and his death to a certain extent terminated the splendid hospitality of the Octagon which had covered a period of nearly thirty years. (From Washington, D. C., Herald, October 4, 1908.)

### The Old Menokin Manor Richmond County, Virginia

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The old Menokin Manor, formerly belonged to Colonel John Tayloe of Mount Airy, Richmond County, Virginia, and the deed of gift from Colonel John Tayloe conveying it to his daughter Rebecca, who married the Honorable Francis Lightfoot Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, bears date September 4, 1778, and says, "containing by estimation 1,000 acres."

Mr. and Mrs. Lee died within a few hours of each other, April 3, 1797. The property then, or soon after, passed to Mrs. Lee's sister, Ann Corbin, who was married to Thomas Lomax. His son, John Tayloe Lomax, took possession in 1805 and resided there until 1818, removing thence to Fredericksburg.

The buildings here were erected in 1778-79, and are composed of massive blocks of native sandstone. The house has a somewhat isolated and lonely situation, being nearly a mile from the public road, but has wild and picturesque surroundings, where the highlands covered with timber break into wide and deep ravines, or descend with a rapid fall to the broad marshes fringing Menokin Creek.

The country place called "Opies" in Richmond County, Virginia, comprised about 500 acres of ground, and adjoined the old Menokin Manor, and was the country place of Presley Thornton Lomax in the early fifties. The property is on the south side of the main road leading from the town of Warsaw to Menokin Mill, about two miles distant.



## CHAPTER IX

### Fredericksburg Spotsylvania County, Virginia

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Fredericksburg to-day has the charming atmosphere of Fredericksburg of yesterday. It is about it a serenity, a beauty, and withal a romantic and tragic history which enchains and removes the bustling, tireless world into another and a newer age.

One drives along its wide streets, under the green arches of old trees, and one in the distance sees colonial men and maids step along in quaint attire. The picture changes; now it is peace and war, the tramp of horses, the boom of cannon, the wild charge of Burnside's men up Ferry Hill to Marye's Heights, and again it is 1910. Peace reigns; men and maidens gaily walk the street, but above them and around them are throbs and bruises which only time can cure.

Fredericksburg is rich in old houses, large comfortable homes with yards full of trees and flowers.

Some claim that Captain John Smith visited the spot on which the old town stands, a picturesque spot, with its hills and dales, and its bold tawny river. However that may be, certain it is that since 1622 Fredericksburg, or rather the locality of Fredericksburg, has been important, although there was no large settlement there until 1727.

Fredericksburg is named for Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II, and the streets were mostly named for the Royal family: "Sophia Street," for George II's sister; "Caroline" for his wife; "Princess Ann" for one of his daughters, and "Prince Edward" for his grandson, etc.

In this old city with its suggestions of England's Royal family, many of the Virginia aristocracy chose to dwell. In and about it were the Fitzhughs, the Mercers, the Weedons, the Greens, the Seddons, the Wellfords, the Littles, the Forbes, the Lomaxes, and many others.

Mary, the mother of Washington, lived in Fredericksburg. George Washington played about the streets when a boy, though at that time his mother lived across the river; and not a person than James Monroe once lived here too.

To-day the colored driver awaits the train, hands the visitor into his open carriage, and sings the praises of his town. First one must drive to Mary Washington's house, two-story and plain, but solid and comfortable. It is of a dull yellow tone and a sign upon its time-worn walls tells the stranger that it is now owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The "Sun Rise" Inn is the old tavern where Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, and John Randolph of Roanoke, Mason, Madison, and Monroe have slept. From it hangs a curious old sign, on which is painted the rising sun. It, too, belongs to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The driver takes his visitors along the shady streets, by gardens full of gay flowers, and by "Kenmore," where Betty Lewis, George Washington's sister, lived. Here stands an ancient sundial and the hours that it has marked would be hard to number.

Beside a huge boulder overhanging the Rappahannock in Fredericksburg, No.



Washington frequently knelt to pray and she requested to be buried there when she died. Here stands her splendid monument, the gift of the nation.

Near Frederickaburg, indeed just out of the limits of the town, are "Chatham," the magnificent home of the Fitzhughs, lately restored to its first splendor by Mr. Randolph Howard, who has purchased it; "Fall Hill," the home of the Taylors, and "Snowden," owned and occupied by Frank Guest, Esq.

*Wintons.*

St. George's Episcopal Church is one of the landmarks of Fredericksburg. St. George's parish once embraced the whole of Spotsylvania County. There have been three buildings on the same site; the present one is spired, dignified and churchly; the churchyard is full of ancient tombs.

One of the most interesting spots in Fredericksburg is the lower end of Main Street, where several long, low houses stand in large yards and back of them terraced gardens fall to the river's edge.

The locality is changed. The gardens no longer blaze with flowers of every size and hue, but there is enough left to speak plainly of the past. Here stands the "Sentry Box," where General George Weedon and General Hugh Mercer successively dwelt, and here, too, are the houses where lived the Wellfords and the Seddons.

The rambling wooden house with the tangled garden falling to the Rappahannock, in which the Wellfords lived, has long since gone out of the family, but there is a certain charm for the descendants in the comfortable old house with the "falling garden." These old homes on the Rappahannock and also within the town were unusual and attractive, and many are the tales which the "old folk" tell of the "good times" passed within their kindly fold. Robert Wellford lived in the old house on the river and the scions of the house built other homes in Fredericksburg, living in the midst of the town and erecting solid brick houses full of hospitality and comfort. The oldest son, John Spotswood Wellford, lived on George Street, near Princess Ann, and the other Wellford homes, as well as the home of Judge John Tayloe Lomax, clustered in the streets around. George Street is parallel with Hanover Street and on each side are Princess Ann and Princess Charlotte and upon this square the later Wellfords and the Lomaxes lived. At the corner of George and Princess Ann streets stood the Presbyterian church on land donated by the Wellfords, who were among its most devoted worshippers. The Wellfords were always Presbyterians and went to a brick building on Amelia Street first, and later to the church on George Street.

The scenery around Fredericksburg is very beautiful. Across the Free Bridge one drives over the Rappahannock River to Stafford Heights. No better field was ever planned by the hand of God for an artillery battle than Marye's Heights, where "Greek met Greek" in 1862, and stately Chatham upon her hills sits like a queen upon her throne.

At Guinea's station near Fredericksburg stands the house where "Stonewall Jackson" died after the fatal battle of Chancellorsville.

Fredericksburg is full of material for the poet and the dramatist, and he who carries in his veins the blood of a citizen of the old burg, bears a priceless heritage.

## CHAPTER X

### Rose Gill

#### Middlesex County, Virginia

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In all the Southland there is no more beautiful river than the Rappahannock. Narrow at Fredericksburg, cutting its way by turns and curves between its vine-clad hills, it broadens out to five miles before it reaches the Chesapeake. All along its banks stately homes arise, homes which made the history of the people. The plantations smiling in their midsummer plenty, sit upon their hills with a pride and friendliness typical of Virginia. We see "Little Falls," the home of the Morsons; "Smithfield," the home of the Bernards; "Travellers Rest," the home of the Grays; "Albion," the home of the Strothers; "Belvidere," the home of the Tayloes; "Hayfield," another Tayloe home; "Cleve," the home of the Carters; "Canning," the home of the Smiths; "Bellevue," "Walsingham" and "Oakenbrow," magnificent homes of the Turners; "Nanzatico," the home of the Tayloes; Port Royal, the lovely village, with the stately homes of the Lightfoots, the Morsons, the Brockenbroughs, the Fitz Hughs, the Peytons and the Thorntons; Portobago, the "Lomax land," jutting out into the water, bounded by long green marshes; Port Micou, lush and green with its wide fields (two chimneys alone there tell where the house has been, and Portobago has not even these); "Blandfield," the home of the Beverleys, with its splendid brick mansion standing amidst four thousand acres; "Mount Airy," the Tayloe home, and last but not least, "Rose Gill," where five generations of Wormeleys lived in exceeding state. These fine residences strung along the river like stately sentinels of field and forest, give the Rappahannock a distinctive and fascinating beauty.

To get to Rose Gill the traveller must land at Urbanna, Middlesex County, Virginia, a pretty and prosperous village lying on Urbanna or Wormeleys Creek, which separates it from Rose Gill. Mine host of the Urbanna hotel furnishes conveyance which takes the traveller to the magnificent estate once held by the Wormeley's, but now owned by Judge Cochrane of Williamsport, Pa., to whom all Virginians and especially all scions of old Rose Gill should yield abundant honor. He, with his great wealth and good taste, has restored Rose Gill with the greatest fidelity, and it stands to-day perhaps the very finest specimen of colonial architecture in the State of Virginia, certainly as fine as any house now standing and the grounds and crops are remarkable for their beauty and extent.

From Urbanna to Rose Gill is over a long bridge which spans Urbanna Creek; then the road climbs a red hill bordered with trees and riotous wild flowers, then runs straight through a dense forest to Rose Gill Gate, which, open wide upon two tall green gate-posts, proclaiming in its own peculiar language, "Welcome to Rose Gill!" Within the vast estate the road in splendid condition curves gradually between rich fields of golden wheat, stretches of vivid clove and acres of waving corn, by vine-clad dells, under towering trees to the Rose Gill lawn, which, immense in area and of velvety smoothness, falls in a plane on all sides from the Mansion House itself. Upon this level plateau tower magnificent forest trees, elms, maples, lindens, poplars, umbrella trees, and the paper mulberry, the last by some peculiar care trained into wonderful

auty and luxuriance. Old-fashioned flowers touch the old mellow buildings and give a dash of color to brick and mortar. Here are hollyhocks, there nasturtiums, roses bloom everywhere, and vines hug the old mansion with a tenacious tenderness. Through the wide-open doors the visitor sees the bold Rappahannock rolling in majesty around the vast lawn. The river at Rose Gill is five miles wide. Rose Gill "just so" is a satisfying experience, but when a beautiful girl, lively and most divinely fair, explains its traditions and displays its attractions, it at once becomes a palace with a fairy disclosing its loveliness.

Miss Cochrane, the daughter of the owner of the place, dispenses true Virginia hospitality, and by her ease, elegance, and courtesy, places herself among those grande dames who long, long ago were the chatelaines of Rose Gill.

On one side of this old house stands the laundry, on the other side the kitchen; both are handsome houses of brick with long small-paned windows and pretty porches, quite good enough for the residence of a small family. The kitchen is as it was when the fine dinners of the Wormeleys were cooked therein. The same high andirons adorn it, the same huge spit, the same yawning fireplace, from which the choice viands went to the "great house" to furnish the Wormeley table. This is now used by the Cochrane as a sort of banquet hall. It is furnished with settees and opens into a smaller room which is fitted up as a little dining room, and here, when large house parties gather at Rose Gill, the young folks meet for oyster roasts and such unceremonious feasts as would be out of place in the Rose Gill dining room. The front of the house is entered by a square porch literally covered with honeysuckle; it is floored with stone and leads to a hall, wainscotted and high; on the right is a beautiful room wainscotted from ceiling to floor with a moss-colored wood. The furnishings correspond with the date of the house and are very handsome. This room opens into the grand dining room, from which four large windows give a view of the lawn; each window in the house has a broad cushioned window seat and consists of many small panes of glass. From the dining room a door leads on the east to a vine-clad square porch which looks to the laundry. This grand dining room is panelled with solid mahogany which shines like a well-rubbed table and its furniture is also of massive mahogany. On the left of the great hall mentioned above is a library panelled with oak, beautifully grained. This opens to the large drawing room with four large windows. Both rooms are furnished with taste and have an artistic value as they suit the period of the house. The dining room, morning room, entrance hall, library and drawing room all open on a grand baronial hall which runs across the northern end of the house. This hall is magnificent. On each end is a beautiful stairway; a north door opens on a portico; while the east and west doors open on square porches. In the hall are eight windows with cushioned seats. It is furnished elegantly and harmoniously. The west porch is covered with ivy which Mrs. Cochrane brought from Blarney Castle.

Upstairs there are four great chambers and two small ones, and the hall runs like the large one below, the windows giving a magnificent view of the Rappahannock River. The garret is one vast apartment containing eighteen beds and a bath room, and is used for bachelor guests during house parties. The grounds are very interesting. Towards Urbanna Creek there is a honeysuckle "tangle" which has never been touched, and the lovely vine makes a thick carpet and covers the trees like a great shawl. The land dips to Urbanna Creek, which binds the western portion of the estate and makes a fine harbor for the launches which rest here. On the eastern side of the estate is Rose Gill Mill, and the mill pond, with its scallops thickly hedged with fine trees and festooned with vines, is considered the most beautiful in Virginia.

Beyond the mill is Christ Church, where the Wormeleys repose beneath splendid monuments.

Upstairs at Rose Gill, the wainscoting goes only half way, and the stairway to the attic winds narrow but with grace.

On the velvet turf proud peafowl strutted as of yore, and the quaker guinea fowl nervously picked the grass, while flocks of turkeys roamed the grassy fields.

To behold Rose Gill is to reverence its builder, and the material beauty of this old Virginia homestead is a real spiritual uplift. The large and beautiful ideals of the old plantation turn one to the Almighty hand which fashioned the smiling fields and the bold, blue river.



Rose Gill was owned by five Wormeleys: Ralph (1), Ralph (2), John (3), Ralph (4), and Ralph (5). Ralph (5) married Eleanor Tayloe and the estate was sold for division among the heirs.

The land grant was taken by Ralph (1) in 1640 and remained in the family until sometime in the Nineteenth Century. Then it was bought by Mr. Bailey and heired by nieces of Mr. Bailey, who sold it to Judge Cochrane of Pennsylvania, the present owner, for \$10,000.

In 1649, Colonel Henry Norwood, an officer in the English Royal army during the civil war, determined with two friends, Major Francis Madison and Major Richard Fox, to come to Virginia. On September 23, 1649, they embarked in a vessel called the "Virginia Merchant" and arrived in Virginia in November, and after various adventures on the eastern shore, they crossed the bay and went to Rose Gill, where Capt. Ralph Wormeley was most hospitably entertaining several of his friends. These friends were Sir Thomas Lunsford, Sir Philip Honeywood, and Colonel Manwaring Hammond, all cavalier officers recently arrived from England. The daughter of Thomas and the son of his host were subsequently married. One can see the picture to-day of these dashing cavaliers discussing the Civil War in England in the candle-lighted drawing room of the stately Rose Gill.



## CHAPTER XI

### Northumberland House, Mount Airy, and Port Micou

#### Northumberland House Northumberland County, Virginia

Very frequently in old Virginia records is reference made to Northumberland House, the residence of the Presleys, once so powerful financially and socially, but the name indeed now and for many years back cannot be found in Virginia.

The situation of Northumberland House was one of the most beautiful in the country. It stood on the banks of the Coan River, which is really a broad, short arm of the Chesapeake Bay, and was immediately opposite Point Lookout, in Maryland.

The house was completely demolished early in the Eighteenth Century.

When Presley Thornton owned the plantation it comprised eight thousand acres. It passed from the Thorntons to a family of Smiths. The "great house," which tradition says was very fine, was destroyed by fire, a fate to which all great Virginian houses seems destined.

#### Mount Airy Richmond County, Virginia

To reach Mount Airy, the stately home of the Tayloes, one must stop at Wellford's Wharf (on the opposite side of the Rappahannock from Portobago and Rose Gill), in Richmond County. Warsaw, a small but prosperous village, is the post office.

Mount Airy was completed in 1747 and stands on an immense hill, a tidewater mountain, and its vast fields lie in the valley below. The house is very spacious; there is a portico in front and one behind; the front portico opens on a beautiful terrace, which is cut from the rolling lawn by a balustrade of red sandstone. Marble steps lead from the lawn to the terrace and from the terrace to the portico. From the portico one enters a baronial hall, running entirely through the house. On the right is a small hall from which a stairway runs, and opening upon it and the main hall is the great dining room. On the left there is a large drawing room, and going transversely from the big hall to the end of the house is another narrower hall in which is another stairway. Across this hall to the back of the house is the library and a sitting room.

The second story consists of beautiful, airy bedrooms. From this middle mansion on each side run corridors of glass to two brick houses containing four rooms. From the back of the house runs a green sunken bowling alley; on each side are beautiful trees and the gardens. The front lawn, besides other forest kings, contains a wonderful collection of hollies, cedars and other evergreens.

The furniture of Mount Airy is ancient and beautiful; the portraits alone are valued at \$15,000. On the walls are rare prints of racing horses, which won for their masters fame as well as gold.

The old silver and china coming down from generation to generation are very rare and very handsome.

In late years, a daughter of the house (for Mount Airy has never passed from the family) has made of brass, beaten facings for the fireplaces, and the Tayloe arms adorns them all.

Mr. Henry A. Tayloe, the late owner of Mount Airy, died in 1908. The grand estate now owned by his children.

## Port Micou Essex County, Virginia

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In 1726, Paul Micou patented Port Micou, lying so proudly on the Rappahannock River just below Portobago. It then contained 1,284 acres, and in 1782, Paul Micou, son of the emigrant, gave it to Paul Micou, Jr., his nephew. He mentioned, in describing the place, "houses, buildings, barns, gardens, orchard, woods," but possession is not to be given until the death of this Paul, the bachelor son of the emigrant, who died in 1789. Hancock Lee is a witness to the deed made in 1782. (See Essex Deed Book 33, p. 190.)

In 1799, Paul Micou, Jr., and Mary, his wife, sold to William Waring for £297 a part of the "port" tract, which was left to him by Paul Micou, Sr. Paul (1) left it to his son Paul (2) who was a bachelor. This second Paul left it to the oldest son of his brother John, Paul (3) and Paul (3) left it to his son Paul (4), and this sale of a part of "Port Tract" by this fourth Paul is the first sound of alarm that the old grant is going. This fourth Paul was sheriff from 1800 to 1802. The second Paul in his will requests that no funeral sermon be preached over him.

In Deed Book 19, p. 218, we find the will of Paul Micou, who had sold part of the "Port Tract." He died in 1821 and mentions his land and slaves, etc., bequeathing his property to his wife Mary, sons John (4) and Albert; Mary, Francis, James S. and Stella, children of his son Paul deceased; William Arthur, Mary Eliza, Eleanor, Sukey and Felicia, children of Maria, who married John Micou. This was a long division, and the old estate of Port Micou had to be sold soon after 1821; no one heir could afford to own it.

There is no house now at Port Micou, and investigation and inquiry could not procure a description of the old homestead. The situation is magnificent; only two gaunt chimneys tell a tale. The Waring's, who bought all the land in the vicinity, also purchased this estate. Robert Payne Waring left it to his daughter Lucy, who married Richard Baylor, and it is now owned by Richard Baylor's son, Richard Baylor, Jr. It was valued in 1860, with houses, horses, slaves, etc., at \$100,000. The Bayers own half of Port Tobago and all of Port Micou. Port Micou was next door neighbor to Port Tobago, and it was very easy for Lunsford Lomax, the young heir to Port Tobago, to ride over to see Miss Judith Micou, or to man his barge with strong young negroes and have himself rowed from his own landing down the Rappahannock to Miss Judith's landing at Port Micou. Neighbors usually became lovers in those old days.

## CHAPTER XII

### Port Tobago Caroline County, Virginia

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The name of the great plantation in the Rappahannock Valley was originally Port Tobago; common usage, however, has run the stately name into Portobago.

The plantation was called for the island "Tobago," where the Spaniards first raised tobacco, and the reason for the Virginia name, doubtless, was the fact that great quantities of tobacco were shipped from the Lunsford estate.

To reach Port Tobago and Port Micou, twin plantations which hang out in the Rappahannock like circular peninsulas, one must stop at Port Royal a small town on the Rappahannock River.

Port Tobago, in Virginia, is a magnificent tract of land lying for miles on the left bank of the Rappahannock River, of an acreage of four thousand and more. It consisted of hill and dale, marsh land and wooded stretches; the distance from the main road to the house is over a mile. The house stood on a hill overlooking the river. Around it were fine trees, gardens and orchards.

The house was after the best pattern of the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Century houses. The date of its erection is not known.

A lady in Port Royal, a small village, seven miles distant from Port Tobago, who remembers the old house distinctly, says: "It was of brick, and the first story consisted of four rooms and a great hall, with long wings extending each side of the main building. The two drawing rooms were separated by folding doors. There was a large library and a fine dining room. The house was wainscotted, and very curiously the mirrors were let in under the high mantel pieces, and from the mantel piece to the ceiling was carved wainscoting. The stairway was so broad that three grown people could easily walk up abreast. There was a broad landing and then the stairway gracefully curved to the second floor, on which were the bed chambers and living rooms. The gardens in the olden days were especially fine, and the flowers, evergreens and shady bowers were famous all over the country."

Sir Thomas Lunsford left this water-girt principality to his daughter Katharine, who married Ralph Wormeley and she left it to her children, Elizabeth and Katharine Wormeley. Elizabeth married John Lomax; Katharine married Gawin Corbin and died childless soon after her marriage. Gawin Corbin evidently inherited a life interest in this Portobago land by his wife, for "Indentures," etc., are found at Tappahannock, where the old Essex records are kept, which would maintain this conclusion. It may be well to say just here that it is most probable that Sir Thomas Lunsford never built anything more than a very simple house at Portobago, for it was then, indeed, in the frontier wilderness. John Lomax afterwards built the first "great" house.

An indenture was made July 8, 1704, between John Lomax of Essex, Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Wormeley, daughter of Ralph Wormeley, Esq., deceased, and John Taliaferro of same county. "Whereas as a marriage hath been lately had and solemnized between said John and Elizabeth, they the said John and Elizabeth by their bargain and sale for consideration of five shillings, did bargain and sell unto said John Taliaferro that tract of land



known by name of Portobago in County of Essex, containing 3,400 acres, late in possession of John Lomax and Elizabeth his wife, and Gawin Corbin of Middlesex, together with houses, edifices, buildings, barns, tobacco houses, stables, yards, gardens, orchards, etc. Also land in Gloucester County, Va., four hundred acres lately held by Samuel Smith and Ann his wife. Such as was given to Elizabeth Lomax by Thomas Dawkins, formerly husband of said Ann Smith. At the death of John Lomax and Elizabeth his wife to go to the heirs of said John to be used in behoof of ye heirs of ye said John Lomax on the body of ye said Elizabeth begotten forever males and females and if said Elizabeth survive John Lomax the heirs of her next marriage shall also inherit ye land.

John Lomax  
Elizabeth Lomax.

Gawin Corbin most probably had a life interest in a part of Portobago on account of the inheritance of his wife, and this indenture was to fix the amount. His wife had evidently died before 1704. She left no children.

On April 9, 1707, there was made another indenture between John Lomax and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part and Gawin Corbin of the second part, whereby five hundred acres of land is deeded to the latter, viz.: "An island with sunken ground and marsh adjoining being in the bounds of a patent granted to Sir Thomas Lunsford knight and baronet, October 24, 1650." For it Gawin Corbin pays £100 on August, 1707. There is another indenture between John and Elizabeth Lomax and Gawin Corbin, the latter paying ten shillings for "350 acres of land in the Parish of St. Ann's in Essex County, bounded by Rappahannock River in front on upper end of Portobago Creek and the land lately purchased by Gawin Corbin and on the back part of the back lines of a patent formerly granted to Sir Thomas Lunsford Knight."

These Indentures may be found in Deed Books 11 and 13, at the clerk's office of Essex County, Virginia.

From these deeds one may easily deduce the fact that Gawin Corbin was anxious to settle his life interest in the land which his wife had inherited from her grandfather, Thomas Lunsford, most of which went to Mrs. Wormeley's daughter Elizabeth after Katharine (Mrs. Gawin Corbin) was dead.

It is interesting to note the decline of Portobago. Up to the time of Thomas Lomax evidently had been kept intact, its vast green stretches with bays, creek; and immense water front going from Sir Thomas Lunsford to his daughter, Mrs. Wormeley, and going from Mrs. Wormeley to her daughters, Mrs. Lomax and Mrs. Corbin, evidently for the most part reverting to Mrs. Lomax after Mrs. Corbin's early death, Gawin Corbin to have a life interest in it. Lunsford Lomax, son of John Lomax, inherited it. He was the fourth generation to own it. His eldest son, Lunsford, died without issue, and so did his second son, John Edwards, and his third son, Ralph, did likewise, but his fourth son, Thomas, inherited Portobago. Old records show his financial decline. In 1780 the first break of the principality occurs and Thomas Lomax sells 350 acres of land to Dunkley and Taylor on the south side of Port Tobago Creek (see Essex Deed Book 33, page 33). In 1781 Thomas Lomax sold to Henry Cavanagh and Frederick Cavanagh one acre of land in corner of road leading to Port Royal, Port Micou and Laytons. (See Deed Book 34, p. 337.) In 1782 Thomas Lomax and Ann, his wife, for the sum of £250 sell to Hord and Baylor a certain mill situate on one acre of high land joining each end of mill dam, with forty acres of sunken ground. (See Deed Book 35, p. 87.) As Ann Corbin Lomax could not go to court, John Hopkins and Thomas Mercier went to Portobago to get her certificate of agreement. These little straws show where the wind blows. Portobago was gradually going out of the hands of the descendants of Sir Thomas Lunsford.

In January, 1802, the great blow fell for them: "Thomas Lomax and Ann Corbin Lomax his wife, sold to John Pratt for £1101 Sh. 7 D. 6, a parcel of his, Thomas Lomax, land (in Essex County on Portobago Creek being a patent granted to Thomas Lunsford except one acre sold to John Lunsford) containing 1619 3/10 acres bounded by a pocoson called the Appletree Landing and running thence with the Meanders of Port Tobago Bay, Rappahannock River and Green Bay, 890 Poles touching the land of Muscoe Garnett, Robert Baylor, and the 'Prong' of Thomas Hord's meadow, and the sunken land of Port Tobago swamp a little above the flowing of the mill pond, then down the mill pond its several meanders crossing the before mentioned 'Prong' with the line



Thomas Lunsford's patent going down Portobago Creek to its mouth and thence with the meanderings of Port Tobago Bay to 513 poles to the beginning, the lands, and premises, fisheries, rights, and profits and appurtenances."

Signed: Thomas Lomax and Ann Corbin Lomax. Witnessed by Smallwood Coghill, Thomas Cavanagh, Richard Turner, George Fitz Hugh, John C. Stuart and Paul Micou and John Sylvie Lomax. At a court held at Essex County in Tappahannock, July, 1802, this deed was proved by Coghill, Cavanagh and Micou. The money was paid in three annual installments, January, 1802; January, 1803, and January, 1804.

This house tract and 1,619 3-10 acres, together with the parcels of land sold to different persons before, perhaps included all of Mrs. Lomax's share, and the lower part was probably sold to the heirs of Gawin Corbin. However, Robert Payne Waring died possessed of the lower part, and William Waring of the upper part. Portobago is from the year 1727 in Caroline County. We cannot just understand why the above sale is recorded in Essex, but so it is. All other records of sale of the fine old estate were recorded in Caroline, and alas! the Caroline records were destroyed during the war. This sale to John Pratt only included about half of the old estate. In order to ascertain the facts about Port Tobago, a trip was made to Port Royal where it was learned, by inquiry of oldest inhabitants, that John Pratt sold the upper part of the tract (which he had purchased) to William Waring, and that below Port Tobago Bay the rest of the estate was purchased by Robert Payne Waring, one of the wealthiest men in Virginia. To differentiate the two portions of the great estate, the upper tract, lying towards Port Royal, retained the name of Port Tobago, and the portion below Port Tobago Bay was called Port Tobacco. This Port Tobacco was left by Robert Payne Waring to his daughter, Lucy Todd, who married Richard Baylor. Lucy Todd Waring brought to her husband a large estate, and he was very rich himself when he died in 1872. Richard Baylor left to his wife "Kavanagh" and "Kinloch" (the latter is the finest mansion in Essex County); to his daughter, Anne Waring Baylor, "Port Tobago" or "Port Tobacco," and to his son, Henry Latane Baylor, "Port Micou." In 1808, this Henry Latane Baylor, the son of Richard Baylor, gives "Port Tobago," as well as "Port Micou," in his tax list. There is no great house on this lower part of Port Tobago, merely an overseer's house. The upper part of Port Tobago was purchased by a man named Thomas White from the heirs of William Waring, who purchased it from John Pratt; on this tract was the old Lomax house, which burned to the ground December 5, 1901.

The part of Port Tobago which Richard Baylor bequeathed to his daughter in 1872 was valued at \$70,000, with all the appurtenances thereof. It is not known what the upper portion sold to Thomas Lomax to John Pratt and by John Pratt to William Waring was then valued at—presumably \$100,000.

In the old graveyard at Port Tobago there is not one single Lunsford or Lomax tomb. This may be accounted for by the fact that Virginians did not always erect tombstones to their dead, but were always buried in the garden.

The old Lomax "God's acre" is full of fine trees and there are some Waring tombs. Perhaps the Lomax tombs crumbled to pieces or were stolen by vandals, as has been the case in other families, but a fact it is that not a Lomax tomb stands at Port Tobago to-day. The land is undulating; the house stood on a hill not exactly upon the river, but near enough. Every tree which stood on the Port Tobago lawn has been felled, and the people near by say that they were exceedingly fine.

By examination of the Essex records, this is the final conclusion as to the pedigree of Port Tobago; the land, then a howling wilderness, was patented by Sir Thomas Lunsford. As his wife was living in Lancaster after his death, we suppose that Lancaster, the original shire, included then both sides of the Rappahannock River. However that may be, from 1655 to 1700, there is no record in Essex of any transactions of the Lunsfords. In 1704 is the first mention of the Port Tobago tract in Essex County, and then John Taliaferro is made trustee for John and Elizabeth Lomax. Gawin Corbin is evidently anxious to have his interest in the estate by right of his wife established. In 1802 about a hundred years afterwards, the upper part of the estate much

dismembered passes from Thomas Lomax to John Pratt; John Pratt sold it to William Waring, and William Waring to Thomas White, whose heirs now own the portion of the land above—Port Tobago Bay. Below Port Tobago Bay the land was purchased probably from Gawin Corbin's heirs by the land king, Robert Payne Waring, whose heirs, the Baylors, hold it now.

A little work, a little play  
To keep us going—and so, good day!

A little warmth, a little light  
Of love's bestowing—and so, good night!

A little fun, to match the sorrow  
Of each day's growing—and so, good morrow!

A little trust that when we die  
We reap our sowing! And so—good bye!—*George Du Maurier.*

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