

mess

Corbin Cary

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Matthews Family

Early History
of
Virginia and Maryland
and
SEVEN CENTURIES OF LINES

OCGGS REFERENCE ONLY

Wythe Leigh Kinsolving, B. A.; M. A. (Univ. of Va.)

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Studies in Pre-American and Early American
Colonial Times

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Dedicated to

ANNIE LAURIE KINSOLVING

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My Loving Wife Whose Body Lies in Hollywood, Richmond

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WITHDRAWN
From the Family
History Library

SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR

(By a Friend)

Wythe Leigh Kinsolving, the only son of Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving and his third wife was born toward the close of the nineteenth century and baptized in St. John's, Halifax, Virginia.

Roberta Cary, the first-born child of this marriage, died at the early age of eight. Cary was a gentle, lovely, fascinating child, like her mother in charm and amiability. She was the only daughter ever born to her father. Long after her death I found Longfellow's "Resignation" tenderly copied in his own hand, and upon his desk.

She was the second daughter of her mother to leave this world for Paradise. Jane Corbin died when seven, at beautiful Moss Neck in Caroline; Cary at eight, in the imposing brick rectory at St. John's, Halifax.

Wythe, the son, studied Latin at nine, Greek at ten, French and German when twelve or thirteen. He was ready for college at seventeen, after spending four years at the Episcopal High School. In two years he earned a monitorship on merit, and was ultimately the Head Monitor of the Episcopal High School. Four gold medals for excellence in public speaking, etc., three scholarship prizes, Editorship of the Chronicle; Presidency of the Literary Society; office of Valedictorian, were among his honors. He played on the football eleven; was manager of the baseball team; an excellent tennis player; won sweaters for racing and high jump, edited the Lightning Bug along with others, and also the annual. The University of Texas drew him for one session while he tutored his nephew a few years his junior. After a bicycle tour of his state of over a thousand miles, next fall he dared to enter the University of Virginia with only eighty cents a day in prospect. However he soon earned enough to take him through four years with only one hundred dollars aid from others. This type of performance has been characteristic. He won the Orator's Medal of the Jefferson Society, the trophy from the Washington, the second place in the inter-collegiate of his State. He was student body candidate for the Presidency of his year; composed the first two original musical compositions dedicated there; wrote for the University Magazine, for College Topics, and for the local press; while in the summer he corresponded for the New York Herald, the Louisville Courier-Journal, Richmond Times-Dispatch, with paid articles, and tutored, and by such remuneration earned enough to keep himself at college. He was a licensed instructor in English Literature and taught. He graduated with the only M. A. degree taken there by his family. He was six months too old to compete for the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship. He won a small scholarship to the Virginia Seminary, having declined three times his salary for the first three years in the ministry, before he entered the Seminary, and was awarded this scholarship. During his three years at the Theological Seminary of Virginia he made over ninety average, took the second Speakers' Prize, and received the B. D. Degree when ordered Priest.

In his first parish he doubled his communicants, built a rectory, aided in construction of four churches, having already carried into execution the design of building the Church of the Holy Spirit near the Seminary ere he left. In his second field, whence he made his fourth European trip he added fifty per cent to his communicants in two years. His third parish was Mount Calvary, St. Louis. There the new church

was built and a large class presented in one year. In his fourth parish he declined two calls; in his first he had declined ten. He had offered to go as a missionary to Brazil while a Seminarian. Serving as rector of two churches in Tennessee he also did a great deal of voluntary Missionary work. After three years he accepted a call to be assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City. Interrupted by illness in his family, he offered his services to the Government the day war was declared. Soon he was serving as Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. on the front in France. Sent back by illness of wife and mother, he spent six weeks in training to return as Chaplain. Invited to a year's tenure in the largest parish in Tennessee, he canvassed that parish, kept up a splendid attendance, helped raise the salary for the Bishop Coadjutor to be elected, and received special commendation from the Bishop publicly bestowed.

He returned to Virginia and put on three months of Institutes all over the State for the Y. M. C. A. The following summer he preached and ministered at a Summer Chapel at Manchester, Vermont. While in Richmond in his first parish he had thus labored all one summer at East Gloucester and Annisquam, Mass. Four summers he has spent in Canada, preaching and ministering, even while on vacation. Seven times he spent several months abroad, always at work, preaching on board ships, often five or six times on the two crossings. Most of his ministry had been gratuitous. He has served in Rome, Paris, St. Nazaire, London, Montreal, Toronto, as well as spoken in ten cities in Alabama for Missions, and in the Cathedral of Lexington for three months, in Louisville, Armagh, Ireland, St. Martins in the Fields, London and other pivotal places, such as colleges, universities and schools. He has held over forty services on the fourteen crossings of the Atlantic he has made. He was forced to decline invitations to such parishes as St. Marks, San Antonio, Trinity, Chicago, St. David's Church in Roland Park, Baltimore and other important points. He has spoken in most states East of the Ohio. St. Paul's Jackson, Michigan, invited him for some months, and so also St. John's, Lancaster, whereas Calvary Summit, St. Paul's, Richmond, St. Paul's, Baltimore, have often heard his sermons, as have most large Virginia churches. After his ministry for eight months in his temporary engagement in Jackson he spent a few months in Italy, since he had already visited Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, France, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Mr. Kinsolving speaks French, German, Italian and Spanish. He served four different years in teaching Latin, French and other subjects in several schools and as professor in a college. He served as interpreter in the World War in French, German and English. He reads and writes and publishes music. He has trained choirs, written and trained for pageants, written plays and helped act them.

After he returned from Italy, he was invited to become Vicar to the Rector at St. George's, New York. There he served three years. He was then in charge of a chain of Virginia Missions where some forty were confirmed. After teaching two years, he served in New York Diocese on Staten Island, Croton, Callicoon, the City Mission and other laborious mission duty. He has built nine church buildings, presented over seven hundred for confirmation, and served in many secular activities. Imbued with sympathy and democratic love of man he has labored ever for the underdog. The forgotten man was never forgotten by him. Service of humanity was the keynote of his very existence. Fighting hard against ultra-dominant political principles, that heaped

power in the hands of the few and deprived many of their rights and privileges, Mr. Kinsolving was not afraid to take part in great political crises. Before Roosevelt was nominated he had dedicated sonnets to him and sent him copies.

He was invited by Bryan to make the prayer before the Democratic Convention in 1928 in New York. Senators Cordell Hull, Robinson of Arkansas, Owen, Harrison of Mississippi, Judge Alton Parker, Adolph Ochs, Will Rogers and many others he knew on the platform at that time. As Chaplain of the Virginians in New York City he was known as advocate of Glass for President. But next he backed Smith. And the following election he fought hard the bigoted fanaticism that wrecked his candidacy. In the Convention of the diocese of New York he stated that Hoover had made more blunders than any man who had been President. Next session he decried the policy of the Church that heaped up Pension Funds only to let three hundred clergy go idle without parishes. No one could accuse him of being silent for the sake of policy or tactfully conniving wrong. A Bishop told him later he had probably not been invited to high place in the diocese on account of his aggressive spirit. His booklets have been "So I Send You", on Missions; "From the Anvil of War"; "Liberty Bonds", a drama in favor of the League of Nations; "Thoughts of Religion", condemnation of extreme modernism; which he wrote while serving a very modernistic church; "Tapestry", variety of verse, some from French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, etc.; "The Spell of Italy", verse written in Italy; "The River of Thought", earlier verses, named for the first of the series; and several published pieces of music. The Negro Musician Burleigh was a great friend of his at St. George's Church. He has often preached gratuitously and gladly by invitations in colored churches in New York. His mother owned over a hundred Black servants. As a child he taught the colored boy who was his hostler, to read and write. His recent ministry was paying 3,000 visits to the bedside of the sick.

(V. B. A.)

PREFACE

I have put some hard labor into this task. "Non sine labore," said Horace is the Mede of attainment given. I have set a good deal of history over against the story of the Carys. The index references of scores upon scores of volumes in this country and England have been read.

Investigations in Somerset, New England Magazine of Genealogy of History, etc.; the Virginia Historical series in the William and Mary Quarterly, The Records of Maryland Archives of History; the works of Latimer, in Bristol Library; many other histories of Bristol and of Somerset, England; the History of York found in the Municipal Library there; volumes of Peyton's History of Augusta, also several others; Mead's book in Virginia; Phillip Alexander Bruce's several works on Virginia; Mary Newton Stanard's; John Esten Cooke's, Henderson's, and Mason's Lives of Thomas J. Jackson; Henry Grosvenor Cary's books on the Carys; Fairfax Harrison's three volumes on the Cary name; Mrs. R. S. Turk's BEATTY ASFORDBY GENEALOGY; a number of works consulted in the Libraries in Winchester, England, on the Barlows and the other Bishops who married Barlows; names of which I failed to set down; many others likewise in Bristol, in York, and a hundred others in New York;—all have delivered their gold only after a patient sifting. The currents of certain different opinions had to wash out much dust that was not the truth in pure gold nuggets. Like a tapestry the pattern of truth grew until it revealed a picture of a tribe of notable Carys, united with another of renowned Mathews. It has been a pretty task to trace the converging lines. My mother was the inspiration, and her daughters, Roberta Cary, my sister who died at eight, and another sister, Jane Corbin, who died at seven. They live: I hold them up my tribute of love. Nor do I for one moment forget the beautiful wife who, had she borne me children would have had pride in every work bearing on their blood. My life was lived for my MOTHER and my WIFE. They are not here. My work goes on to perpetuate the memories that clustered about their lives and mine. Somehow I feel they look on and give their immortal blessing on the work.

"Thirty-five times God's love and pity
Have given me work to do on this earth.
Work in country, village and city
In twelve states—I must have some worth.
Often times with wife and mother
To be considered I was perplexed.
God alone—He and no other—
Saved me from doubt, nor left me vexed."

I call this booklet EARLY HISTORY OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

There is a background taken from over the seas.

The main thesis is the theme of people who came thence to new experiences in the early history of these states that were ultimately to be bound together.

The casual reader will find much that throws light on the first settlers in Maryland and Virginia and how they made their way against obstacles. Therefore the title, Early History of Virginia and Maryland, is the best title to introduce the general reader to the main subject.

WYTHE LEIGH KINSOLVING.

Halifax, Virginia, August 24, 1935.

THE CORBIN ANCESTRY OF JANE WELFORD CORBIN

(MY HALF SISTER)

Robert Corbin gave lands to the Abbey of Ealesworth in 1154.

Nicholas Corbin descended from Robert, was seized of Hall End County of Warwick, First Year of Edward I.

Four generations later Thomas Corbin was born May 24, 1637, buried in King's Winford, married Winnifried Grosvenor Sutton of Colfield, Warwick.

Henry Corbin, third son of theirs, born in 1629, arrived in Virginia in 1645, dying ultimately here, in 1675.

Henry settled in Straton Major King and Queen, and held lands in Lancaster between the Potomac and Rappahonnock Rivers. Owner of Justice, Middlesex, 1663; Peccatone, Westmoreland, 1664; built of handsome brick, declared to be imported, termed a "Proud Aristocratic Residence". It was reputed haunted. People dreaded its ghosts. Henry married several times. Perhaps the earlier wives returned. He married Alice Elton of England, from Lancastershire. Sons were Henry, among whose five daughters, Letitia Corbin, was the ancestress of Robert E. Lee. When my mother met General Lee he told her of Letitia Corbin, at the White Sulphur Springs in the Sixties.

Richard Lee, of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland, married Letitia Corbin.

Thomas Corbin, of Pocahontas, was another son of Henry Corbin. Gawin was a third son. Burgess in 1770; 02; 18; 36. Gawin was member of the Council of Virginia. His son, Richard, of Laneville, married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Wormely. Richard later married the second time, Jane Lane, of Laneville.

Three sons of Gawin were Richard, John and Gawin Corbin.

Richard of Laneville was President of the Council of Virginia, Collector of Quitrents (Confiscation of land for backtaxes by Government). This was in 1776. He was made Governor, but did not serve. Married Elizabeth Tayloe, daughter of John Tayloe, of Mount Airy. Sons: Gawin, John, Tayloe, and Richard Corbin. Gawin was of Buckingham, House of Middlesex.

John Tayloe Corbin, progenitor of Thomas Corbin and his son, Francis, etc., was known as John of "Porto Bargo." Children, Lettice, Gawin, Martha. Gawin married Hannah Lee and had children, Gawin of Peccatone, Hannah Lee of Stratford; Martha, daughter of these, died 1760.

John Tayloe, mentioned above as second son of Richard of Laneville, child of Jane Lane, married Mary Waller. Son, Richard of Laneville and "Moss Neck" (which would have been inherited by my sister, Jane Farley Vale, also.)

Captain Richard Corbin in 1812 married Rebecca Parke Farley, whose second child was James Parke Corbin, born in 1808, died 1868.

James P. Corbin married Jane Cotton Welford and later Eliza Lewis Hoomes. There were ten children in all.

Spottsford W. Corbin was born January 22, 1835, died long after the Civil War. Married Diana Fontaine Maury, daughter of the great Path Finder of the seas, Mathew Fontaine Maury, one of our greatest explorers and originators of scientific utilities. Deep sea sounder, plotter of the telegraphic plateau; student of the Tides and Winds; founder of the National Observatory; friend of Humboldt and covered by medals by European Crowned Heads, Maury is one of the greatest American Men of Science.

Richard Corbin, brother of S. Welford Corbin, married Roberta Cary. Jane Welford was the only child, born 1856, dying 1863.

Nor should I neglect to mention that Kate Corbin married Alexander Pendleton and later the famous John Mercer Brooke, inventor of the Brooke gun and companion of Maury in his deep sea-soundings, and also the one who put sheet iron on an old vessel in the Civil War and thus made an iron-clad, destroyed, altho it was by Ericson's larger, stronger boat. Both these men, Maury and Brooke were Southern patriots, deserving of fame. Mrs. Parker Willis, wife of the distinguished Professor of Columbia University and her brother, Colonel George Brooke, U. S. A. retired officer, living in Lexington, Virginia, are the first cousins of my little deceased sister, daughter of Richard Corbin and my mother.

Richard Corbin was heir of Moss Neck and some hundreds of acres. At one time the Corbins had owned 15,000 acres of Virginia land. Moss Neck was drawn by lot by Richard. It is a massive mansion, with formerly seven porticos of black and white marble. There is scarcely a more roomy mansion in the State of Virginia. It was built in 1840. My mother was the mistress of 110 personal servants. Jane died at seven. Mr. Corbin dismounting in one of the engagements was killed with a ball in his breast. Old Bill, the body-servant brought back his horse with the saddle empty. He lies buried in the garden at Moss Neck. Bereft of child, husband and the servants by whom the estate was cultivated, my mother was induced to sell the place. It has been owned many years by Count d'Ardemar and his son. Lately it was sold to Louis Jefferies.

Some years afterward my mother met my father, a widower, in Middleburg, Loudoun County, and they were married at Trinity Church by Rev. Dr. Addison, in Washington, going on to live in the new field where some years later I was born, four years later than Roberta Cary, who lived to be only eight years old. Two girls my mother had lost. One son remained to her, with four sons old enough to be my father, who were born of my father's earlier marriages with Lucie Rogers and Julia Krauth, both most exceptionally gifted women. Jane is noted in history as the child pet of General Stonewall Jackson. She was born some ten years or so later than my brother George Herbert, later Bishop of Texas. She was born before Lucien Lee, later Bishop of Southern Brazil.

With most natural thrill I turn back to the years preceding the War of the Revolution, and discover the tyranny threatened by George III in the Stamp Act, requiring a tax paid on every paper negotiated, was so resented by John Cary that in Talbot County he signed a protest against this act of despotic authority; while another ancestral relative, Colonel Thomas Beatty, performed the same service in stabilizing opposition to this iniquity in his region. My mother was a Cary, hers a Mathews. Just as the Mathews sons were foremost in the battle of Point Pleasant, and later officers in the Revolution, so also the Carys, John and two of his sons, were Revolutionary soldiers. I treat of their functions on another page. In 1765 the Stamp Act was enacted. Next year it was modified. In the history of Carlton Manor by William Jarboe it is asserted that Edward Beatty was the first comer of his name from a short sojourn in Holland after he had fled for liberty out of Ireland. An edict of Charles II had driven him forth. John Beatty, his son, laid out Livingston Manor, Ulster County, New York. William Asfordby had brought thither Mary Burton, his wife and Susan, his daughter in 1666, or thereabouts. Mary Beatty married my ancestor, John

Cary, and Mary was granddaughter of Susan. Susan was baptized in Mablethorpe, where I was last summer, kindly driven there in the car of Rev. Carr Gregg. Susan married John Beatty in 1691. Beattys moved to Maryland afterward. Susan lost her husband and came also to live in Maryland, where she bought about two thousand acres of land. Her son, William Beatty married Elizabeth Carmack. Their daughter, Mary Beatty married John Cary in 1757. This is all well sketched in the book of Mrs. R. S. Turk—"Beatty Ashfordby Genealogy," found in most libraries.

Now the grandson of Thomas Cary of Bristol, the Rev. William Cary, was once Rector at Bigby, Lincolnshire; even there some of the lines might have met. Susan Ashfordby's descent from Charlemagne has been given in one of the tables of descent. The heroism of the Beatty lads is recounted on another page. The association with John Ross Key and Francis Scott Key is likewise given.

How strange that Tobias Mathews was born in Bristol, that the Carys came from thence; that Carys and Ashfordbys had been associated in England ere their descendants ever met over here in the New World. Frances Barlow who married Archbishop Mathews had lived at Wells Cathedral. Even long before that, Bishop John Cary of Exeter was a pre-Reformation Prelate. Later Dr. Valentine Cary was also Bishop of Exeter. Another Cary was Bishop of Killala, Ireland. Two Williams, father and son, were Rectors in Bristol. So in Church and State Carys bore their part as leaders and men of force.

I was entertained in Addington Palace last summer, used as summer palace by the Archbishops of Canterbury for a century or so lately, but once the property of the Leigh family. One of the family married Lord Leicester in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Elizabeth Leigh was my great grandmother.

Anne Barksdale Kinsolving was descended from Giles Rogers of Albemarle who was a descendant of Mary Byrd who married John Rogers, son of the original settler on the Mataponi, Giles Rogers who came in his own ship. Anne married my grandfather, George W. Kinsolving of Charlottesville.

Jane Corbin was a descendant of William Byrd. My mother married two Virginians who had Byrd blood.

Letitia Corbin was the ancestress of General Robert E. Lee. When my mother met him at the ball commemorated by an anniversary celebration recently, which was originally held many years ago, General Lee claimed little Jane as daughter of his kinsman.

Last summer I was at old Sulgrave Manor, formerly a monastic house, later bought by Washingtons, ancestors of our first President. Lady Astor's sister, Mrs. Phyllis Brand, a Virginia girl I used to know in my teens, sent me to the Manor from her own elegant Eydon Hall. I recalled the incident when George Washington wrote to Henry Corbin to ask his aid in securing a commission.

I write this book as a tribute to those whom I have loved long since: My Mother, Roberta, my sister Roberta Cary, my wife, Annie Laurie; and my earlier sister I never saw, Jane Welford Corbin.

The book is their memorial. Had my wife borne me children she had been justly proud of their ancestral lines. Her own exquisite ladyhood would respond to all that is good and noble in all that I find in the history of our forbears.

I present a word here to incite the curiosity and interest of the reader. My mother was Roberta Cary, her father was Robert Cary, his father William and his John. John Dhu Cary, the son of John of

Frederick, Maryland, was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

My cousin, Mrs. R. S. Turk, double first cousin of my mother, was a member of the D. A. R., the Colonial Dames, the Ladies of Royal Descent, and author of the Beatty Asfordby line traced back to the grandfather of Charlemagne, Pepin of Heristhal.

My mother married Richard Corbin whose line extended back to 1100. She was, with her child, Jane Corbin, known in history as the hostess at Moss Neck of General Jackson of the Confederacy. I possess the band from Stonewall Jackson's hat which he gave to my half-sister, little Jane Corbin. This is found mentioned in Henderson's Life of Stonewall Jackson, and many others.

An ancestor of Jane's was solicited by George Washington to help him get a commission when George was young and ambitious.

My mother's Mathews forbears were people of unusual distinction. Her mother was Frances Mathews descended from the Archbishop of York, of the date of 1606 to 1628. His son was Samuel Mathews, Colonial Governor of Virginia under Cromwell. A descendant was George, Governor of Georgia just after the Revolutionary War. He had been Colonel of the Ninth Virginia.

We have known about the Carys back to John Cary of 1757 for a long time. It fell my lot to trace his blood back to Adam Cary of 1198.

It is very intriguing to me that George Wythe's family intermarried with Carys of the Miles Cary line. Also that Benjamin Watkins Leigh was descendant of a Watkins and Cary marriage. Elizabeth Leigh married James Kinsolving before Yorktown, and thus were ancient lines commingled.

My name and my blood contain all these streams.

THE STORY OF THE LOVING GIFT OF STONEWALL JACKSON TO JANE CORBIN

Roberta Elizabeth Cary born in Fort Ball on the outposts of the Ohio pioneer settlers was schooled in Mississippi with an aunt who had married a distinguished Presbyterian minister; later in Richmond; then the Finishing School, frequented by the daughters of diplomats and Congressmen, in Georgetown; Miss English's School. There Mrs. E. M. Henry of Norfolk, Mrs. William Blunt of Gaithersburg, Mrs. Donna Otey Compton, daughter of the Bishop of Tennessee, Rt. Rev. James Otey, cousin of Congressman Peter J. Otey; and many other afterward well known women were her mates. She retained a life-long friendship for the ones I have noted. At eighteen she met Richard Corbin of Moss Neck, Caroline County, Virginia, and they were soon married, taking the whole wedding party to the White Sulphur and then a smaller selected group to New York on their wedding tour. Returning to the palatial home, Moss Neck, one of the numerous Corbin homesteads, drawn by Richard as his share in the Corbin properties, Mrs. Corbin later bore Jane Corbin, a lovely child known to history as being the little girl mentioned first in "Surry of Eagle's Nest" by John Esten Cooke, who was a guest at "Moss Neck" at the same time with General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, the great leader.

Dabney, Mason, Susan Pendleton Lee, Henderson and other authors copied the story of Jane's being the little child-friend of the great Stonewall, when he spent part of the winter at Moss Neck in the brick office in the yard with his staff quartered in tents around the house, and the army encamped in the vast woodlands nearby.

Mother used to tell me of the night they arrived. Richard Corbin

was a member of the cavalrymen of the 'Caroline Light Dragoons.' When he heard General Jackson say he wanted good winter quarters not far from Fredericksburg he flung wide the gates of his own home, and bade the General welcome with the whole staff. I shall here quote my mother's account written and published when I was a University student at Charlottesville, where she was a charter member of the U. D. C. Chapter, and where the present writer gave account of these incidents before General Fitzhugh Lee on a Confederate Memorial Day the year he won the Orator's medal.

She describes watching the Battle of Fredericksburg fought through field glasses. Says she, "The roar of artillery I can liken to nothing but one continuous peal of thunder, altho we were ten miles from the field of battle. * * * The huge Whitworth gun made the greatest noise as it plowed up and down the river road. * * * The Misses Lizzie and Fanny Bernard and their brother were occupying one wing of Moss Neck. * * * (The house had twenty-two rooms, and the two offices in the yard several more rooms in either one). "We were aroused by a loud knocking at the front door. Dear little Miss Lizzie Bernard * * * timorously enquired 'Who is there?' 'General Jackson and staff, Madam,' a voice replied. We soon learned that the whole army was going into camp round about us. Poor fellows! Many of them slept that night upon the ground, and it was raining. Next morning I had several long tables set, and * * * we were able to serve a pretty fair war-time repast of sausage, pork steaks, waffles, muffins, etc., before our distinguished guests * * *"

When Mother asked Jackson to remain as a house-guest his exact reply was that Moss Neck was "too luxurious for a soldier who should sleep in a tent." She continues, "I think General Jackson remained at Moss Neck until he went to Hamilton's Crossing. The great forests surrounding Moss Neck were literally mown down. The smoke curled upward from many camp fires. * * * Sometimes would steal out through the dim twilight a dirge from a band at the burial of some poor soldier. * * * There were bright sides to the story, however, and many pleasant episodes. * * * The clanking of spurs often mingled with music and dancing. * * * 'Lorena, Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still, Ever of Thee' and other ballads filled many an evening and soothed many a lonely heart. * * * General Hooker's army was encamped at 'Farley Vale,' the home of S. Wellford Corbin (the brother of Richard of Moss Neck). The celebrated Count Zeppelin was with Grant during the Civil War. Most likely he was just across the Rappahannock. * * * It may have been balloons sent up by Count Zeppelin which we saw. * * *"

"We saw frequently and knew Generals Lee, Stuart, A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill and others. I became well acquainted with General Jackson. I saw him almost every day. He and the 'Old Sorrell' and 'Uncle Jim' were most familiar objects. He was very fond of children, especially of Jane Wellford Corbin, our only daughter * * * and would send for her to come to the office and see him in the mornings; * * * cutting long strings of dolls all joined together in ranks which she called the Stone-wall Brigade. * * * Jane particularly admired the new military hat sent to the General by Mrs. Jackson. * * * One day, ripping the band from the hat, he pinned it around the child's hair like a coronet, saying 'Janie, it suits a little girl like you better than it does an old soldier like me. * * *'"

"Regally she wore her crown; the gold of the band blended with the gold in her hair. * * * Not many weeks afterward this lovely child was seized with malignant scarlet fever. * * * She died the very morning after General Jackson left Moss Neck. * * * Only a month or two later Jackson, too, was taken from us. * * * Chancellorsville and the Wilderness followed. * * *"

I have greatly reduced the pathetic beauty of the relation. I want to add that Richard Corbin was shot in the breast at "Spottsylvania Court House." Mother was at Mrs. Mary Norvell Miller's in Lynchburg when she decided to sell this beautiful home. Within the next decade she met and married my father, Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving, who was called to St. John's, Halifax, Virginia. She kept the gold threaded hat-band. I had it in the safe deposit box of a bank here in Richmond. "Moss Neck" is still standing, about 12 miles below Fredericksburg. When Rev. James Power Smith unveiled the Jackson Monument in Richmond I was by his side, but said he, "How I wish your dear mother was here. She is with us in spirit." He was on the staff at Moss Neck. Dr. Hunter McGuire, father of Dr. Stuart McGuire, was with little Jane in her illness. Scarlet fever was then fatal.

I have abbreviated the story to the least possible space. I could write a volume on the connected incidents which my mother used to relate to me. Mrs. Kennion, wife of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, said in her palace, the old Castle, in England, she had read the story in "Henderson's Life of Stonewall," "but," added she, "I never expected to meet the mother of this dear child little Jane Corbin!"

ORIGINAL LINES OF CASTLE CARY SOMERSET AND DOWN TO THE PRESENT

I. Adam Cary married Amy Trevitt, 1198. Daughter of Sir William Trevitt.

II. John de Cari married Elizabeth Stapledon (Authority, Pole).

III. William de Cari married Philippa, daughter of Warren Archdeacon, Kent.

IV. Thomas Cary, the King's Escheator, son of Thomasine Cary and William Cary, so William must have made this second marriage to Thomasine Cary.

V. Sir John Cary married Alice, daughter of Lord Stafford and Joan Brien, the daughter of Sir Guy de Brien. John Cary, of Selwood Forest.

VI. John the Chief Baron married Margaret Holway. Chief Baron Cary died in Waterford in 1395.

VII. Robert Cary, son of Chief, Brother John Bishop of Exeter, Thomas Cary, and William of Bristol (although William was Bailiff of Bristol in 1353 and altho Lawrence was Seneschal of Bristol in 1313).

VIII. Sir Phillip Cary married Christina Orchard d. of Sir William Orchard.

IX. Thomas Cary married Ellinor and Robert married Jane Carewe.

This shows the record of the ancestry of the Peers descended from Sir Phillip, Sir William his son, Liegeman of the Red Rose, and Sir Thomas of Chilton Folliot, a younger son of Sr William. These lines are traced elsewhere from this point. But we note the Bristol lines as derivative from the ones above, and from the Chief Baron John Cary, dying Waterford, 1395.

Lawrence Cary was Seneschal of Bristol in 1313.

In 1350 William Cary is Bailiff of Bristol.

In 1312 John de Cari and Christian his wife are on deed of Avicia Brien, daughter of Adam Cheyne and Emma his wife.

In 1340 Thomas Cary is King's Escheator, and Lionel's friend, and Knight doing service in Blundelshishay and at Farnham for Elisabeth de Burgh.

In 1422 inscription of John Cary in St. Augustine's Church.

In 1374 William de Cari had one third in the manor of Herteghe.

Thomas de Cari found in deeds in 1344, 1345, 1348, 1349, 1343, 1353.

Another John de Cari is found in 1371 in Inquisition of Elias de Lynde.

Richard de Carevil is found in record of Abbot of Mornington, 1377.

John Cary of Selwood is of same date, father of Chief Baron.

William Cary is discovered wearing the garb of monastic order, 1376.

John de Cari on the Inquisition of Blandford Estate in 1383.

(William Cary, George Cary of Strechleigh and Robert Cary are found in will of 1583: William Cary, son of my deceased daughter Alice Cary, wrote George Cary of Strechleigh. Mentions Robert Cary, Overseer).

(Now these dates indicate a continuous history of Somerset Carys from the time of the Chief Baron until the time of the Mayor of Bristol, so well known, as of the date, 1532 Sheriff, and 1546, Mayor.)

These names indicate the difficulty of linking up the line of Bristol with the line of Devon and the Peerage. Yet the tradition is that the Peers were derived from the same stock as the Bristol Cary line. I found in "Castle Cary" three hundred years of the Cary history included in the books of the church there, Trinity Church. Traditions of Somerset are found in notation of American Carys, e. g., George Cary of Buffalo. Likewise they were traditions of the Maryland line, and also they were alluded to in the early history of the New England Carys. Mr. Harrison's theory of a Devon origin is a new theory. It does not belong to the ancient traditions of Somerset Carys.

The two centuries between the Chief Baron John Cary and the Mayor of Bristol who died in 1572 are unusually blank in their yield of links by which we may connect in a definite chain the two lines. We have the tradition of connection, but Mr. Harrison's book is wanting, and all other books I know are equally deficient in supplying the links.

Chief Baron John Cary had a son William who is called the "Burgess of Bristol." But the William Cary, Burgess of Bristol, ought to date about 1350, and that would make him rather the father of the Chief Baron, being contemporary with John Cary of Selwood Forest. I am inclined to believe this was the case, that this Bristol Cary was either brother of Chief Baron John's father, or else he might even be the father himself. Mr. Harrison goes out of his way to import a Robert Cary as father of the Chief Baron John.

Sir John that married Alice, daughter of Lord Stafford and Joan Bryan, may have been the very John who was Burgess of Bristol, and father of the Chief. John Cary of the Augustine order, buried in the Church, dated 1423, might be a son of the chief Baron. John de Cary of Castle Cary is reported by Ricart. A Hugh Cary shows up in this period to whom we may at least give some attention. We must not forget more than two centuries before "Hugh de Carevil" had rights in Totnes in 1166. The name is a family name far back.

Let me review a few facts. In 1272 "William de Carevil" has rights in the Manor of Herteghe. I have considered him the same William who married a Bosun at this early date—discarded as incorrect by Mr. Harrison. Then, in the year 1312, just forty years later, allowing that he be a son: these very few years later John de Cari has rights in the wood of Hokeberd from Avicia de Brien, daughter of Adam Cheyne and Emma his wife. The name of this John de Cari's wife is Christian.

Immediately we are to meet another Cary: John de Cari, in Inquisitions, and as witness of deeds running along from 1330 and on, until we meet Thomas, the King's Escheator, and found on deeds with high dignitaries, as the Prince, Lionel; and doing service as Knight for Lady Elizabeth de Burgh. This particular record is of 1353. I stress these Carys since they are not noted by Mr. Harrison. He cites one Thomas Cary as Servant or King's Valet, but gives him very poor consideration.

He is a most important Cary, as I have shown elsewhere.

But he is contemporary with "John of Selwood," the father of the Chief Baron. Old records state that John, father of the Chief Baron, died in 1371. But this Thomas is mentioned as dying in 1353. He may be the father of the John Cary, who is father of the Chief Baron. But his father was William, who married a Bosun. Mr. Harrison rejected this marriage as he found only one Richard Bosun who is father-in-law of a later Thomas Cary. But the old story was the marriage of William to Thomasine Bosun. And the Elm deed makes him the father of Thomas Cary who is King's Escheator until 1353.

If the present contention is correct, then John of Selwood, father of the Chief Baron, was also Burgess of Bristol in 1353, later dying in 1371. He is son or brother to the King's Escheator Thomas. They are both children of William and Thomasine. Or else one was the brother to that William. This would bring the line down to the Chief Baron, who died in 1395. Now in 1423, as we said, the inscription of John Cary in the Augustine Church occurs. He seems to be one generation later than the Chief Baron. Now occurs an unfilled interval from 1423 when this John was buried—and mark that he may have been a married Cary, simply buried in this Augustinian Church.

Just here I made the discovery that Hugh Cary was left a goblet and its cover and also some money, by Robert Hyde. The date of Hyde's will was 1423. If this Hugh was a young man then and had children, one could well be the father of William Cary born in 1492, and living to a good old age after being Sheriff in 1532, and Mayor in 1546, dying in 1572. This leaves the name of this one link missing, but it bridges the gap save for the one unknown name between the William Cary of the era of the Chief Baron and the well known Mayor of 1546. I do not claim infallibility, nor even clarity. But this is better than no conjecture at all.

"John de Cary of Castle Cary" is recorded by Ricart as "Balliff of Bristol" in 1353. In 1395 Chief John dies, and his brother William is said also to be "Burgess of Bristol." This would run into the next century. Then comes the name of John Cary on the floor of the Church, and Hugh Cary, a younger man who may have lived almost through the century until nearly 1500. His son could readily be the father to William Cary, Mayor of 1546. The "Cary Cloth" was written about by Chaucer and Piers Ploughman along in the middle of this century. "His Cote was of a Clout that Cary called." Bristol Carys were merchants even then and made fortunes later as dealers in wool. Burgers rose into guilds and gained more rights and powers. It was the era of Chaucer, who served as valet, ere he went to Italy, a servant in the house of Lionel, with whom also served Thomas Cary.

The great schism of the Church had taken place. Pope Urban at Rome was rivalled by Pope Roger at Avignon. Church and State and Barons and common people were all striving together in contrariety of opinion. Wycliffe was tried in 1377 at Oxford for his new and liberal opinions. "Corvinus" had already been an eminent professor there; Robert Cary who used this as a pseudonym, possibly playing on the word "swan." "Cor" is Latin for "crow." His insignia was a swan. Possibly he used a "double entente" in his Latin appellation. Lionel with whom Thomas Cary served as doing "knight service for Elizabeth de Burgh," his wife, was the uncle of Henry the IVth. Watt Tyler led an insurrection about this period. Richard came to rule that year, and John Ball was overwhelmed. But things were in an unstable condition. For two centuries, ever since the signing of Magna Charta, the Burgers had been gaining in their privileges. They gained even more now from Richard the King, who favored them to get money for his wars. Scotland and Wales had been invaded under Edward. Wales was more or

less subdued, but Scotland gave years more of care to England. Ireland was only conquered in regard to a fringe on her border. Richard spent much time out of England, and expanding trade gave more and more opportunity for Barons to grow rich, and some of the city burghers likewise. The people were in want. This was the cause of the rising of John Ball and the manifestations of social unrest. If we cannot be sure of the Carys who lifted the Bristol line into influence and prosperity, we may at least picture the conditions under which the family developed into more and more influential citizenship.

Lawrence had been known there as wine-merchant and Seneschal in 1313. William was Bailiff there in 1353. Then, in one more century, we find William the Mayor, patriarchal progenitor of many Carys. He at least stands out in clear distinct character. His son Richard married twice: Anne and later Johanna Holton, daughter of a prominent citizen. Children: William, Christopher, Anne, Elisabeth and Mary Cary.

RECORD, CHIEFLY FROM FAIRFAX HARRISON AND ALSO NEW ENGLAND AND BRITISH MUSEUM RECORDS COMPARED

William Cary 1492, died 1572, Mayor in 1546 of Bristol, buried in St. Nicholas Church, Bristol. Children: Richard, Agnes, Susan, William. Second marriage: Richard the Younger, Draper, buried August 11, 1569.

IInd Generation: Richard Cary, 1515 born; 1570 died. Buried 1570 in St. Nicholas Church, Bristol. Married first Anne; children by Anne were Richard, Lettice, Mary, Elizabeth, Frances, William, Elizabeth, Agnes, and Martha. Also, son, Christopher, 1586-1626 (of St. Stephen's Parish, Bristol). Christopher married Lettice Young, and had two sons and five daughters.

III. William Cary 1550-1663, the Elder, Draper. Was Mayor of Bristol in 1611. Married Alice Goodall. Children of Alice: William Cary, 1577-1688, Buried St. Thomas Church, 1638. II Richard, son, 1579-1644, Draper; married Mary Shershaw, daughter of Nicholas Shershaw, Abergavenny, Monmouth. Had eight sons and nine daughters. Shershaw Cary, his son, left issue: John, Richard and Thomas, Canon of Bristol Cathedral, whose son William, and grandson William, each one was Rector of St. Phillips and Saint Jacob's Church, Bristol.

IIIrd son of William 1550-1633, was John Cary, 1583, died 1661, Draper. This John was father of a number of children by Elizabeth Hereford. Children: John, Thomas, Phillip, Prudence and Elizabeth Cary. By Alice Hobson he had Henry, Matthew, Richard, Miles, Alice, Honor, and Mary Cary. This Miles came to Virginia and became useful and prominent in early Virginia's history, contemporary with Samuel Matthews of whom we write later in this book. Walter Cary, the 4th son of William Cary, married Grace Browne of St. Swithin's, Gloucester. (Will Sept. 28th, 1633.)

V. Robert, fifth son of William Cary (who married Alice Goodale) married Anne, daughter of William Thomas, of Abergavenny, Monmouth. Others, Anne, Susan and Margery, who married Hugh Yeo of Bristol. Hugh's daughter married Shershaw Cary, son of Richard, as second wife. So these Cary descendants were doubly kin.

IX. Thomas, the ninth child, married Joan Milner. (It is stated that Thomas is buried in St. Thomas, Feb. 12th, 1648. This states Mr. Harrison in Devon Carys.)

X. James, 1600-1681, Charlestown, Mass., married Ellinor Hawkins. Hence the N. E. lines of Carys elsewhere mentioned.

Second marriage of William, children: Anne Cary, and Henry Cary, of Marlboro. This second wife was Mary Llewellyn, daughter of Gregory Llewellyn.

John Cary and Elizabeth Hereford's children:

John of Hackney 1610, died 1656.

II. Thomas Cary who married Susanna Limberry, daughter of Phillip Limberry, Dartmouth Devon. Thomas was baptized in 1613.

III. Phillip (was possibly the Phillip of Charles County, Maryland in 1676, who left will and property designated for Susan Dunn and a minor, an infant Mary Dunn who is under Guardian, William, Cary, until of age).

IV. Prudence. V. Elizabeth. These two sets were children of John Cary, the one just given and the one to follow; by—

Second marriage to Alice Hobson, daughter of Henry Hobson of Bristol. Children Henry, Matthew, Richard, Miles, Alice, Honor and Mary.

This Miles Cary was the Virginia paterfamilias.

Children of Thomas Cary and Susan Limberry:

John Cary, London Merchant, married Jane Floud, daughter of John Floud of Virginia. Secondly married Mary, daughter of Robert Cox of London. Lieutenant of London, and Member of East India Company. Married twice, as just stated. One son, Thomas Cary, married Esther Hudson, daughter of William Hudson. The children of the second wife, Mary Cox, were as follows: Callow, John, Richard, William, Robert, Peter, Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Jane and Susan. Dates of birth between 1677 and 1698. All given in records of British Museum reported by writer in New England Magazine of History and Genealogy. Thomas Cary, who married Susan Limberry, had a brother Timothy, and a sister, Mary, not reported as having married. His son was John the Lieutenant, who married twice; Jane Floud and Mary Cox. The first son by first marriage was Thomas Cary, who married Esther Hudson. No other children were given of Jane Floud of Virginia. Robert Cary was father of John Cary of Frederick, Md.

Now to return to Christopher Cary, son of Richard and Johanna, Richard being the son of William Cary the Mayor, born in 1492; dying 1572. Christopher married Lettice Young, sister of Thomas Young. Children of Christopher: Christopher, William, Frances-Olliver, Susan-Bannister, Bridget-Shute (Stephens); Sibyl Purnell (Miller).

Christopher Junior died in 1664. William his brother married Susan Sberer and had children as follows: William, London silk man; Richard, merchant, with property in the Barbadoes, dying 1685; Samuel Cary, known as Captain Cary, who voyaged often to New England; Damaris and Susan Beryff. Now Richard, William, Lettice, Agnes, Frances, Mary, and Elizabeth were born, as already said, of Johanna and Richard, son of the ancient William, b. 1492.

CARY ANCESTRY OF ROBERTA CARY CORBIN KINSOLVING

(MY MOTHER)

Adam Cary of Castle Cary: Married Amy Trevitt before 1170. Son: John De Cari married Elisabeth Stapleton, 1230.

William Cary born about 1220 married Phillippa Archdeacon, Sir Warren Archdeacon. John Cary their son married Margaret Bosun, d. of Sir Richard Bosun. William Cary their son married Thomasine Cary: sons Thomas and John. John married Alice, daughter of Lord Stafford and Jane, d. of Sir Guy de Brien. This was "John of Selwood," father of the Chief Baron John Cary. John Cary, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was exiled to Waterford 1386.

William Cary who had four brothers was Burgess of Bristol 1353. 1422 John Cary buried in Augustinian Church, Bristol, son of William. John Cary founds hospital Bristol 1450. William Cary born 1492,

Sheriff in 1532, and Mayor in 1546; dies 1572. Richard, Bristol Draper, Mayor, born 1515, died 1570. William, Mayor of Bristol, born 1550, died 1623. Married Mary Llewellyn (John, one son, was father of Miles of Virginia. James, another son, was progenitor of New England lines. Thomas, a third son, possibly married Jane Milner, settled in Maryland.) Third son of William above was John Cary, father of Miles Cary, v. a. Son of this John Cary was Thomas Cary who married Susan Limberry, the daughter of Phillip Limberry.

Thomas Cary had a son John Cary, Merchant, Lieut. Commissioner of the City of London who married Jane Floud of Virginia, and Mary Cox the daughter of Robert Cox of London. Son of Jane Thomas of Roehampton.

Captain Robert Cary born in 1683, died 1730 was son of Mary Cox. His son, John Cary of Frederick, Maryland, was married to Mary Beatty Eltinge in 1757. His will probated 1777. His son was Dr. John Dhu Cary. William Cary son of John Cary the above married Barbara Fritchie. Dr. Robert Caspar Jefferson Cary graduated at Philadelphia Jefferson Medical College, born 1800, died 1836, married Frances Crow Mathews. Daughter and only child of these parents was Roberta Elizabeth Cary. She married Rev. O. A. Kinsolving but first married Richard Corbin of Moss Neck.

SKETCH OF DR. ROBERT C. J. CARY, MY MOTHER'S FATHER

Doctor Robert C. J. Cary was born in 1800 in Georgetown, graduated after spending some time in Georgia with his cousin, Congressman George Cary, at the Philadelphia Jefferson College of Medicine. He married Frances Crow Mathews, and went to live in Fort Ball in Seneca County, Ohio, with his aunt, Mrs. Henry Brish, nee Eleanor Cary. Judge Brish mentioned by Charles Dickens was an agent for negotiating with Indians for the Government. His house was still pointed out some years ago when I took my mother to her birthplace. For there she was born only three or four years before my father was a Kenyon College student in Ohio. Dickens characterized Henry Brish as white haired and venerable and beloved by the Indians. Eleanor Cary was sister of John Dhu Cary who edited the Key in Frederick in 1800. Robert Cary was born that year, 1800, nephew of these two. Another sister married Frederick Green and also went to live in Ohio. It was not strange that Robert took Frances there and built the first brick house as a medical office, demolished only of late. I have a postcard picture of it ere it was razed.

Dr. Dresback, whose daughters I knew, was Dr. Cary's partner in medicine. The young physician died in 1836, and his wife brought her only babe Roberta Elisabeth Cary to live with her own father, John Mathews, the Clerk of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, grandson of John Mathews of Augusta, who was great-grandson of the Colonial Governor, son of the Archbishop of York.

Mother used to tell with a twinkle in her eye of how her Aunt Susan Mathews shut her up in the attic, where a great owl came down the chimney, which she as a little tot believed to be His Satanic Highness, and straightway she uttered the yells of the condemned. Her grandfather bestowed a lecture on her Aunt Susan for putting her in the attic. But the old gentleman would playfully threaten to jump down her throat with his boots on unless she was a very good girl. This was more effective than the owl treatment.

Frances Crow Mathews died soon after she came from Ohio. Mother was taken to Florida with Rev. Dr. John Alleine Brown, who afterward established a boys' school near Natchez, where she studied under this learned Presbyterian pastor who had married her Aunt Susan Mathews. John and Alleine Brown were sons of Reverend Jos. Brown and "Aunt Susan"; Confederate soldiers, whose children I have met.

My brother George Herbert Kinsolving knew them also in Texas.

My mother learned the dialect of the far Southern Darkey, the typical African who as plantation negro was untouched by the influences of the "Great House" as the "Manor house" of the gentry was called, at Dr. Brown's home near Natchez. Years afterward she would read African Jack's lingo in Uncle Remus as well as the darkey dialect in "Diddy Dumps and Tot," with a peculiarly efficient rendition. She read aloud stories from Dickens, poetry of Tennyson, whole books like George Eliot's, Thackeray's and Scott's novels to me when I was just getting able to comprehend such literature. She wrote to Armistead Gordon of Staunton and congratulated him on "Ommirandy," a story of a Virginia darkey. She wrote Mary Johnston, authoress of "Audrey" and other Colonial books, of how grateful she was for her vivid portrayal of the life of some of her ancestry in Virginia.

When I took her to England and she was entertained by Bishops and the Archbishop of Canterbury, she was delighted to meet these men and women of culture, who were so entirely congenial to her own people and her own education and environment. Rebecca Harding Davis and her sons and daughter I knew at the Warm Springs. There I knew Mary Johnston, and many other people of charm and note.

From Mississippi Mother came as a girl to Mrs. Minor's School in Richmond, a school which preceded the famous Powell School. Later she went to Miss English's School in Washington, where she found pleasing companionship among daughters of diplomatic representatives, Senators and the like. Donna Otey, afterward Mrs. Compton of Georgetown, was one of her schoolmates and daughter of her mother's cousin, Rt. Rev. James Hervey Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, and founder of Sewanee. Later when I had a parish a few miles from the University of the South, where I used the library for the purpose of learning three new languages, I used to read of Otey and write Cousin Donna about the green memory of him still there prevalent. Very Rev. William Claiborne was also a kinsman of the Oteys, himself Archdeacon of Sewanee, and descendant, I have no doubt, of the William Claiborne of Kent of 1623.

Among my Mother's friends in Miss English's School were India Kilby who married Captain E. M. Henry, Postmaster for years in Norfolk; Mrs. William Blunt, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, whose son-in-law, Dr. Arthur Leighton Sherman, and Sarah Sherman, his wife, were among the best friends in the world of my wife and myself. Mrs. Millholland of Washington and Roberta Cary Blunt, and William Blunt of Port Huron, and Lewis Blunt, were of her remarkably industrious and prosperous brood.

Mary Norvell Miller of Lynchburg whose sons are noted bankers, one president of the First National Bank of Richmond, another of a bank in Lynchburg; daughters of Admiral Paulding, or at least descendants, were among these girls at Miss English's Finishing School for Young Ladies. How many Mother held to her with hoops of steel, for life! Julian Hawthorne, the writer, married another one, Minnie Amelung.

Before she was 19 Mother visited the Lewis and the old Washington House in Fredericksburg, and there met the "Catch of the Countryside," as she was told, Richard Corbin, scion of one of the most noted families in the state. I have alluded to the Corbin prestige in other pages, the life at Moss Neck, the happy days before the dreadful war; the entertainment of Stonewall Jackson in her home. My Mother with her modest charm would recount how old Uncle Peter would stagger out with the silver salver laden with delicacies; how he would say of the oysters out of the Rappahannock, "Thar gills is a-wuckin," meaning they were absolutely fresh. No tenants nor servants in the Old World

ever had better food, shelter, clothing and care.

Said Mammy Fanny when she, Jane's nurse, saw music being carried out, large folio editions of heavy sheet music Mother had gotten bound—for she was marvelously gifted, as much so as vocalist, as was my dear wife as pianist—cried Mammy Fanny as the Yankee "sargent" bore away the spoils of war: "You kin brek her pianner, tek all her music—but she got music in de ends uv her fingahs—she gwine ter play jes ez long ez she live!" And did she? I can hear Annie Laurie in her clear voice now as she sang it and other ballads, one week before she died, in Warranton, Virginia. She went to Maryland and died in Baltimore a few days later. Her voice was as sweet as ever.

In the summer of 1933 at the close of May I sailed on the President Roosevelt, the ship that carried the delegates to the World Conference on Economics, who were headed by the delightful diplomat and statesman, Secretary Cordell Hull.

My object was threefold; to be present at this Conference in London; to attend the Catholic Centenary of the Oxford Movement, commemorating the work of Keble and Pusey and the others in 1833; and thirdly to investigate the roots of my Mother's English ancestry. It was my seventh trip abroad. On earlier journeys I had once taken my wife to Austria and Switzerland, after we were entertained by the Bishop of London, had attended a garden party of their Majesties, and had seen some of the interesting features of the social life of England. Once I had taken my Mother, but on this occasion our time had been chiefly devoted to driving over the Swiss mountains and seeing a bit of the South of England. In several other foreign experiences I had visited Spain and seen the glories of the ancient Moorish civilization there; had studied the art and architecture of beautiful Italy, and written "The Spell of Italy" in verse; had pondered over the glories of Scotland, the wondrous charm of the English cathedrals, the sequestered antiquities of the Isle of Man and Wales; the artistic and architectural beauties of Belgium and Holland, and the ancient dignity of the pristine German Empire. Europe had charms for me; yet on this trip I was resolved to preach and study in Great Britain, devoting considerable time to historical investigation and ancestral studies.

Shortly after arriving in London, after seeing the King enter the Economic Conference Hall, and visiting the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of London, I began to put my time on this third main object of my summer trip. I went first to Castle Cary in Somerset. Having viewed there the scenes which had been the home of the Carys, possibly even before the Norman Conquest, I visited Bristol.

The agreeable visit to Castle Cary, a village of Somerset, left charming memories. The Rector, Rev. R. E. Lupton, his wife and children, were most hospitable, and he allowed me to see the Vestry books going back to 1650 and just afterward, so I might try to locate those Carys from whom we sprang. His dear little girl, a child of some ten years, has since written me charming, delightful letters. He gave me a handbook of Castle Cary, written by one of his predecessors, and in it I found much to interest me about the ancient castle which gave the name to the present village. It was demolished in 1154, and only outlines of demarcation indicate the original site. During the wars of King Stephen and Matilda, when England was uncertain as to who was to rule, the King demolished the castle held by a Lovell, because he was against the king and probably for Matilda.

This was the era when old castles of wood were demolished, and Norman buildings of stone were often erected as much more durable strongholds. The river Cary is noted in the Domesday book of William the Conqueror as giving names to places near it nine hundred years and

more ago. "The River Cary runs under a stone bridge of two arches called Poppell Bridge, and gives name to two ancient places".

Rev. Frances Lyte lived at Lyte's Cary, one of these places. He was the author not only of "Abide With Me", but a number of other lovely and inspiring hymns in the American Hymnal. "The bounds of the Warren of Somerton begin at Cary Bridge and go as far as the water of the BATHPOL, as far as the FOSSE of MONKESHAM from the River Cary; as that river descends through the midst of the Moor; and from that water of Cary to Cary Bridge where the Warren began" . . . Thus the Warren of Somerton is described in ancient records. It intrigues me that "Somerton" was one of the names attached by early Carys to a place in Maryland, where they settled. Likewise "Arundel", "Waterford", "Castle Cary", "Cary's Adventure", and other indelible and irrefutable indices of their interests. Egbert, King of the Saxons, and first King of all the English, who seems to be our ancestor through the Asfordbys, once held a sort of court at Somerton, England. Susan Asfordby born in Lincolnshire, who came with her parents, William and Mary Burton Asfordby, to settle in Ulster County, New York, in 1670, was a descendant of Egbert, as shown by her parchments for fourteen generations. She married John Beatty. Their grandchild married John Cary, 1757, who was my mother's great grandfather, as we shall see later.

Corroborative evidence in regard to the Roman FOSSWAY, mentioned above, as follows: The Foss Way or Foss Road was from Lincoln to Leicester, Cirencester, Bath, Ilchester, Axminster, Tytheleigh, Frome, and to St. Quentin. Monkesham is noted on its course.

I found out quite a bit in the Municipal Library of Bristol where I was courteously introduced by Professor McInnes of the University of Bristol. I likewise had courtesy shown me by the Rector of St. Phillips and St. Jacobs, where Carys were once members. Rev. Mr. Thorold gave me names of the children of John Cary, the Economist. Professor McInnes invited me to a large luncheon in the interest of cooperation between the Cities of Bristol and Brighton. I was introduced to the speakers, and put in touch with the press, which kindly published my views on the American-British relations, and our hopes under President Roosevelt of establishing close and cordial ties. In York, Belfast, Liverpool, London, Southampton and other points I circulated regard for the fine and spirited leadership of our lovable President. Knowing Mr. Hull and the President, and many of the leaders, made this a pleasing task. I also preached in London, at St. Martin's in the Fields, in York, at St. Oswald's; in Southampton, at St. Mary's, in Coleraine at St. Patrick's; and at the Cathedral of the Primate of Ireland, Archbishop D'Arcy. I did the last with more joy because Frances Crow was born near Armagh, at Donaghmore. I looked for her former home, but was not sufficiently versed in the facts at the time to locate it. John Beatty was also from Ireland; whose ancestors fought along with Bryan Boru. Likewise Anne Archer, who married John Mathews in 1734; my ancestress; was of Irish descent. All these were among my own ancestors and my mother's. Ireland, Wales, Lincoln, Somerset, Bristol, all connote our forbears.

A certain royal inquiry was made in Somerset in 1620. There was noted at the time traditions of one "Adam Cary of Castle Cary" of 1198. Mr. Fairfax Harrison in his book on the "Devon Carys" places some doubt on Adam as a veritable historic personage. Adam has an irresponsible habit of bobbing up on all occasions, wherever you look.

Now we may generalize a little on the numerous facts that we have discovered in various records.

Before the Norman Conquest there was the Cary River, Castle Cary standing on it, and people of Somerset, who were called "those of Cary." Powerful Lords appropriated the Castle under William. The Thane Elsi, who had owned it in the days of Edith and Edward the Confessor, was doubtless deprived of his rights by the Normans. "Walter de Doual," and after him the Lupelli, named later the Lovells, possessed the lands associated with the Castle; and the Castle was destroyed in the days of Stephen and Matilda, 1154. But within a few years William de Carevil; and Richard de Carevil; then a whole series of men "De Cari" are found as possessors of lands in Somerset; soon gaining close association with even the King's affairs. Later, one, John, is made Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He is banished, but his son Robert gains back his property. The line of Carys continues to grow in power and influence, until finally in the days of Henry the Eighth, one married the sister of Anne Boleyn. A cousin of Queen Elizabeth, Robert Cary is with her on her death bed; and brought the news to James the VIth of Scotland that she pointed to her "blue ring" on her deathbed; given her by James Stuart; thereby indicating him as her successor. Likewise, the Carys of Bristol trace to the same Chief Baron of the Exchequer. But the Bristol line deals in Merchandise, and produces Mayors of the City, and other men of prominence in industrial affairs. From this branch descends the Carys of New England, of Virginia, and of Maryland. They are only distant cousins of the Peers who attain prominence in the days of Henry the VIIIth and following years. Miles Cary of Virginia, John Cary of Duxbury, Massachusetts, James Cary of New England, Thomas Cary of Waterford, Somerset, Maryland of 1640, and thereafter, are of the British line. Mr. Fairfax Harrison claims justly that they were likewise, like the peers, from the loins of the Chief Baron who died in 1395. So also claimed Mr. Henry Grosvenor Cary of Boston. So also bear witness the Herleian Records. So likewise does the Testimony of the Carys of Torr Abbey give proof. It should therefore be settled as a fact that the Virginia, New England and Maryland Carys all had an ancestry in common in the ancient Barons of Somerset. This established the line as far back at any rate as the Thirteenth Century. Alice and Phoebe, the poetesses, were from the New England lines. Archibald of Virginia, and many other Virginia Carys are from Miles Cary, who settled there in 1630, and thereabouts. Maryland lines rooted in Somerset, Maryland in 1628 with William Claiborne.

These contentions will be established now by further investigation into the Bristol lines of descent, and also the Maryland scions. Our line, as far back as John Cary of Maryland, who was contemporary with John Ross Key, father of Francis Scott Key, was fully delineated by my cousin, Willie Cary Turk, about twenty years ago. Her book was entitled "The Beatty-Asfordby Genealogy." It has Court Records, wills, and all data fully set forth. I have sought to link John Cary of 1757 who married then Mary Beatty, granddaughter of Susannah Asfordby of Lincolnshire, with his Maryland forbears of Somerset, Maryland. This took me into the investigation of the Bristol lines and its origin. For these Maryland Carys came from Bristol. This, in turn, caused the extension of the line into the parent stem of Chief Baron John Cary of the Exchequer, and his forbears, back to Adam Cary of Castle Cary, the traditional forbear of them all.

Now "Waterford", Somerset County, Maryland, was given that name by Thomas Cary about 1640 or 1650, and he names the place as his wife's, in his will, in 1681. "Castle Cary" is the name of one of the early farms. So "Cary's Adventure." All the Maryland first names have their counterpart in Bristol or London Cary Christian names. By comparisons and study of the names I have established the clues to the complete line. In "Sally Cary," a work by Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, the allegations to the use of the same Emblems and Coat of Arms is given. Our Carys and the Peers both used the same insignia for centuries.

There were evidently Lords of Castle Cary before the Normans came. This was "Castle Cary," Somerset, where the "Village of Castle Cary" keeps the ancient "Domesday Book" name of the place.

In William the Conqueror's Domesday Book "Roger Holds of Arundel Cary which two Thanes held in Edward's Time." This was Edward the Confessor. His Queen had a Thane named Aelsige and this seems to have been the one here mentioned. Castle Cary folk were close then to the ancient throne.

A Thane, like the Thane of Cawdor, in Macbeth, was a person of some social and actual prestige. He was more like a modern Lord. One of the King's men, his duty was to raise troops to defend his Lord the King.

Note that Arundel is a name of prime significance and comes to Maryland later to be fastened on Anne Arundel County there. In Somerset, England, these "Two Thanes paid Danegeld for one hide lacking one furlong." Classical students will recall that hides of beasts were cut in strips, used as measuring-tapes to surround plantations; and as much land as they could reach around—was called a Hide. One beast's skin measures One Hide. In another passage, Eighty Hides were held by Walter De Douai. This Walter gave the name to "Bridgewater" who was perverted from "Burghwalter. Bridgewater comes all the way later to Massachusetts. Just as "Waterford" comes to Cary traditions all the way later to Somerset, Maryland.

Walter de Douai gave tithes to the Monks: Half the Tithes of Castle Cary, "Mr. Harrison poohpoohs the statement that Carys held land in Somerset in early days and mixes allusions to a small stream called also Cary in Devon. But there are the most authentic of historical records about Castle Cary, Somersetshire. I went there last summer to dig all this material out, since my mother whose genealogical powers of conchatenation were most unusual, had all our family traditions to the effect we were from Castle Cary, Somerset.

The Domesday Book of William corroborates and sustains her opinion. Milliam Claimborne settled in Somerset, Maryland. Thomas Cary gave Waterford as a name to his home. "Castle Cary" was on his estate as name for certain lands afterward frequently mentioned in wills for a century. From Bristol and Castle Cary Somerset these Carys came. Now the ending "Ville" is used in names of towns, derived from VIL which was from the Norman French, derived from the Latin Villa. Villeins were the titlers of the soil of the vil. Surrounding the Castle or Manor House, these properties were not owned by the Villeins, but worked for the Lord as tenants, who in times of war could be forced to render military service to the Lord who owned these properties. No doubt Carys and certain called Carevil also were reduced to such servitude by the Norman conquerors. Their property had, no doubt, been taken away, for the time, from them.

It was not many years after the death of Adam de Cari of 1138 that

we discover records in Somersetshire of William de Cari of Fordington. He holds rights in the Manor of Herteghe in 1272. In 1312 is observed one who holds from Adam Cheyne and his wife, Emma (seemingly a Norman name), right in the Wood of Hokeberd, Vale of Merschwode. This man is named John Cary and his wife is Christian. Avicia de Brien is mentioned in the lease.

Then in 1307 John de Cari and William; and in 1312 Lawrence of Bristol. All these are contemporaries and also in Somerset and Bristol, which is very near. Now the earlier William is possibly father of John of the deed of Avicia de Brien. And John of this deed is the father of Thomas "the King's Escheator," a very prominent man, a friend of Prince Lionel. He is evidently one of the most important men of his age, and is grandfather of the Chief Baron John Cary. In between we find John, of dates about 1360, and for some years afterward. He is "John of Selwood," who is likewise, I believe, the "Bailliff of Bristol," 1353. He is father of the Chief Baron. This is palpably manifest, and is asserted by Sydney Lee and other careful compilers of compeniums.

The Chief Baron died in 1395. John, Bishop of Exeter, was his son. The "Burgess of Bristol," William, was another son, as Mr. Harrison agrees. But again his line breaks here, and elsewhere I have sought to supply missing links between William, who may have died before 1450, and that later William who was born in 1492. Two generations are to be found here. One is supplied by Hugh Cary of Somerset. His name, Hugh, suggests the Castle Cary Hugh Lovell, and is a family name, of this shire, of the Carys. He was a friend of the Hyde family. There is a later connection between these two prominent families. In the days of Henry the VIIIth these two families are of affinity, even if not consanguinity.

The Chief Baron has one son, Robert, who regained the property lost by the unfortunate Chief Baron. He perpetuates the blood that through Phillip, William of the Red Rose, and Thomas of Folliot, gives the modern peers.

Now if the Castle at Castle Cary was destroyed in 1154, it was but a generation before Adam Cary is noted in 1198. The next named Cary is John de Cari, without date, who married Elizabeth Stapledon. We should naturally place him as living in 1250. In 1274 I observe William de Carevil, who could be either the son of John and Elizabeth Stapledon or even a brother. One Richard de Carevil is mentioned as "Abbot of Mornington" in an old monastic diary of the same time. If these were brothers, the next generation is represented by the John de Cari who with Christian his wife, is given rights in the wood of Avicia de brien, Avicia being, as stated, the daughter of Adam Cheyne and Emma, his wife. Whether Avicia de Brien had the maiden name of Cheyne or not is mere guesswork. It is in 1312 that John de Cari has rights in the wood from Avicia de Brien. They hold rights in the wood of Hokeberd Vale of Morschwode. They would be tenants in some sort on this estate. This in the reign of Edward III. Since John de Cary is mentioned on Estate of William in 1307, it may be the same John Cary.

Now Thomas begins to figure in Inquisitions extensively in 1340. He is the Cary mentioned oftenest during this period between 1340 and 1357. He is one generation and only one from John de Cary who married Christian. John was seemingly one generation after William de Carevil and also Richard the monk.

Now if John the Bailliff of Bristol of 1353, and this Thomas the King's Escheator are contemporaries, as it seems, it might have been

this John who was the husband of Christian, with rights in the wood of Hokeberd. Moreover, since John Cary is given as the father of the Chief Baron, this may be the same.

John de Cari who married Elizabeth Stapledon would be his grandfather, William de Carevil would be his father. Thomas the King's Escheator his brother. William married Phillipa Archdeacon, according to most authorities.

I observed above that Thomas the King's Escheator, dying in 1353, was most likely born before 1300. If Adam died 1198, who married Amy Trevitt, and his son John de Cari who married Elizabeth Stapledon died before 1250; then William who is called William de Carevil, living in 1274 may be the third generation. The old tradition was that William married Margaret Bosun, daughter of Sir Richard Bosun. This Mr. Harrison discarded. But it fits in well with the fact that Thomas Cary who let "Elm Manor to Edyndon" is called the son and heir of Thomasine Cary, who married William Cary.

Since Thomas was son of Thomasine Cary who married William, and certainly Thomas died as recorded in the deed in 1353; where his Knight duty for the Lady of Lionel the King's son is specifically cited, I do not think it possible to eliminate the marriage of William and Thomasine Cary as it had been traditionally held before Mr. Harrison's book on Devon. Furthermore I am much inclined to go back to Lawrence de Cary of Bristol as an original Somerset Cary before the marriage of Somerset Carys with the line of Bosun near 1300. The Cadet line is more likely to prove the line of the Devon-Carys. The Somerset Carys were the prime and original ones.

From John Cary of Selwood Forest was born John Cary, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died at Waterford in 1395.

Robert, son of the Chief Baron, had a son, Phillip, well known as a Knight and Courier in excellent repute in his age. His son William Cary, married an interesting woman and one of their sons was Thomas Cary of Chilton Folliot the progenitor of the well-known peers of the age of Henry the VIIIth and afterward. William had married a Courtenay, and relative of Dr. Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury.

William of Clovelly in 1575 was made famous as a character in "Westward Ho," the novel of Sir Walter Raleigh's age and time by Charles Kingsley. As picturesque as Kingsley depicts him, he is probably no more so than many of his ancestors and cousins. These Carys had a certain charm and way of winning regard of others.

Son of Thomas Chilton Folliot was William Cary of the Court of Henry the VIIIth. He married Mary Boleyn, sister of Anne Boleyn, and aunt of Queen Elizabeth. In 1569 the Queen wrote him a Latin note which recognized and acknowledged his close kinship to herself.

Sir Henry Cary was son to Sir William and cousin to the Queen. "Your loving kinswoman" she signs herself to Sir Henry. He was made Baron Hundsdon and he left several sons all more or less distinguished George was second Baron; and I saw his Coat of Arms in the Great Hall of the old castle at Winchester last summer. Later I found out his place in the genealogy.

Thomas of Chilton Folliot married Margaret Spencer, daughter of Sir Robert Spencer. Sir Robert's wife was the daughter of Sir Edward Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Thus the Cary blood had some Beaufort blood later mingled with it.

Now Sir John, son of Sir William aforementioned, son of Sir William, Red Rose Champion, who fell in the battle of Tewksbury, who had

married Elizabeth Paulet, was brother to William, who married Mary Boleyn.

Sir Henry, Baron Hundsdon, was the son of this Sir William, and was, as said already, cousin of Queen Elizabeth. She visited him at Hundsdon but, after all, did little to truly advance his fortunes.

Sir George Cary (his son) had three brothers, Henry, John, and Robert. Now William, Courtier of Henry VIII, was grandson of the Earl of Somerset. Henry Cary, his son, First Baron Hundsdon, was the father of George, John, Henry, and Robert. William, their grandfather, died in 1528, while Henry the King reigned. He was the son of Elizabeth Spencer, a man of honor, and beloved. Henry, his son, was born in 1526, and was two years old at his death. America had been discovered. The times were filled with new things.

The Reformation had at least gained many recruits. Elizabeth the Queen commended Henry highly, but did not benefit him by advancing his lot. She placed him on the Commission that condemned Mary Queen of Scots. I saw the play, Mary Stuart, and commend it as a great and noble bit of drama. I have always admired the beautiful Mary and loathed the unlovely Elizabeth. Henry Cary was patron of Shakespeare, and of literary taste. It runs in the family. Poets and writers are found in all the centuries of the Cary name. Henry subscribed to Frobenius's, Fenton's and Cavendish's adventures in discovery. He was a true Cary, and declined an Earldom on his deathbed, scorning the belated honor. Let belated honors be anathema! I share his sentiments! Elizabeth tantalized him. His son George was the second Baron Hundsdon. Sir John was third Baron.

Third son of Henry was Sir Edward. His son Sir Henry, born in 1588, lived at famous Aldenham, Herfordshire, a noted home. Francis Walsingham, the celebrated Secretary of State, was the half brother of Sir Edward, his father, who was Groom of the Privy Chambers, Keeper of Maryleborne Park, Master of the Royal Jewel House, and Knighted by Queen Elizabeth. Aldenham belonged to Henry Cary, son of Edward, who was himself son of "the Worshipful Henry Cary."

Henry the VIIIth had taken the Manor of Aldenham from the monks, and given it to Ralph and Jane Stephney. It remained in that family until bought by Sir Edward Cary in 1588. It was used by Henry his son and ultimately sold by Sir Lucius Cary, the well known character who was Lord Falkland, son of Henry.

Lucius, Second Viscount Falkland, sold Aldenham to Sir William Bart, great-grandson of Peter Thelluson. From away back in 1216 the Monks of Westminster and of another place had contended for its possession. Henry the VIIIth just seized it by his inherent stubborn will, and granted it to Ralph Stephney. How many properties of modern peers were so stolen by the King and donated or sold to Lords.

A fourth son of Henry Cary, First Lord Hundsdon, was Robert. He was ultimately made Earl of Monmouth. To him was presented the lovely Kenilworth Castle. How I was charmed by the romantic interest of this spot when we wandered through its ancient ruins! I did not know then a Cary cousin had once owned the Castle. Sir Walter Scott has endowed it with a peculiarly intriguing mystery and charm. Robert Dudley, Lord Leicester, had owned it ere he divorced his lovely, innocent wife, Alice Leigh. He was a man of exceptional wickedness. Alice Leigh was one of the noble Leigh family which came to Virginia, gave us Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and other jurists, and from it came my great grandmother, Elizabeth Leigh of Albemarle, who married

James Kinsolving, father of George who married Anne Barksdale, a descendant of Mary Byrd of Westover. The son of Robert Dudley was deprived of Kenilworth by Charles Stuart, and the place was given to Robert Cary.

Now Robert was son of Edward, son of Henry. It was Henry whom the Queen treated with such poor taste, offering deathbed honors. His brother, Sir Phillip, was prominent in early Virginia history. He effected for the King the transition of this colony from that of a proprietary venture to the status of a Crown Colony. Sir Robert, owner of Kenilworth, Earl of Monmouth was his nephew. Another nephew was Baron Hunsdon who died without heirs in 1702. The line went out. I have been discussing the sons of Henry Cary the son of John, the son of William of Henry's Court, who married Mary Boleyn. He was a child of Thomas of Chilton Folliot, founder of this particular line of modern Lords.

Thomas was son of Robert of Cockington Cary and Clovelly, whose father was William Cary of the Red Rose, beheaded by Richard the Third, a lofty loyalist far better than his slayer the CROOKBACK. He was son of Phillip, the gallant Knight, who fought in jousts and tournaments with such distinction before the assembled multitude who witnessed these royal pageants. He married Christina Orchard, a lady of loveliness worthy of this most gallant knight.

Sir Phillip was son of Sir Robert who was in turn son of the renowned Chief Baron, son of John of Selwood Forest, who was son of Thomas the King's Escheator, son of John, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Bosume, the son of William who married Philippa the daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon of Kent, who was the son of John Cary who married Elizabeth Stapledon, who was the son of Adam Cary of 1198.

To return to Sir Henry, First Lord Hunsdon, again—of his second son, Sir John, was born Sir Henry, whose son was Sir Robert, 1619 to 1677, and his son was Robert the Weaver, who returned from Holland and his weaver's trade to become the Seventh Baron of Hunsdon. Now none of these modern peers were in my mind one whit more noble than old Adam Cary and his immediate descendants from whom come the Carys of Bristol and Maryland and Virginia and New England.

In 1330 Thomas Cary was granted lands in Wiltshire and other nearby regions. The King had him in the King's Chambers, and he was honored in this just as the later peers who were Master of the Jewel house, in charge of Marylebone Park, etc. In fact, he did Knight-duty at Farnham Castle for Lionel, the King's son, and Elizabeth de Burgh, his lady. He was son and heir of Thomasine Cary, and let the Manor of Elm at this time to John de Edyndon. Robert Cary was then at Oxford (not burying the midnight oil for there was serious danger of fire and students were expelled for using candles at night). But Robert was called Corvinus, and may have meant some allusion to the Swans of Cary in the Latin appellation. Perhaps he was brother to William de Careville.

Lawrence Cary was Seneschal of Bristol in 1313.

In 1353 we find William Cary the Bailiff of Bristol. John de Cari is noted at this period in Inquisition records. Then Thomas; then the Bailiff of Selwood; then John the Chief Baron; and his line which we have followed. William of Bristol seems to have been his youngest son.

Hugh Cary, friend of the Hydes, a grandson of the Chief Baron, has a son, William of Bristol who is Mayor, and is usually considered the Paterfamilias of the Bristolians. But these Carys of Bristol hark-
ej back to Castle Cary; and Adam and the Roses and Swans of Castle Cary.

Now John the Chief Baron had a son William who was the paterfamilias of those Carys who continued to inhabit the original habitat of the line, the line that remained in Bristol and extensively multiplied. We note the will of "William Cary on Backe, will dated 1572," as his descendant William; Sheriff in 1532, was Mayor in 1546, and was born in 1492. Died 1572. Richard Cary his son, married Joanna Holton, sister of Chamberlain Robert H. His son Christopher mentioned in wills. Also his wife, Lettice Young, sister of Thomas Young is likewise mentioned by full name.

Miles was son of John, son of William, son of Richard, son of Elder William (of this William). Richard "is to lie in St. Nicholas Church." His daughter is Anne, his son William Cary; Elizabeth and Mary are named. His father William Cary also. His wife is named Johanna. His son Christopher. And the wife of Christopher, Lettice Young Cary. These facts fix Richard as son of the Elder Mayor William.

I understand Christopher is progenitor of Dr. Edward Cary's line of Dallas. This is Christopher Cary who is observed elsewhere as husband of Lettice Young; and she sister of Thomas Young. His will is proven in 1626. He is connected with St. Stephen's Parish.

Now Richard and Johanna had a considerable brood and were my ancestors children: Richard, William, Walter, John, Thomas, Robert, James, Margaret, and Anne were the children of Richard who married Johanna. These interest us especially since three of these children came to establish lines in America; James in New England; John had a son, Miles in Virginia; Thomas Cary settled in Maryland, and was found there trading about 1640. Claiborne's settlement had been first started about 1628. Philip Cary is a contemporary in Charles County, dying in 1676.

I will now give Miles Cary's ancestry: The elder Mayor, son, Richard, his son William, his son John Cary, who married Elizabeth Hereford; whose children are given elsewhere; and Alice Hobson, who was the mother of Miles Cary, who came to Virginia. Miles Cary married Anne Taylor, and had seven children. Miles became a member of the House of Deputies from Warwick County. He was later Collector of the Customs. Was also made Collector of Quit Rents. He was Member of the Council under Governor Berkeley.

Says Rev. Phillip Slaughter: The descendants of Thomas his son are not known. I once thought Thomas of Somerset was his son. It seems conclusively proven Thomas was his uncle, brother of John of Bristol, his father. James of New England was another uncle. Both of these were sons of William of Bristol, father of John, Miles Cary's father. Henry, a second son of Miles, had one son known as "Old Ironsides," Col. Miles Cary of Amthill; who married Mary Wilson, daughter of Colonel William Wilson. Miles, their son, died unmarried. Mary, a daughter, married Joseph Selden. Anne married Colonel Whiting. Colonel Wilson Cary was educated at William and Mary and at Oxford. His daughter married Edward Ambler. Anne married Robert Nicholas. Elizabeth married Bryan Fairfax. A son of Ceceles, Richneck and Hampton, William Cary of Carysbrook, Fluvanna County died in 1817, eighty-four years of age. I have been in this old homestead in Fluvanna, where I ministered. William Cary married Sarah Blair; leaving one son, and three daughters at his death: Mrs. Thomas Nelson; Mrs. William Peading, and Mrs. Ferdinand Fairfax being his daughters. The son married Jean Dabney Carr, a niece of Thomas Jefferson. He died in 1793. There were two sons and one daughter. Wilson Jefferson Cary and Colonel Miles Cary were the sons. W. J. Cary married Virginia Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe. Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore, and Mary Randolph Cary were the children. Mary married Dr.

Orlando Fairfax, the son was living in 1879. This whole line of Miles traced here was derived from the elder Mayor of Bristol, who was also the ancestor of Thomas of Maryland, and James, of New England, uncle of Miles. The antecedents of this Bristol line were from the same stock as that from which sprang the Falklands; Hunsdons; and Earls of Dover; and of Monmouth. The Herald's College of London Book of Grants Volume IV, "Right of the Bristol Carys to Arms of Peers": September 25, 1699 states: "Of John Cary City of Bristol and Richard his Brother, and their kinsman John Cary of London: The Branches of Cary Seated at Bristol have For-time-out-of-mind borne and used the Arms of the Falkland Family of Carys of Devonshire."

The inscription of the tomb of Miles in Virginia is as follows: "Miles Cary, son of John Cary and Alice his wife, daughter of Henry Hobson of Bristol *** 10th of June, 1667; died 47th year of age ** Four sons and three daughters: Thomas, Anne, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Miles and William" . . . "Bend Sable"—Three Roses in the Field—Surmounted by Helmet Cinct." "Swan With Wings Upraised"—constitute the insignia which are the Arms of "Castle Cary".

Miles was born, however, in 1622, and was only forty-five years old. He sat on the bench, says Fairfax Harrison, with Thomas Taylor, his wife's father, and under Worthy Samuel Matthews. So Miles, if not my ancestor, was closely associated with Samuel, who was. But Miles himself was from the same line as Thomas his uncle; and both were from the same stock and blood as the Peers. Mr. F. Harrison included my cousin Willie Turk's line in his book on THE VIRGINIA CARYS some years ago. Archibald Cary of Richmond showed it to me. In his "Devon Carys" Mr. Harrison omitted this addendum. He was not informed of the lineage of Thomas Cary of Maryland, brother of John Cary, Miles' father. Henry Grosvenor Cary deals only with the New England lines. I have shown the connections.

We may now give some attention to the period following 1600 when the descendants of the Carys of Bristol sailed to the shores of Virginia, Maryland and New England and took up their abode in the New World.

Jamestown is recalled at once as the first settlement of the English. Robert Hunt was the Church of England Chaplain who came with John Smith, the Buccaneer Colonist. Within a few years Plymouth had sent her contribution and Plymouth Rock and Boston soon had the quota of English settlers. As far back as 1628 Claiborne had plied trade with Indians on the Eastern Shore on the Chesapeake and called the whole Kent Island. Several years later after the death of George, Leonard Calvert brought Roman Catholic settlers under charter to the Western Shore of Maryland and called it all St. Mary's. Meantime in 1619 and in 1623 numbers had arrived in New England.

Governor Winthrop piously ejaculated: "We now enjoy God and Jesus Christ. I never had more content of mind." Alas! Not so with those who would not agree to worship God just as these Puritans and others pleased. Roger Williams having been Church of England, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, finally got a charter to settle people on Rhode Island who could be truly free to enjoy their own choice in the matter of religious conviction. As John Fiske has stated, "These New Englanders worshipped God as they pleased and as they pleased they made others worship if at all." "No man is admitted to freedom of the body politic but such as are members of some of the churches as are in the bounds of the same." The old gag of conformity is here seen in a little altered shape. To be a member of the free voting public one must conform to the views of the religionists. Roger Williams did well to establish a haven of peace down in Rhode Island. Abroad the Cove-

nanters gained their right to worship in freedom only later in the year 1651. Within a score or so of years after the coming of the "May Flower" and the 1623 group, that is between the sailing of Winthrop and the Long Parliament of 1640 in England, two hundred ships had brought twenty thousand to the American shores. The death of Lord Stafford, 1641, was brought about by a "bill of attainder" suggested by Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, a potent factor in his government. Stafford's head fell in 1641, the Celt rose against the Saxon in Ireland; Pym and Falkland recommended the separation of the secular and the state offices; expulsion of Bishops from the House of Lords. In this era of the Roundheads and the Cavaliers, the Puritans and Independents, who wore their hair short, were called by the former title, and the Royalists usually by the second; because they wore wigs or long hair. Ireland wrestled with internal scisms that cleft the Catholics for good and all from the English Crown. New England practiced a close Protestant scrutiny on all views to compel their agreement with Puritanical and Independent principles.

Calvert, with shrewd wisdom, conceived of a plan to open a haven of peace to all religious views that did not deny Christ. Later, Puritans and Independents, Quakers and Presbyterians and all were offered an asylum in Maryland. George Calvert asked for a Charter from the Stuarts, and won it for colonists in St. Mary's County, Maryland; or rather Cecilius Calvert, his son, established the rudiments of the colony. They tried to make Maryland safe for Christian worship without molestation. Territory had been granted to the Old Virginia Company. Claiborne had been allowed to establish a trading-post with the Indians of Kent Island. The earlier charter had been annulled in 1624. Claiborne seems to have had simply a license to sail and explore and trade with the savages. He left traders on what he called Kent Island in 1628, if not even before. Claiborne undoubtedly had initiative, courage and capacity for pioneering. A letter to Sir Toby Mathews, son of the Archbishop of York, brother to my own ancestor, Governor Samuel Mathews, declares that William Claiborne had received only right to explore. He had no charter, yet he did set men there to trade. The Indians were won over, and the group firmly set with intention to stay. They did stay. Fighting later occurred. But the Protestants who got there first never left. But they helped the Catholics to be tolerant.

Now Green, the historian of England, states that in the first permanent settlement on the Chesapeake, which was on Jamesown Island, of 105 members of the party, forty-eight were real gentlemen, of high birth. In fifteen years that colony numbered over five thousand. This was by 1622, the year the New England Coast was just being approached by the English. Maryland had a handful of adventurers under Claiborne from Jamestown Island, Virginia by 1627. Its name was given several years later by Cecilius, in what is now St. Mary's County. His folk were chiefly Catholics though there were Church of England people among them, as has been definitely proven by ample evidence. Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles First, was the lady for whom Maryland was said to be named by the Calverts. The act of non-molestation in religion was passed many years later. Protestants and Catholics were both desirous to arrive at such a happy agreement. The final resolution resulted in an open and liberal policy. It is likely the charter was originally granted on a condition of this sort. The ruler would have greatly lessened his power if intolerant. "No person who believes in Jesus Christ shall be persecuted or molested or discountenanced for his or her religion or in the free exercise thereof." This was a very sane proposition and worthy of all to be respected. Compared with puritanic, pietistic intolerance in Massachusetts and thereabouts, and with

the drowning of witches, innocent old women, at Salem, and other places, the Maryland progress from medieval bigotry was notable. Let me say here that Calvin's burning of Servetus, Luther's killing of the Baptist peasants, Henry's plunder of monasteries, Cromwell's murder of babies at Drogheda and other Irish towns, Episcopalian jailing in Virginia of Baptist preachers; recent Methodist forcing of Prohibition on our folk; are all as violent revolt against God's laws of love and kindness as were the practice of the Inquisition in Spain against the Moors and the Jews, or the work of Hitler against the Hebrews today in Germany.

Protestantism has been no guarantee of good sense nor Christian behaviour. The Holland Brownites of John Robinson planned to find in New England escape from the burning fires of intolerance in old England. Forty-one Pilgrims were on the Mayflower when she arrived. At Plymouth the Pilgrim Fathers set up their stakes. I saw St. Botolph's tower at English Boston last summer, and thought of this as the emblem of the settlers in Boston, Massachusetts. The merchants in Boston in Lincolnshire gave their aid to the Bostonians on this side. St. Botolph is the Patron Saint of the New England Yankees. Two hundred followed the first group, then later eight hundred. I mentioned the rapid growth in the ensuing period.

Now with Miles Standish there were Carys. John Cary had Miles Standish's name on the deed on lands, still extant. They were Bristol Carys. At Duxbury and Charlestown and near Providence, Cary families had their land. These Carys were cousins of mine. They and the Marylanders and Virginians fought together in the Revolution against the tyranny of George III. Alas! later some may have helped to impoverish the South in 1861 to 1865.

While the Northeast was being colonized Virginia had developed a large population which later gave four of the five of our first Presidents. The quality of its gentry colored the character of its development.

"Denbigh," the seat of Worthy Captain Samuel Mathews, was also the home of another Governor, Diggs. Miles Cary was a younger friend of Samuel Mathews. Under Richard Benet, Miles took out a patent for Sixty Persons to hold land. Later, three thousand acres were so patented to his name.

Most of this took place about twenty years after Claiborne began to plant men on what he termed Kent Island, really the Eastern Shore peninsula of Maryland. Miles patent was consummated in 1654.

In 1657 there were 28 Head Rights. The renewal was under Governor Mathews, who had served as Governor during the period of Oliver Cromwell, but died just about the time Richard Cromwell gave up the Lord Protector's Office in 1659. I was at Richard Cromwell's neighborhood last summer, near Winchester. I was much more interested, however, in "John Keble of Hursley" and in the Oxford Movement, than I was in the son of Oliver Cromwell. I had visited old "Romsey Abbey," which is a most gorgeous example of the ancient houses built by the monastics ere Henry the reprobate Protestant razed so many of their beautiful buildings, and stole so much of their treasures of wealth. Charlotte Yonge lived at "Otterbourne," not far from Hursley where Keble was Rector, and near where Richard Cromwell retired into innocuous desuetude after the bloody rule of Oliver, his sire.

The return of monarchy to England in the person of William and Mary meant the revival of the cause of Episcopacy. Samuel Mathews was representative of the type of Churchmanship that founded Virginia. He had considerable regard for the Puritan cause, and did not persecute Protestants. His brother Tobie who became a Roman Bish-

op; was friend of the Calverts; and worked with them to defeat Claiborne's plans to keep his Protestant group free from allegiance to Roman Catholic claims as supported by the Charter Calvert had obtained with the aid of Tobie Mathews.

Now Samuel Mathews in 1653 presented the plea to the English Parliament for the "Reduction of Maryland", that is to make it subject to the Protestant principles of the Kingdom of England at that time. The request went to the "Barebones Parliament," was referred to a group known as the Council of State, and there lay in neglect for a long while. Richard Bennett, Diggs and Matthews were, meantime, successive Governors of Virginia. Samuel resigned the office to which he had been appointed by the Crown and received it again at the hands of his fellow Burgesses. From 1656 or '57 until 1660 he was well liked as the representative of the people of Virginia in capacity of Governor.

William Byrd the Elder, father of William the Publicist, and man of wealth, and author; son of John of London and Mary Horsmander, had a daughter named Mary Byrd. She is noted in the records, but not her marriage. From private records of the family, and this corroborated by the work of Governor Underwood of Kentucky, and Miss Rogers of Albemarle, a correspondent of my mother, I found that Mary Byrd married John Rogers, son of Giles Rogers, who came over in his own ship, and settled on the Mataponi, he being a descendant of that Rogers who was burned as an heretic, in English history. In the court record of land Grants in Richmond, Va., is the notation of his land. William Byrd's family Bible gives the daughters' names but not their marriages. The line of Colonel William the distinguished brother is most meticulously preserved in all details. Anne Rogers Barksdale who married George Kinsolving, was the granddaughter of Giles Rogers who was grandson of the marriage above mentioned, of Mary Byrd and John Rogers.

In Maryland, Calvert set up his Roman Catholic Colony, with a number of Church of England members, landing in what is St. Mary's County and establishing friendly relations with the Piscataway Indians there. Claiborne had told the Indians, it has been stated, by some writers that these people were Spaniards and would massacre the Indians. At any rate the colony of Claiborne who had nothing but trader's rights fought against submission to Calvert's rule, although it was under charter. I believe the Cary family first settled with Claiborne in Kent or Somerset, and not on the Western Shore with Catholics.

Thomas Cary, Christopher, William and John are found among the earliest names of this period just after 1630. However 1640 seems to be the earliest authentic records I find of their business transacted in Somerset. Thomas Cary witnesses the claim on an indentured servant from a ship in 1640. Captain Tully was master of the ship, and the claim was that of William Preston. Thomas Cary also demands some vinegar due to William Luddington through Nathaniel Linton, attorney, about the same date. Another indentured servant, Humphrey Chaplin, is taken over by Thomas Cary about 1640. It was the custom to promise men and women in England their ultimate liberty if they served for some years for their transportation. They were promised land also as well as liberty. Many miscarriages of justice occurred in the discharge of these specious promises, albeit they were supposed to be legally binding. Like bond-thieving rogues today, they stole, and escaped punishment.

These records of the Maryland Historical Society publications run from 1637 to 1657.

I believe this Thomas Cary was the same who died in 1681 and left to his wife Jane (who was born, possibly, as I believe, Jane Milner), "Waterford," a home named for the exile of the ancient Baron who

was banished in 1395. Arthur Miller attests this will. Jane was born Jane Milner; and that this is Thomas Cary who was son of William Cary who was father of John, Miles Cary's father. A further proof is that Castle Cary is the name of some of the lands. Peirce later possesses these lands and wills them to his son, Andrew Peirce. But beside this evidence Christopher Cary is noted in nearby records in Maryland. And Christopher of Bristol is living. A son is named for Samuel. The children are William, Thomas, John and others, Sarah, Mary, Richard, Edward, Samuel. William, of this group left Thomas, Levin, and Jonathan.

The homestead name was "Waterford." The witness of the will was Arthur Miller; and Jane Milner was married by Thomas Cary of Bristol. Peirce was a witness, and Peirce leaves Castle Cary later to his son, the Somerset Cradle of the Cary Tribe. Perhaps more conclusive evidence could be found for the identity of Thomas Cary with Bristol, and the father of Miles Cary. Now his grandson, William's son Jonathan, of Charles County, was very prominent in this very county. And we know that Charles was divided into Frederick and other parts later. Likewise Phillip Cary lived in Charles County in 1676. Phillip was contemporary with Thomas. But later, in 1714, in Charles, Jonathan "Cay" or "Cary" is found signing appeals for better schools; summoned once to testify in the important matter of parish lines to the council of the State. Later, John Cary's son, John Dhu Cary, is one of the most aristocratic men in his state. George Cary, his son, born in Allen's Fresh, is almost made nominee for the Presidency from Georgia. Evidently, the Frederick Carys held lands straight along in Charles. Allusions to visits in Charles are made in my own grandfather Robert Cary's letters to his brothers. Charles County is the link between Frederick and the earlier Protestant group who settled on the Eastern Shore with Claiborne.

How very delightful is the chain of evidence that links "Waterford" with the ancient Baron! Likewise that which links George Cary and his cousin Dr. Robert with Charles County, as George's birthplace, and thus certifies his connection there with Jonathan Cary, son of William Cary, whose brothers were Levin and Thomas. Then how revelatory is the mark of Arthur Miller, Jane Millner who marries Thomas Cary of Bristol, and Jane who is the recipient of the rights in the estate of Thomas Cary, one of the most prominent first settlers in Maryland. It is a joy to find the finger-prints. A joy to note the links and binding bits of evidence. As keen as Sherlock Holmes, one follows the clues until they lead through the labyrinth and out into the clear and definite continuity of kinship and descent.

I wish only that this work had all been done ere my cousin Mrs. Turk and my mother died. Cousin Louisa Feamster of Lewisburg is over ninety, the sister of Mrs. R. S. Turk, and double-first-cousin of my mother. Her son, Colonel Claude Feamster, is a retired officer of the Spanish-American and of the World War, living in Lexington, Va.

In 1640 there is disbursed to Thomas Cary eighty pounds, as well as to many others, debts from the administration of Estate of Mr. Parry of Virginia. This act of the governing body was May the seventh, 1640. The thirtieth of December, 1657, there was issued a warrant to Thomas Cary for one thousand acres for one year for twenty persons to occupy. They were to be transported hither; three years were the time limit to do this. In similar manner Nicholas Cary gets warrant for two hundred acres for two year period; two persons to be transported. These are known as land grants. They are the first land grants in Maryland history.

Even in 1642 Anthony Pennruddock, by Attorney, Thomas Cary, demands two thousand acres of land due to Edw. Robinson for adventuring in his Lord's hands 100 and one quarter (pounds) in the first "discent" (?) of the Colony for the transporting of five men." These

records indicate what others do, that Thomas Cary was a man of prominence in Maryland in 1657. Thomas Cary was Attorney for Sir A. Pennruddock. Likewise Thomas Cary is witness to the "Eltonhead Deed," May the 15th, 1657. Indenture: 1653 William Eltonhead Gentleman: John Anderson, Farm-Grant: Also, Island Neck, Hog Neck, Little Island: In March Deed, and Grant signed. Thomas Cary appears as the Attorney for the Lord Pennruddock, and seems to have something to do with importing indentured servants who are to live in Maryland and ultimately regain their complete liberty as citizens and landowners.

I think this Thomas Cary is the same who is mentioned so often in records of the Maryland Archives, as a landowner and merchant, and one who acts as attorney for others. If it be the same, Thomas Cary is also the one that dies and leaves property to his wife Jane in the year 1781 and commits to her Waterford in Somerset County, Maryland. If it be the same, he held some hundreds of acres, since he gives each child 150 acres, and nominates certain ones as authorized with his wife to carry out the terms of the will. He has six sons and two daughters, all of whom we can later trace in wills. I for months deemed him my ancestor, grandfather of Jonathan Cary of Charles County, who was himself grandfather of William Cary who married Barbara Fritchie and was father of Dr. Robert Cary, Mother's father.

Now in certain records noted I think in a little pamphlet called "Maryland, Not a Roman Catholic Colony," by Edward Duffield Neil, printed in the "Daily Pioneer," St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1875, "Act of P. T. to Robert Cary and Co. from Ralph Falkenham 120 pounds, 5 shillings and 9 pence, Sep. 13, 1749." Letters of Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis, 1749, etc., etc. Here is a man with the name of my grandfather mentioned in Maryland 50 years ere the latter's birth. I do not however have the names of any possible brothers of John. Now John Cary the first day of September, 1766, is present with Daniel Dulaney, John Ridout, Henry Hoopy, and leaves Warford off the Commission. Captain Shelby petitions delay, in order for the defense to make excuse. John Cary and others are on the "list of evidences." Robert Cary was father, I believe, of John. Robert was son of John and Mary Cox. Ordered to be summoned the eighth of December, 1766. Proceedings under Sheriff of Frederick County. John Cary testified that one hundred men were about the house of Arthur Charlton of Fredericktown, with resolution of marching to Annapolis. He thought they were not armed. He also believed Captain Shelby had been drinking too much. Now this seemed an attempt of John Cary to get a light judgment for Captain Shelby. The important coincidence is the presence of John Cary as witness here at Frederick in 1766. He was John Cary who married Mary Beatty there in 1757, there seems no reason to doubt.

It is the more significant that Dulaney was the one who sold Susannah Asfordby Beatty (grandmother of Mary Beatty, who married John Cary) some of the lands she bought when she came from Ulster County, New York, to Maryland. Now in 1723 the Reverend Jonathan Cary is signatory to an Act for the Encouragement of Learning and the Erection of Schools in Several Counties. Seven persons are empowered as a Committee to act. The proposal is passed and became a law. "A Plea for Better Conditions," of five pages, is signed and passed September 23 and October 26, 1723. The Reverend Jonathan Cary lived in Charles County. In 1714 he was summoned to show why two adjacent parishes should be separated.

Now William Cary leaves property to Thomas, Jonathan and Levin when he makes his will in 1734. This William I have set down as son of Thomas Cary dying in 1681, one of whose sons, William, figures frequently in wills and as guardian and trustee, all through these years intervening, until his death. Then if the Reverend Jonathan is, as I sup-

pose, his son, he affords the link between William and John Cary who is known in Frederick just as soon as it is set apart from Charles County of which it has been a part. Furthermore, the son of John Dhu Cary, George Cary who settles in Georgia, was born in "Allen's Fresh" in Charles County. He continues the link of Charles and Frederick, and definitely indicates property of John Cary's family as continuing in that part still Charles County. John Dhu was son of John; and John, I think, was the son of Captain Robert.

In October 1765 men of Talbot County drew up and signed a document which was to assert their opposition to the Stamp Act which the British King had imposed upon the American colonists. It was called the Resolution of the Freemen of Talbot County. It states that the rights of the British subjects would be taken away from them were the Stamp Act to be enforced, including the right of trial by jury. The document was contained in the Book of Civil Judgments in the Clerk's Office of Talbot County, in which were data from August 1765 to 1768. It was printed and on view in Cary's Museum, Philadelphia, in July, 1788. The Stamp Act required every document of business transactions to be stamped and payment of from three pence to a pound to be charged as tax on the paper for the King. These signers opposed the Act, and drew up their Declaration of Rights which preceded the Declaration of 1776, wherein Jefferson went yet further than they.

Horace Sharpe, Governor, left the stamps that were sent from England on board the ship at New Castle, Delaware. On the Grand Jury of the Court at this time served John Cary and eighteen others. I am not certain whether or not this John Cary was the same that married Mary Beatty Eltinge in 1757 at Frederick, who was father of John Dhu and William Cary of Frederick. It is interesting to note, however, that similar resolutions were drawn and signed by Thomas Beatty and others, who was uncle of Mary Beatty. The Talbot Declaration stated that a gibbet would be erected as a menace to anyone who would meanly accept office to enforce the Stamp Act. It is said that figures were hung in effigy to represent traitors who subserviently accept the terms of the Act. I note that a marriage of Anne Cary of Talbot is noted as of the date January 31, 1797, to Henry Halmer.

Now in 1775 John Cary is on "Committee of Observation" for "The Middle District of Maryland." From Sep. 12, 1775, to Oct. 24, 1776. Peter Grosch is an officer of this group. William Beatty is on the same committee in Dec. 26, 1775. Hon. Matthew Tilghman is the President of the Committee. Evidently John Cary is in good company and is a gentleman in high esteem of his compatriots. Before this date in 1770 John Cary is mentioned by name in the Dear Charley Letters, along with Henry Brown. This is from the Carroll Papers.

In Charles County in 1714 there was a petition sent to be read to the authorities: "The Honorable Representatives of the Church," stating that Almighty God is served; Book of Common Prayer and Sacraments are used; the Church of England services are observed—this is June 26th, 1714. The Glebes are in good condition. Libraries are needed. Discipline of the Bishop of London is preserved, under his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Schools are in bad condition. Lax penalties afford breaches of discipline. This is signed by twenty names and among them is that of Jonathan Cary. Also Jonathan Cary about the same time, 1714, is summoned to appear and show why Newport Parish in Charles County be not reunited to King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's County. In these records Jonathan Cary is evidently a man of some influence in Charles County in 1714, and is an English churchman and interested in the condition of the Church, its sacraments and also in libraries and schools of his community.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Now in 1718, a statement occurs that the Upper House met yesterday. A bill is read to supply the defects of a Conveyance of Land from Cary, Burrigge and Co. to Peregrine Brown. Read first and second time. Will pass. So endorsed. Again the same is mentioned more fully: John Cary, and John Burrigge, Geo. Cole, to Peregrine Brown, Merchant, deceased, May 6th, 1718. Again noted the following day. Following Acts sealed with Lordship's Greeting. Bill for Supplying the Defects in a Conveyance of Land from John Cary, John Burrigge, and Cole to Peregrine Browne, Merchant, deceased. Bill, Cary, Cole and Burrigge to Browne, read and endorsed by Lower House May 3, 1718. May 6, 1718. Lowe reports Bill from the Upper House will pass. The engrossed bill read and passed, and noted as passed, at summary, at close of the session.

Here is John Cary of London, a man of property in 1718, contemporary with Jonathan Cary mentioned was summoned as witness about the Parish lines, and also on the Grand Jury of the Court in Charles County in this same period of 1714. It is the grandson, John Cary, the owner of property in Frederick, who married Mary Beatty, granddaughter of Susannah Asfordby, in Frederick in 1757. Is this the same John Cary who is paid for military service against the Indians in 1758? The marriage forty years later would indicate that it was another John Cary since there is a whole generation between the periods. This is the grandfather of John Cary who is mentioned as captain of the boat in 1776? That John is probably the father of John Dhu and William Cary, the father of my grandfather Dr. Robert Cary whose records we know. And John Dhu had a son George, as we know, who was born in Allen's Fresh in Charles County still a generation later. This George Cary is the Member of Congress from Georgia who was even mentioned as candidate for the Presidency, in the last century. He was a son of John Dhu who was son of John Cary and Mary Beatty.

In August sixth, 1776, Captain Armstrong is ordered to deliver to Henry Cary the effects belonging to said Cary in his possession that he may have opportunity of making sale of them, and that the schooner, together with the Negro boy, be retained subject to the further orders of the Board. Who this Henry Cary was, I would like to know. "That said Cary return hither to receive the same." This was an order of the Council of Safety, 1776.

Journal of Correspondence: "Enclosed you have the Invoice and Bill of Lading for 'Flower and Brandy' supplied on board the 'Resolution.'" This seems to be possibly the same Schooner, but I am not certain. "Captain Cary" is the one that commands this ship. Him they wish safety for good market. This letter is to Van Bibber from the Council of Maryland.

Again Nov. 3, 1776, "We are loading two Schooners and Brigs which we hope will arrive with you soon after." This is November 27, signed Captain Cary. Nov. 30, 1776, Captain John Cary is in want of a mate. "The mate of Captain Cookman to 'emedetly' arrive with Captain Cary." Signed, Jesse Hollingworth.

Thurs. Dec. 5th, 1776. Pay Captain Cary 50 pounds for men's wages. Instruction for sailing orders to be given "Captain Cary of the Resolution."

Letter: "I have the honor to inform you (December 9th, 1776) I arrive safe at the Capes. Vessel goes excellently. Have run 92 hull down in less than 5 hours. Pilot can assure your Honors you can depend on my doing my utmost endeavors in making my way to Martinique; fulfilling orders that Your Honors imposed. Most Obediently Yours, John Cary. P. S. Pilot able serviceable man."

Now here is a record of a Captain, serving on a ship, John Cary, in 1776. But the baffling name of Henry Cary occurred in close connection, and apparently as original navigator of this same boat. Though this is not certain. But here is Henry Cary and here is John Cary. Both Carys serve as captains. I have no other records of Henry Cary and do not know who he was. One Henry was of the Miles Cary line of Virginia of this era.

I once believed that John who served on the ships was the son of Jonathan of Charles County. As early as 1727 Jonathan is summoned to report as Clerk, possibly of the Vestry of the Parish, in regard to whether there is any reason two parishes should not be reunited. I wrote lately to the Clerk of Charles County and he wrote these two parishes are adjacent. Now William Cary who died in Talbot County in 1734, seven years later, leaves property to sons Jonathan, Levin, and Thomas Cary. And John Dhu Cary's son George who lived later in Georgia was born in Charles County. Therefore John Cary, his grandfather, must have been in some way connected with Charles County. Frederick was made out of Charles. Also John Cary stands out as signer of the protest against the Stamp Act. This was in 1765. If he married Mary Beatty in 1757, John was one of the older and more outstanding citizens in 1765. By that time he held over eleven hundred acres otherwise definitely described in these pages, and in Mrs. Turk's quotations from Annapolis Records.

William Cary who left property to Jonathan in 1734 was son of Thomas who married Jane Milner. Thomas left "Waterford" to his wife Jane. William was one of the sons mentioned a score of times as witness and guardian, etc. Jonathan was his son. John Cary was son of Jonathan. William my grandfather was son of John. Dr. Robert Cary, father of my mother, was son of this William who married Barbara Fritchie in 1793.

But Thomas of Maryland was son of William Cary, Bristol Mayor, born 1650. He was grandson of the elder William; and William great-great-grandson of the Chief Baron, one of whose sons was Bishop of Exeter in 1419. Hence our line from the Carys of Somerset and Castle Cary, England. The Maryland wills show Thomas Cary had sons Thomas, John and William, Edward, Sarah, Richard, Mary. Edward died in 1739. William died in 1734. Richard, in 1722. Kinship is mentioned over and over of these brothers.

When Claiborne came to Kent, Carys were either with him or soon afterward settled in Somerset. Later in Talbot. Later in Charles. Later still in Frederick, their descendants scattered. The same thing occurred in Virginia. Tidewater people moved ever westward. So in Maryland. William of Bristol's son Thomas had sons settled in several places. William had a son Jonathan in Charles, whose son John had over a thousand acres, gradually acquired in Frederick. His grandsons went to Georgia, West Virginia and Ohio.

John Cary of Duxbury, Massachusetts, is said to be the son of William Cary of Bristol and Alice Goodale. Hence were derived according to Henry Grosvenor Cary the lines of the poetesses Alice and Phoebe Cary, and the line of Samuel Fenton Cary of Ohio. Likewise Mr. George Cary of Buffalo is published in public records as having been of this same lineage. It is known as the Duxbury Carys. Whereas Dr. Edward Cary of Dallas, Texas, is said to be of the line that came from Christopher Cary, who was the son of Joan Holton and Richard the son of the ancient William Mayor, who was born in 1492. His line came by the way of Virginia. I have had letters from a member of the South Carolina line of Carys, but as yet have not been able to link it up with those I know. I also had a letter from a Mrs. Youmans, and traced her descent back to the Bristol line. I am not sure about the Philadelphia

Matthew Cary, but believe it was likewise of Bristol origin. He was son of one Christopher Cary.

Could I have had complete data of the present day Carys, I would have sought to link them up with the old Bristol and Somersetshire lines. I thought of calling this book "Castle Cary Lines and Cardigan Lines of Ap-Matthew." Again I thought of terming it "The Roses of Cary and the Lions of Matthew," since the roses were the Cary insignia for many centuries and the lions have been for a millenium on the Mathews coat of arms. Then I considered "Stream Lines of Cary and Mathews and Corbin and Kinsolving." Finally I hit upon the title I have used: "Seven Centuries of Mathews and Carys." I am not done with the subject, and shall hope to learn much from comment upon the substance of this book.

MY MOTHER

I wish to present some of the factors connected with the life of my mother, Mrs. Roberta Cary Kinsolving. She was married at nineteen to Richard Corbin of Moss Neck, Caroline County, Virginia, a scion of the Corbins who had held a high place in the social life of the Old Dominion almost from its earliest Colonial days. Moss Neck was one of the Corbin homesteads built about 1840 for the second wife of James Parke Corbin, Richard's father. It was drawn by lot as Richard's share of the well nigh fifteen thousand acres which the family had held in the state.

Jane Corbin, mentioned in many histories, was the child friend of Stonewall Jackson when he was guest in this palatial home. Jane would play in the large office room used by the General which was in a building formerly serving as hunting lodge. Many were the merry jests on the Corbin pictures, racehorses, hounds, cardgames, and sporting-scenes which adorned the walls. General J. E. B. Stuart led in the spirited comment on General Jackson's manifest predilections. One day the great silent man, with his heart so tenderly drawn to the little child of seven, ripped off the gold braid from the hat sent him by his wife and lately worn in the great sanguinary battle of Fredericksburg. "Janie, this braid is too bright for safety and suits your golden hair better than a rough old soldier like me." With these words he placed the braid on her brow, its glint gleaming amid her curls and set off by the sky-blue of her eyes. She ran to her mother and told her what "Old Jack" as the soldiers affectionately designated their great leader, had said. Mother kept it for years. I have kept it safely locked in a vault. It is a precious memento of this world-renowned strategiest. A few days ago I presented it to the Confederate Museum at Richmond.

Seven hundred acres surrounded the house of more than twenty rooms. Seven porches of black and white marble blocks set off its beauty. James Parke Corbin, a brother, bought it after Richard's death. After many years, it passed out of the family. One hundred and more servants are on the printed list of those who cut its grain, and those who rowed the boats to take the fish, singing as they swung the cradles and singing even more joyously as they rowed in rhythmic unity.

Shot at Chancellorsville, Jackson passed. Killed with a ball in his breast, Richard Corbin died for his state's rights. Dead from virulent scarlet fever, which Jackson's great surgeon, Dr. Hunter McGuire could not then conquer, Jane breathed out her dear little life. I have lovely pictures of this little sister born a generation before me of my mother. Some years later my mother married my father, a clergyman with grown sons, Charles J., William Leigh, George Herbert, Arthur B. and Lucien Lee, all old enough to be my father when I was born. Jane

was cousin of General Lee, through her father; A. B. and L. L. Kinsolving, through their mother. John Estem Cooke, Dr. Dabney Mason; Henderson, the Army Officer of England and other writers who have told the story of Jackson, and also his widow, have all written the story of little Jane. I have the right to tell it now anew. She was my sister. I have a piece of her golden hair, and some of the bowlegged little soldiers of paper she cut, guided by the hand of the great General. Jane was older than the Bishop of Southern Brazil and the Rector of Saint Paul's, Baltimore, who never saw her. Years after her death mother met and married father. Roberta Cary and I were both born a quarter of a century later, and were of a different generation. No spacious porticos, no silver tables, no heirlooms of Corbin grandeur were ours. The old rectory of twelve rooms in Halifax; four well-fed and happy servants, two excellent horses, cows, chickens, pets of cats and dogs, are remembrances of my boyhood. A salary of something over a thousand dollars of my father served to keep us in physical comfort. He was, like George Herbert, a student and a preacher, and a pastor, whose memory in that field is still green. He, William Leigh, Roberta Cary and my mother are buried in the cemetery of St. John's Church, Halifax, Virginia.

Mother had been born at Tiffin, Ohio. Her father was born in Georgetown, now a part of Washington. There, later, my mother finished school. William Cary of Frederick was his father. John Cary, his grandfather, who married the scion of the Beatty family, granddaughter of Susan Asfordby. Old letters of pre-Revolutionary import bring back the days of yore.

John Dhu Cary, brother of William, was editor of "THE KEY", named for the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," his friend and neighbor.

George Cary, son of Dhu writes interesting letters from Georgia, where he had gone to live. My grandfather, his first cousin, writes thence of his grief on the death of George Cary's wife. George was mentioned for the Presidency. He died in 1843. William Cary, his uncle, grandfather of my mother, was Lieutenant in the Revolution. He was then a young lad. He and his brother John Dhu Cary were both Revolutionary officers. He it was who married Barbara Fritchie. Her brother, John Fritchie married Barbara Hauer, and she was the lady poetically celebrated by Whittier.

Some of the Cary family of William went to live in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Cyrus Cary, his son, William Cary and Robert were all there at various times, ere Robert decided to cast his lot with his aunt Eleanor Cary Brish, wife of Henry Brish, who was agent of the National Government in Fort Ball, Ohio. Robert Cary married Frances Mathews, daughter of John Mathews, the Clerk of Greenbrier County. William, his brother, married her sister, Ophelia Mathews. My mother was born in Tiffin (or Fort Ball) sometime after her father, a young doctor, who had received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, went to live in Tiffin.

Aunt Eleanor Brish lived in a house that was standing when I took my mother there some years ago. The Misses Dresback, children of her father's partner in medicine, were still living. They drove us in a large limousine over to the birthplace of President Hayes (classmate of my father at Kennion College many years before) and also to see his new home built after he had been President. Father visited him in the White House, and was graciously received.

William Cary Junior, who remained in West Virginia when Robert went West, had four daughters, some of whose children I know. Cousin Willie Cary married the brother of the General Passenger

Agent of the Southern R. R., Col. R. S. Turk. Henrietta married Judge Adam Snyder, Chief Justice of West Virginia, and Sally married his brother Joseph, a brilliant attorney. Louisa Cary married Thomas Feamster, and is living at more than ninety years of age. Many of the Snyders and Feamsters are living. Mrs. Turk died without children. Colonel Claude Newman Feamster, (Like Colonel Brooke whom I note elsewhere as first cousin of Jane Corbin) lives in Lexington, Virginia. Frederick Snyder and Verne, his brother, are also living sons of Judge Adam Snyder. So also Mrs. Dunford, nee Otey Snyder, his cousin. Henry Mathews, Governor of West Virginia just after the Civil War, was cousin of Elizabeth Mathews and her sister Frances Crow, my grandmother. His brother, Alexander Mathews left children when he died. One married Dabney Davis of Charleston. Elizabeth Mathews, scion of John Mathews of Augusta, married Isaac Otey, father of Rt. Reverend James Harvey Otey, First Bishop of Tennessee, and has many descendants in Washington—the Pierres, Wardens, Irquhardts, Berry, etc. He was also of the same Mathews tribe; as mentioned on another page. Congressman Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia was from this family and has descendants in Virginia. A good many people living in Lynchburg are descendants of Congressman Otey and have the ancient blood of the Mathews line, as I have traced it.

I return now to the ancestry of the Greenbrier Carys, and to the period of the Revolution, over a century and a half ago.

Colonel Thomas Beatty and William Beatty the senior, figured largely in pre-Revolutionary preparations. Thomas signed the protest against the Stamp Act in 1765. The son, William, was contemporary of John Dhu Cary. They figure together in many episodes in the records of the Archives of Maryland. "August sixth, Captain of the schooner "Resolution". Holds effects and negro boy and Captain Cary to come and get the same." Same year, 1776: Captain Cary is in want of a mate." Hollingworth's letter to the Council. Same year, "I am safe at the Capes Vessel a good ship. Mate satisfactory. To Martinique, fulfilling orders; Signed John Cary." The prior note of Hollingworth was November. The first was in August. It may be presumed all refer to John Cary, who signs the communication from the ship. Whereas, in December, 1776, we read: "Captain Cary to be paid fifty pounds for his men's wages." These records of the Council of Maryland apply to John Cary.

But John Due Cary begins to be noted in records later. Sept. 11, 1780—by now John Dhu is of age. He was born in 1758. "Captain John Due Cary appointed in place of Peter Grosch; and John Shelner in place of Lieutenant A. Boyd. Cary commissioned Captain. Shelner commissioned Lieutenant". This is in 1781. Letters to His Excellency Thomas Lee, Governor of Maryland, marked: "I wrote you by Mr. Cary." Another hatch: "Favored by Mr. Cary." John is messenger to the Governor. Sept. 4, 1781, To John Due Cary and Thomas Beatty, suits of clothes, and linen for two shirts. The Treasurer to pay John Dhu and Thomas Beatty Ten Pounds Each: Same emission for Stores on account." Now these two boys were just getting into the running. They were first cousins. Thomas Beatty, the Colonel, wrote one of the packets of letters mentioned. But two years before this event there is recorded: "Western Shore Treasurer: Pay to Mary Cary per account passed by General Council the following sum of money: Four pounds and ten shillings. Dec. 2, 1778" . . . She was the mother of John Dhu Cary and aunt of Thomas Beatty, the cousin.

April 9, 1778, William Cary commissioned Lieutenant. This was John Dhu's brother, Mother's grandfather. From the Muster Rolls:

"West Shore Treasurer, pay to John Beatty and John Due Cary of the bills aforesaid for his Detachment, 195 Pounds, Nine Shillings, Eight Pence. March 13, 1782." This was for active military leadership. Now meantime the father was Commander:

"To John Cary," Commander of the Brigantine New Orleans, "116 tons burden, navigated by 18 men, carrying two carriage guns, belonging to Baptist McCarthy of New Orleans, Letters of Mark and Reprisal, September 16, 1782." . . . He was on the ship. His sons were in land service. Within the dates of 1778 and 1783, not definite, "John Due Cary, Ensign." All of the three Carys, father and at least two sons, old enough, were in the service.

BEATTY AND ASFORDBY LINES OF ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE AND MARYLAND

From the grandfather of Charlemagne there are forty generations. All are given in Mrs. R. S. Turk's Beatty-Asfordby Genealogy, published in 1907. Fourteen generations on Parchment were brought Lincolnshire by William Asfordby to Ulster County, New York in 1666. He settled at Esopus, near Kingston, and was member of the First Assembly of this region. His daughter, Susannah Asfordby had been baptized at Mabelthorpe, Lincolnshire, in 1661. She married John Beatty whose ancestor was with Bryan Boru at Clontarf, in 1014, and their son, William Beatty married Elizabeth Carmack, of Maryland, daughter of Cornelius Carmack, of Frederick County. Mary Beatty, the daughter of this marriage, married Isaac Eltinge, and as his widow, married the second time, John Cary of Frederick, Maryland. The marriage was in 1757. Details and records in the book of Mrs. Turk.

William Cary, a son of John Cary and Mary Beatty Eltinge Cary, (brother of John Dhu Cary, Editor of the Key in 1797-1800 in Frederick) married Barbara Fritchie in 1793.

Robert Caspar Jefferson Cary was their son, born in Georgetown in 1800. Graduate of the Philadelphia Institution, the Jefferson Medical College, M. D., settled in Fort Ball, Seneca County, Ohio, and married Frances Crow Mathews, born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Their only child was Roberta Elizabeth Cary.

Roberta Cary married Richard Corbin of Moss Neck, Caroline county, Virginia, in 1856. He was killed as a dismounted cavalryman of the Caroline Light Dragons, in 1863.

Roberta Cary Corbin married Rev. O. A. Kinsolving of Middleburg, Loudoun County, September 21st, 1870, in Trinity Church, Washington, Dr. Addison officiating. There had been born to her Jane Welford Corbin of Moss Neck, in 1857. Jane Corbin died of scarlet fever in 1863. She was the child Stonewall gave his hatband from his military hat worn in the battle of Fredericksburg. This relic is preserved in Richmond by Mr. Kinsolving, half-brother.

Roberta Cary Kinsolving was born of the marriage of Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving to Roberta Cary Corbin, formerly of Moss Neck; and a second child was Wythe Leigh Kinsolving, born in the latest parish of Dr. Kinsolving, in Halifax.

Rev. Wythe Leigh Kinsolving married Annie Laurie Pitt, the only daughter of Rev. Robert H. Pitt of Richmond. Mrs. Kinsolving died August 24, 1932. There were no children.

A word as to the Beatty family of Ireland. It traced its lineage back to Bryan Boru of 1014, that is one of their ancestors fought at that time.

Thomas Beatty had been a man of distinction from the arrival of

the family in Maryland. Their ancestor in the colonies was John Beatty who married Susan Asfordby in Ulster County, New York.

Captain William Beatty, a brother of Mary who married John Cary, was killed at "Hobkirk Hill" in South Carolina leading his men. He was son of Colonel William Beatty, who was a member of the Flying Camp. John Dhu Cary received his commission at the same time with William Beatty. They were first cousins. General Green said William was one of the best officers in service. John Dhu Cary lived to edit, in 1798, "THE KEY", named for the John Ross Key family, father of Francis Scott Key, a Churchman, who wanted to study for the Holy Orders.

I met Cannon Key last summer at York, and told him of the Maryland Keys.

John Dhu Cary married the daughter of Phillip Francis Lee. His son was George Cary, the candidate for the national Presidency in Georgia.

William Cary, brother of John Dhu, married Barbara Fritchie, the daughter of Dr. Caspar Fritchie, whose name Caspar was given to Dr. Robert Caspar J. Cary, my grandfather, one of the sons. Barbara Fritchie Cary, as a widow, after the death of William, married Ritchie and their children are related to the Maryland family which gave us the recent Governor of the State who was seriously proposed for the presidency. The Holbrooks of Cleveland, and Mrs. Ernest Sunderland of New York, wife of the Reverend Dr. Sunderland, head of the City Mission under the Bishop, are so derived. Barbara Fritchie, heroine of Whittier's poem, was another Barbara, born a Hauer, who married one of the Fritchies of the same group. Major Henry K. Douglass, an officer of Stonewall Jackson's staff, was with General Jackson when he was in this part of Maryland, and he told my mother Jackson was never anywhere near the Fritchie house.

MATHEWS AND PAULS

The Paul family and General George Mathews, brother of William Mathews who married Frances Crow of Donagmore, Ireland; both of these being sons of Captain Jack Mathews who married Anne Archer, daughter of Sampson Archer, who was said to be also of Irish blood. John Paul, son of Hugh Paul, Bishop of Nottingham, married Jane Lynn, a sister of Margaret, who was wife of John Lewis.

John was a partisan of the House of Stewart. He was killed at the siege of Dalrymple Castle, in 1746. (Note in 1754 was settled the Borden Grant; and John Mathews married Anne Archer, and possessed land near the Natural Bridge, near the grant, but not upon Borden's territory).

J. PAUL left three children: John, Audley and Anne. John was a Priest, and was living in Maryland when he died. Audley was a distinguished provincial officer. Jane Lynn Paul, widow of John, son of the Bishop of Nottingham, came to Virginia with her sister, and settled near Staunton. This was in 1752. Anne Paul, her daughter, became the wife of General George Mathews whose children by her were, therefore, the cousins of General Andrew, and Colonel Charles, Lewis. The last was killed in the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774.

Mrs. Stuart, widow of John Paul, who married John Stuart after the death of John Paul, son of the Bishop of Nottingham, had two children by John Stuart, and known later as Colonel John Stuart of Greenbrier County, and Betsy, who married Colonel Richard Woods, of Albemarle County, Virginia.

John Mathews, whose wife was Anne Archer, daughter of Sampson Archer, who had emigrated from Ireland, settled in 1732, near Staunton, Virginia. They had seven sons and four daughters. Sampson and George were the especially prominent sons. George was born in 1739, and died in 1812. He was a distinguished officer in the French and English conflicts with the Indians and later in the Revolution.

He commanded a company in Col. Charles Lewis' regiment in the "Battle of Point Pleasant", October 10th, 1774. He was Colonel in the NINTH Virginia Regiment in the REVOLUTION. He was wounded and captured at Germantown. Later he settled at "Goose Pond," Oglethorpe, Georgia; in 1784 and in 1786 was Governor of Georgia. In 1790 he was one of the first members of CONGRESS from Georgia.

In 1793 he was again elected GOVERNOR. Dying while en route to Washington, he was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Georgia. He married Anne Paul. By this marriage he had a number of children.

Now John Mathews of Greenbrier was grandson of Captain John of Rockbridge, who was father of General George, the above Governor of Georgia. He married Catherine (Pope?) and they had Ophelia, born December 8, 1877; Frances Crow, February 6, 1814 (my grandmother); Anne Eliza, January 20, 1817; Susan Mary Pope Mathews, July 24, 1818; the last child of Catherine Mathews, Catherine Pope Mathews, born March 13, 1823; she died March 13, 1823, as it would seem, in giving birth to her daughter, Catherine Pope Mathews. Mother's aunt Susan Mathews and aunt Anne Mathews were as above shown, children of John Mathews, Clerk of Greenbrier, who brought up my mother.

The Welsh Line of the Mathew Family

Gwaetford, Prince of Cardigan, Wales 1100.

In the tenth generation from Gwaetford, Matthew Ap Ievan.

Robert, second son of Matthew Ap Ievan, 1386:

His great grandson, Archbishop Tobias Mathew of York, whose tomb is near the Wellington Chapel in York Minster, and whose portrait I saw in the Palace in Bishophorpe last summer.

Tobias Mathew, born in Bristol, married Frances Barlow, one of five daughters who married Bishops, daughter of Bishop Barlow, Bishop of Wells. Frances first married Matthew Parker, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and as a widow met and married the Bishop of Durham, who was ultimately elected Archbishop of York. Frances was sister of four ladies that married bishops, daughter of a bishop, married the son of one Archbishop and later the Bishop who became the Archbishop of York. All the records are given in full in numerous compendiums of biography. Son of this marriage was Samuel Matthews, Colonial Governor of Virginia 1657, and until his death in 1659.

Great grandson of Governor Matthews was John Matthews who married Anne Archer and settled on the Borden's Grant in Augusta County, near the Natural Bridge in 1734.

Of seven sons in the Revolution, one was William Matthews who married Frances Crow of the North of Ireland, whose letter of transfer I have the authentic copy of, and whose will I have likewise.

John Matthews, son of this marriage, settled in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. He was Clerk of the Court for years. Born 1768, died 1849. His home still stands in Lewisburg where I saw it three years ago.

His daughter, Frances Crow Matthews, married Robert C. J. Cary, M. D. They settled in Fort Ball, Tiffin, Ohio, near Henry Brish, who married Eleanor Cary, his aunt, sister of John Dhu Cary, daughter of William Cary, his grandfather, of Frederick, Maryland.

Their only child was Roberta Elizabeth Cary, born in Tiffin City, 1836. Roberta Cary married Richard Corbin, only child of theirs being Jane Welford Corbin, heiress of Moss Neck, who died at seven.

Second marriage of Mrs. Corbin was to Rev. O. A. Kinsolving, father of Charles, James, George, Herbert, William Leigh, Arthur Burksdale, Lucien Lee Kinsolving. One daughter was born to Dr. Kinsolving was Roberta Cary Kinsolving, who died at eight. Only son of this marriage, his third, his wife's second, was WYTHE LEIGH KINSOLVING.

Rev. Wythe Leigh Kinsolving, B. A., B. D., M. A., married Annie Laurie Pitt, the only daughter of Rev. Robert Hsley Pitt, D. D., L. L. D., Editor of the RELIGIOUS HERALD. No offspring. Apparently, there are some twenty-three generations in this line, from the Lord of Cardigan in Wales, 1100 A. D.

Early Mathews Line in Virginia, Derived from that of York and Further Back from Cardigan, Wales.

The Mathews Clan were originally Welsh from GWAETHFOED first Lord of Cardigan, Wales. The line of descent by generations follows: Ayden, then Gwithin, Sitsylt, Myrick ap Ievan ap Meyrick, Caradoc ap Ievan; Meyrick ap Carodoc; Madoc ap Meyrick; Griffith ap Madoc; Ievan ap Griffith; Matthew ap Ievan; from whom the name Matthew of the family came.

Ievan ap Griffith married Cecily, the daughter of Robert De Clare. This was in 1090. This house was founded by De Clare, a kinsman of William the Conqueror. De Clare was descended from Rollo of Normandy. Rollo was powerful. He died in 922 A. D. He became Duke of Normandy and married Poppa, daughter of Count Berenger.

Now Matthew ap Ievan's son Robert of Castle Meyneck, second son of his sire, was the progenitor of the Archbishop of York, Tobias Mathews and his scions. He was the great grandfather of Archbishop Matthew. Samuel, Colonial Governor of Virginia, was the son of the Archbishop.

Great grandson of Samuel, who died 1660, was John Mathews of Augusta, whose will I possess, who married Anne Archer in 1734.

Tobias Matthew, Archbishop of York, is finely described in many accounts in compendiums, the best of which I found in the Library at York, England. Tobias was son of John Matthew of Ross, Herefordshire, and Eleanor Crofton, his wife, was of Ludlow. Tobias was born in Bristol in 1546. (We note this was while William Cary, my ancestor was the Mayor of Bristol). He was later taking B. A. at Christ Church, Oxford, 1559-1563; received M. A. and D. D. in course of time; Public Orator in 1569; Canon, 1582; D. D., 1574; Dean 1576; President St. John's College, 1572 to 1577; Vice Chancellor, 1579. Preached Latin sermon on the Reformation in 1590, Bishop Durham, 1595, prominent at Hampton Court Conference in 1604; elected Archbishop of York in 1606, and later entrusted with the entertainment of Arabella Stuart at Bishopsthorpe in 1611. He was a friend of the Stuart family. In 1607, in his Archbishopric, Virginia was settled by English Churchmen, Protestants. His wife was Frances Barlow, daughter of the Bish-

op of Chichester, who had formerly been Bishop of Wells in Somerset. Caused to flee to Germany by his foes in ecclesiastical controversies, Barlow was made Bishop of Chichester later. Five daughters of Bishop Barlow were wives of bishops. Possibly the widow, "The Five Sisters," in New York, may be taken as a reminder. Some kind of irresistible charm for the Episcopate obsessed these girls. One was my mother's ancestress, Frances Barlow. If nothing in this book has universal appeal, the incident of the five sisters deserve fame. The two Bishops of Winchester, William Day and William Wickham; Overton, the Bishop of Coventry; the Bishop Hereford, Westphaling—these were the four Episcopal husbands of my ancestress' sisters. She herself is quaintly characterized in York Municipal Library record, Frances Barlow Matthew, who first married Matthew Parker, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Matthew Parker. She was of singular gravity and piety and of bounty and virtue above her sex and her times (Note the flavor of this comment!) Daughter of William Barlow, Bp. of Chichester, of the Welsh family of Barlow, she had four sisters who married four bishops". The "History of the City of York" by Francis Drake, printed in London by Wm. Bowyer for the author in 1736, has a splendid drawing of her Memorial, which is a Mural Plaque, of great size and beauty, in the Lady Chapel of the Minster. The Honorable Mrs. Fox of Bramhall Park, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Robert Lord Bingley, descended from the sister of this lady presents this plot—1736." This is the inscription. A kneeling figure is portrayed before a Prieu-Dieu. Attendants are shown on either side. On a table in the Cathedral Library is a long Latin eulogium on Frances Barlow Matthew, stating she gave three thousand volumes to this library, as a memorial on the death of her distinguished and well beloved husband.

The Archbishop had a large, massive and magnificent tomb in the Minster. A fire injured it some scores of years ago. The present memorial is a later reconstruction, not of exactly the same form. It stands by the side of the Wellington Chapel, and it was by it I knelt, unaware of its immediate proximity, when I was at early Communion in the Minster last summer. At Mahopac I had asked that Canon Dewar of York who read a paper if he knew of the monument of Matthew in the Minster. He did not. Yet, when I crossed the sea and by kind invitation visited the Archbishop of York, in his great church I knelt by this memorial at the first service I attended. Do Guardian Angels appoint such coincidences? The Verger said he would find the memorial of the Lady Frances. Hours later it was pointed out to me in another place in the vast cathedral with its hundreds of memorials. I spent a week in York and had full time to read the Library books about these unusually interesting people. I preached twice, once at Fulford, of which Canon Key is the Rector. It is a large and lovely edifice.

Now these noble parents had several interesting children. One was Thomas Matthew of Cherry Point, Virginia who wrote of the portents in quaint and curious fashion. Another son was the Rev. Tobie Matthews, who became a Roman Catholic and helped the Calverts get the charter for Maryland. A third was "worthy Samuel Matthews" as he was always called, Colonial Governor of Virginia in 1657.

Samuel was born in 1592. Since Tobie was M. A. of Cambridge in 1597, he was probably born twenty years or more earlier than this date.

Tobie was in Italy in 1604; "converted" in 1606; Jamestown was in view and next year was reached by the first settlers under the Char-

ter of a private company. Miles Cary came over a few years later. He was son of John Cary, son of William, Mayor of Bristol, when Tobias Matthew, Archbishop was born in Bristol. Within a few years William Cary led a Protestant group to trade on Kent Island, as he called it, Eastern Shores of Maryland. Sir Tobie was exiled from England in a few years by reason of his machinations when sentiment was aroused against bishops and kings.

Tobie was ordered a Catholic Priest in 1614, exiled in 1621, Titular Bishop in 1622; at Madrid on Spanish affairs in 1623, Knighted same year, was in Paris and Brussels in 1625; and remained on the continent until 1633. He was secretary to Lord Stafford in Ireland in 1633. In 1640 both houses of Parliament petitioned his banishment. Lord Bacon's later works were submitted to him for criticism; and his translations of the Essays of Bacon in 1618 was called a highly creditable piece of work. He was a most accomplished scholar in languages, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian and Spanish. In 1660 his Letters were published. This was the year his brother died, Worthy Samuel, Colonial Governor, at Denbigh, Warwick County, Virginia.

Now in 1635 Samuel, later Governor, wrote Wolstenholme who sent Henry Hudson on his expedition, in regard to this enterprise. In 1629 Lord Calvert was at Jamestown. In 1632 Calvert and Sir Tobie were planning elsewhere to obtain complete control in Maryland. Sir Tobie was instrumental in England in helping Lord Calvert obtain the Charter for rights in the very lands where William Claiborne sent by Governor Samuel Mathews and others had planted colonists as early as 1628—Kent Island, Maryland.

The Virginia Historian Phillip Bruce says in "Social Life in the Seventeenth Century": "Samuel Matthews like Thoroughgood, made a large fortune by planting and trading, and during the Puritan Supremacy became Governor of the Colony". Now in 1718 it is recorded that "Samuel Matthews of Richmond County, of considerable estate" desired his two sons to be apprenticed, one to a master of a ship, and another to a goodly Gloucester owner of lands. He believed in teaching the young to work.

In 1703 Thomas Matthews of Cherry Point, mentioned before wrote very naively his theories anent portentous events: he desired his body buried near Williams', his son's, in Saint Dunstan's, London. Now the Bishop had written about Virginia ere his sons ever came thither "Of Virginia there be so many tractates, divine, human, historical, political, or call them as you please, as no further intelligence I dare desire."

What with Sir Tobie flirting with Rome, and his son in Virginia later to be Governor under Cromwell, the quintessence of opposition to Rome, no wonder the wily Prelate made humorous and unbiased remarks on this Protestant Colony of Virginia, and its adjacent Roman Catholic sister—"LEah and Rachel!"—as they termed by a wit of the times!

Thomas of Cherry Point and Samuel of 1718 were descendants of Samuel the Governor, and his sire the Archbishop and his lovely and highly eulogized lady. She, daughter of the Bishop of Chichester, like her husband had much Welsh blood, for the Barlow family was from Wales. (Two Captains of Ships, Captain Barlow and companion, Captain Amidas are with William Cary in Kingsley's "Westward Ho!") The "National Encyclopedia" says Governor Matthews was son of the Archbishop, and born in 1592. "Son of Tobias and his wife, Frances Barlow".

Baldwin Matthews, son of the Governor, married a Cary. Carys and Matthews are numerous in references of Bishop Meade in his Old Families of Virginia, in these tidewater counties. The old Bishop is not very specific. Some of his claims are good guessing. Phillip Bruce and Mary Newton Standard, Cooke and others are more reliable. But this is a dim period, poorly revealed by the labors of historians. Baldwin, Thomas and John were sons of the Worthy Samuel. John Archer was of Eastern Virginia ere Borden enticed men to take the trail of the Golden Horseshoe and move out into what had been Orange, but was destined to become Augusta County, Virginia. Later it was divided into Rockbridge as well as Augusta.

John Mathews settled near the Borden Grant and married about 1734 Anne Archer of Irish descent. He lived near the Natural Bridge, one of Virginia's noted bits of scenery and interest in Colonial days and since.

Among the earliest pioneers there who built schools and churches were the "Captives of Abbe's Valley", and the Campbells, McClannahans, Mathews, Archers, John Lewis and others. Peyton's History, Caldwell's, and other local histories give some light on this period.

The old Stone Meeting House of the Presbyterians grew up in this region. John Mathews, who spelt his name as his ancestors in Virginia had done with an S, and dropped one T, had a considerable plot of land near the "Borden Grant" in 1734 and afterward. He had seven sons in the Revolution. Among them were later two Colonels in the Revolution, Sampson and George. They were children of Anne Archer. In 1749 the Augusta Academy was founded. In 1776 Washington endowed it. It developed into Washington College, and is now known as Washington and Lee University. A church was built in Staunton. It is known now as Trinity Church Staunton, and the books have his name. John Mathews was a Vestryman. His name is on the old books of this church, and he was evidently a Churchman and likewise interested in philanthropy, and his sons were brought up in the Church of England Communion. His grandson, John Mathews, Clerk of the Court of Greenbrier County was my mother's grandfather, and still held a Church of Ireland Prayer Book (which we have), brought from Ireland by Frances Crow of Donagmore, who brought it and her "letter of transfer" from Rev. Benjamin Holmes of the Church of Ireland, when she married William Mathews, one of the seven sons who took part in the Battle of Point Pleasant, wherein figured the noted Indian Chief Cornstalk. John left money to "the Poor of Augusta County" to be used by the Vestry of his Parish. He founded a "Chapel of East" near the Natural Bridge for his family, as Staunton was some forty miles from his home. Robert E. Lee became, after the Civil War, President of Washington College, and it received its fuller name, Washington and Lee University later in his memory.

Lowland Scotch emigrated from Ulster County, North Ireland subsequently to the Reformation which began in 1517. In 1609, the occupation of the North of Ireland occurred, ordered by the English Crown. In 1650 there were in Ulster three hundred thousand Protestant settlers. Out of 319, 306 could write their own names on their papers. They were a group of educated people of their times. There was an exodus from Londonderry in 1718. I was there last summer. The old walls still afford a resting place for ancient cannon used in the siege of Londonderry in the times when the Orangemen were advocates of the Protestant cause. A memorial tablet in the cathedral of St. Col-

umbia commemorates the siege. In 1732 many immigrants had found a home in Virginia. Among them were the Archers and the Crows. Frances Crow of Donaghmore was the grandmother of Frances Crow Mathews, my grandmother, who married Dr. Robert Caspar Jefferson Cary, the son of William Cary of Frederick, Maryland, son of John, son of Captain Robert, brother of Thomas, contemporary and uncle of Miles and himself son of William, Mayor of Bristol, grandson of William also, the Mayor of 1546, the year that Archbishop Tobias Matthew was born there. Matthews Welsh blood and Scotch-Irish mingled in the marriage of Frances Crow and William Mathews. Later, ancient English blood of Susan Asfordby, Irish, of Beattys, and Somerset, England blood of Carys, mingled, when Dr. Robert Cary married Frances Crow Mathews and took her to Tiffin, Ohio.

How full of vivid romantic thrills is the story of our ancestors. Thucydides was right. Wrote he a millennium or so ago:

"Both Justice and Decency Require that We Bestow Upon Our Forefathers Honorable Remembrance."

It was good blood in Thomas Jefferson that gave him his broad tolerance and the noblest are usually the least snobbish and the most Democratic. Says a recent writer: "The presumptuous self-confidence and contempt of its ancestors' values manifested by the present age is precisely the rooted falsehood in democracy, which entails a break in Present, Past and Future, the denial of Eternity, and the worship of a destructive Modernism." My view is slightly different. The best Democrats are the most conservative of the past, and the most hopeful of the future. Jesus was the Greatest Teacher of Liberty, and the finest Patrician, Who ever lived.

I like to recall the story told me by my mother, and found in history traditional in the family of my Mathews cousins of Greenbrier, Governor Henry Mathews' family of West Virginia and the others. It is found in Peyton's History of Augusta County, or Waddell's. John Howe Peyton showed it to me. In the preliminary period to the Revolution men were measured in the old tavern in Augusta, and the seven Mathews sons were all over six feet, most of them six feet four in their stockings. I associate their story with one told on the Bishop of Texas. It was said three American Bishops in London listened to the tale of the growing physical degeneration of Americans with some interest. Finally an American said, "We have here some representatives of the United States. Will they kindly stand?" Three Bishops, Brooks, McVickar and Kinsolving arose, all six feet, four inches, or more, in height. There was manifest embarrassment of the gentleman who made the derogatory comparisons. Also I think of Otey, Cobb of Alabama and George Herbert Kinsolving of Texas, all born near the Peaks of Otter, Virginia. All were Southern Bishops, and all six feet four inches in height. None of my brothers were less than six feet, except my deceased brother, William Leigh, who died ere I ever saw him. He was called the cleverest.

When Thomas Jefferson was Governor of Virginia, Sampson Mathews was Colonel of a Regiment, and so was George his brother. Baron Steuben was here with keen German interest in the military tactics. Brigadier General Lawson, General Henry Lee, were in command. Captain William Abney of Augusta was also in the service. William Abney, a son, afterward married Virginia Kinsolving, sister to my father, born in Albemarle. Most of my personal love of this county of Augusta is derived from visits to Solitude, appropriately named place of the Abneys, huddled down amid the hills not far from "Folly Mills" and

"Brookewood". I can recall cousin Virginia's calm and placid ease and grace of manner still. Cousin Ulysees, her son, was a remarkable man of affairs, and his brother William Abney, a noble old soldier of the Confederacy. Out in Charleston, Kenawha County, lives Ovid Abney still, a son of cousin Ulysees. At the old place, Abney Clarkson, a descendant, with several children. Over the mountain, into Albemarle, Ulysees Abney used to drive in a funny little gig, like that exhibited in a Democratic Convention as the one used by Thomas Jefferson. In this mountain region such a conveyance was very useful. Cicero said a Haruspex laughed when he saw another Haruspex. Jefferson's gig would laugh when he saw one like Ulysees Abney's!! "Glenwood" was my Aunt Vienna Hansbrough's home. "Mirador" was bought by the Langhorne family, nearby. I knew Lady Aster there as Nannie Langhorne, and Mrs. Brant, her sister, as Phyllis. Likewise, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson as Irene Langhorne, their sister. When I saw Mrs. Gibson when I addressed the Choate School, Connecticut, where her son was a student, I recalled these days. Last summer, at Lady Astor's Garden Party, to delegates to the World Conference on Economics, again I was reminded of these days. On a visit to Mrs. Brant's home "Eydon Hall," again I was presented with memories of "Mirador." Mrs. William Grayson, whose husband was a relative of Dr. Cary Grayson, Woodrow Wilson's physician, lived near Mirador. She was Mary Wood, a first cousin of my father. Isaac Barksdale and his son Giles lived at Batesville, a village not far from Mirador. I recall trying on a Revolutionary uniform which fitted me perfectly which had been worn by the father of Anne Barksdale, my grandmother, daughter of Jonathan Barksdale. "Glenwood" had some of the finest Albemarle pippin orchards in Virginia. When the estate was sold for division by Ulysees Abney, I can remember my serious regret at seeing it go out of the family. My three Aunts, who lived at Glenwood are buried in Emmanuel Cemetery, where Dr. Russell Bowie, with funds from Lady Astor, built the new church while Rector there. A former Rector was Archdeacon Neve, who came from Cambridge University, England to be Rector of Emmanuel Church, Albemarle. Later he built a chain of Missions in Green County and Albemarle. He is well known as a great Missionary of the Church. Meechum's River is near Ivy, and was also near the old Kinsolving homestead, where the father of Dr. O. A. Kinsolving, my father, and the sire of the two bishops and Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving of Baltimore, lived a part of his life. He was George, son of James Kinsolving, born in prerevolutionary times.

My mother was the daughter of Dr. Robert Caspar Jefferson Cary, the son of William Cary and Barbara Fritchie of Maryland. He was born in Georgetown in 1800, and at an early age went to Georgia to live with Hon. George Cary, his first cousin, son of John Dhu Cary of Frederick. After graduating later at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Robert went to Lewisburg, Greenbrier County West Virginia, where Cyrus Cary his brother, a member of the Virginia Legislature later, and William Cary his brother, both lived for a period. Later he settled in Fort Ball with his Aunt Eleanor Cary who had married Judge Henry Brish, Government official to remove the Indian Tribes further West. Henry Brish is characterized in Charlie Dicken's "American Notes", as a gentleman in whose home he visited when in the United States. Dr. Robert Cary and Dr. Dresback practised medicine there together, and the office in which they received their patients was but a few years ago removed to make way for modern progress.

Frederick Green, well known as an Editor of a Cleveland newspaper for some years, married Eleanor Cary's sister, both ladies being daughters of John Cary's son William Cary, a brother of Doctor John Dhu Cary of Frederick, Maryland. Frederick Green was descended from Josias Green of a publication company in Annapolis, a copy of whose paper I saw recently in the archives of the New York Public Library.

My mother was born in Tiffin, educated in Mississippi, Virginia, and Washington, as well as Lewisburg, West Virginia, which she was brought as a babe from Tiffin, Ohio, when her mother died, and became the protege of John Mathews, Clerk of the Court of Greenbrier County. At nineteen, after graduating and writing her Valedictory for Miss English's School for Young Ladies in Georgetown, mother made her debut in Fredericksburg, in a historic house, and there met Richard Corbin the inheritor of Moss Neck, Caroline County. Their marriage was a notable event since he was a popular scion of the ancient Corbin line. Jane Welford Corbin, little favorite of General Stonewall Jackson, mentioned in "Surry of Eagle's Nest" of John Estlin Cooke, and in many of the Lives of General Jackson, lived to be seven years old. About the same era, the devastating period of the Interstate War, mother sold her home, Moss Neck. A charming and attractive widow, she met Rev. Ovid A. Kinsolving who had lost his second wife and had five sons, the last born in war-time, who became the Bishop of Southern Brazil in later times. My father was called in 1870 to Halifax and wrote numerous letters which I possess, to persuade the young widow fifteen years his junior, to make a home with him in his new field in Halifax where he had been called to be the Rector of St. John's Church. They were ultimately married September Twenty First, 1870, by Dr. Addison, Rector of Trinity Church, Washington. In this church for a brief time I served Rev. Dr. Richard Williams as Assistant.

Rev. O. A. Kinsolving, graduate of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and later a Virginia Seminary mate of Bishop Whittle of Virginia whose chair he once occupied, presiding over the Convention of the diocese of Virginia, was the son of George W. Kinsolving of Albemarle. George was a landowner living near Meechum's River. George, his son was clerk of the Vestry of the Parish now Christ Church, Charlottesville, where for a time he resided. He sent Ovid, my father, to Kenyon because he liked the flavor of the Anglican Church found in that institution which had been founded by Bishop Leander Chase chiefly by money sent by Lord Kenyon from England. Father was sent away to college even though Jefferson had recently established what has become one of the most thorough institutions in America. George, his father, knew Jefferson and there are letters still extant of his to my grandfather. In one, the great founder of American Democracy and the New Deals of his age, sends a check for entertaining the Diocesan Convention, and inviting them to Monticello, regretting the pressure of duty that will not permit his presence at the Convention of the Church. Judge R. T. Duke of Charlottesville read this letter when I was a student at the University a few years ago in a meeting of the Masons of the vicinity, announcing that George Kinsolving had been a Master Mason. The exquisite classic buildings of this University had been begun, and Jefferson was the architect. In my "Tapestry," of which there are copies in New York Libraries, I published in 1929 a Sonnet on this beautiful University, where so many of my family have loved to be students in recent years. This is a good point at which to give a table of the Kinsolving Tribe.

James Kinsolving of Meechum's River; from whom Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Alabama, and other branches, not close, were derived.

George, his son, father of Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving, whence the Clergy.

Wives, Julia Krauth, Lucie Lee Rogers, Roberta Cary Corbin.

Children of first marriage: Charles James Kinsolving, George Herbert, William Leigh.

Of second: Arthur Barksdale and Lucien Lee Kinsolving.

Of third: Roberta Cary and Wythe Leigh Kinsolving.

Children of George Herbert: Rev. Walter Ovid Kinsolving, for some time Rector of Calvary Church, Summit, New Jersey, whose wife is the daughter of Captain O'Grady, Alma O'Grady.

Children of Charles James, eldest son, layman, churchman, lay Leader in his Diocese of Washington, deceased, Julia and Rachel Bussey of Chicago; Charles James of Dallas; Lucy Leigh Will of Warrenton. Several children died in early years.

Children of Arthur Barksdale who married Sally Archer Bruce, niece of Senator Bruce of Maryland, daughter of Thomas Seddon Bruce of Richmond; Mary Bruce James of Baltimore; Rev. Arthur Lee K. of Boston; Eleanor Ober of Baltimore; Herbert Leigh, now at Harvard for post graduate work. Sally Archer and Lucinda Lee. Also Anne, wife of John Nicholas Brown of Providence and Newport.

Children of Lucien Lee Kinsolving: Charles McIlvain Kinsolving of New York City. Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Dean of the Cathedral of Long Island. Lucie Lee Kinsolving, the only daughter, of New York City.

Wythe Leigh Kinsolving married Annie Laurie Pitt, daughter of Rev. R. H. Pitt, Editor for years of the Religious Herald, Virginia, Secretary of the World's Baptist Alliance.

Lucy Will has three living children: Frances, Lucy and Lloyd Will.

I have already mentioned Charles J. of Dallas, his one son (of his name) and the child of the son.

Rev. Walter Ovid Kinsolving has one son, Herbert Pitt Kinsolving, who is grandson of Rt. Reverend George Herbert Kinsolving, Bishop of Texas.

Anne (Nicholas) Brown has ³ children, one named for the father. Charles M. Kinsolving has two boys, Charles and Arthur.

Dean Kinsolving has two sons, Lucien and Charles, ^{Lucy, Wm. H.}

If any newborn babes are omitted, I am sorry.

This particular part of the tree is all a branch from George Kinsolving of Albemarle, whose son, Rev. Dr. O. A. Kinsolving of Loudoun and Halifax was progenitor of all here given.

I have omitted to note: Charles J. Kinsolving the first married Rachel Claggett of Maryland; Lucien Lee Kinsolving married Alice Brown of Mt. Holly, New Jersey, sister-in-law of the Very Reverend Angus Crawford of Canada, sometime Dean of the Virginia Seminary.

Six Kinsolvings are now living clergy. Nine have been Episcopal Ministers, all of this particular branch of the tree.

The writer as the Benjamin of his father, but little older than his clerical nephew, the Rev. Walter Ovid Kinsolving, is about midway between the older members, the bishops, and the junior clergy, represented by his nephew, Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving of Boston and his nephew's grandson in Georgetown, Texas. Like his brothers, he was educated at the Episcopal High School, University of Virginia, and Theo-

logical Seminary. Likewise the writer was a student in postgraduate work in the Seminary in Chelsea Square, New York City.

Among my nephews are Charles James Kinsolving, son of the eldest son of my father Charles James, for many years a business man of Washington. His son Charles James the third is Rector at Greenville, Texas. He has a son, the fifth generation from my father, inclusive, the sixth from George, my grandfather and the seventh from James Kinsolving of Meechum's River, Albemarle County, Virginia.

George Herbert Kinsolving, the late Bishop of Texas, the second son of my father and Julia Krauth, his first wife, was a student at the University of Virginia, and a graduate of the Theological Seminary of Virginia.

William Leigh, the third son, died before I was born, while preparing to complete his M. A. course at the University. He is buried in the cemetery of St. John's Church, Halifax, Virginia.

Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, the fourth son, was born of the second wife, and perpetuates the Barksdale name of his grandmother, Anne Rogers Barksdale, a descendant of Mary Byrd, as elsewhere noted in these pages. Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, his son is Rector of the former parish church of Phillips Brooks, Copley Square, Boston, Massachusetts. Arthur took the B. A. degree at the University of Virginia and at Oxford.

Lucien Lee Kinsolving, the fifth son, like Arthur B. Kinsolving, born of Lucie Lee Rogers, the daughter of Asa Rogers of Loudoun County, Virginia, was the late Bishop of Southern Brazil and with Dr. James W. Morris planted the Brazil Mission in 1889. He was also a student of the University of Virginia, and likewise his two sons, the older one a business man of New York City, the younger one Dean of the Cathedral of Long Island. Charles McIlvaine is the elder and Arthur Barksdale the II, is the younger son; and they have one sister, Lucie Lee Kinsolving.

Wythe Leigh Kinsolving, only surviving son of the marriage of Rev. O. A. Kinsolving and Roberta Cary Corbin Kinsolving, is the sixth son, and likewise the alumnus of the University and Master of Arts and Orator's Medallist. The father of these six sons was a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Since he was over fifteen years older than my mother, his stay at Kenyon was shortly after her birth in Ohio at Tiffin, in 1836.

The one daughter of O. A. Kinsolving was my sister, Roberta Cary Kinsolving.

Letter of Miss Fannie J. Rogers of Albemarle to my mother, dated at Huntington, Arkansas, July 29, 1903:

"Mary Byrd, my great grandmother, was the youngest sister of William Byrd of Westover, who was called the Black Swan. He was the father of the celebrated beauty, Evelyn Byrd. He had no son and was the last of the Byrds of Westover. J. C. Underwood can tell you all about them. He has traced the family back without a break in the family chain to the first Saxon Kings of England. My grandfather was the son of John Rogers and Mary Byrd. John Rogers and Mary Byrd were your husband's (Rev. Ovid A. Kinsolving's) great-great grandparents. His grandmother was Alma Lewis. Both families of note*** Colonel Kinsolving's mother was a Leigh". This Miss Fannie J. Rogers was a cousin of my father, Rev. Ovid A. Kinsolving. My mother, Mrs. O. A. Kinsolving, was deeply interested in tracing the Kinsolving lines as well as her own. I have cited the letters of Governor Underwood

of Kentucky likewise in this connection, with whom my mother also corresponded. From another letter of Miss Fannie J. Rogers, who was an elderly lady, and who quoted from family Bible records:

"Ovid Kinsolving's grandmother on his mother's side was Lucy Rogers. She was my father's sister. She was called a beauty in her youth. His great-great grandfather-and-mother were Giles Rogers and Anna Lewis, nee Rogers, (mother and father were John Lewis and Katherine Booker). Giles Rogers' mother and father (my grandfather's parents) were John Rogers and Mary Byrd. She was the youngest sister of William Byrd of Westover." It will be seen that Giles Rogers, II, was grandson of that Giles who came over in his own ship and settled on the Mataponi River, who was descendant of John, the martyr in the reign of Henry VIIIth, who was burned at the stake.

"The Rogers were of English descent, the Lewises were of French. **Ovid was my cousin. I was very fond of his sisters. I remember being present when he was christened. I had two brothers named at the same time. The house now stands where the occurrence took place."

This letter of Miss Fannie J. Rogers was dated Alfred, Albemarle County, April 3, 1903. Another letter from Charlottesville, March 7, 1904 from Miss Fannie J. Rogers:

"My great grandmother was the youngest sister of William Byrd, Evelyn's father. ** You say your first husband, Richard Corbin, was descended from William Byrd; the father of Evelyn ~~was~~ had but one child and she never married—was crossed in love, and died young. There were two other William Byrds."

Governor Underwood of Kentucky wrote my mother under date of April 30, 1903: "Mary Byrd was one of Dr. O. A. Kinsolving's as well as my own ancestors. She was the youngest daughter of the first William Byrd and his wife, Mary Horsmänder and the sister of the second William Byrd called the BLACK SWAN, and an Aunt of the beauty, Evelyn Byrd, his oldest child. I have the evidence of all of this and also a copy of the complete heraldic chart of the Byrd family of Westover, Virginia; and all of it will appear in a family book I shall publish. I'll compliment you with a book when it is out—which will contain the full Rogers pedigree. Giles Rogers and his wife, Rachel Eastham, came from England in 1680 in his own ship with the children, Giles, Peter and Lucy; and John was born either at sea or when the vessel came to anchor in the Mouth of the York River. This John married Mary Byrd afterward, 1716, and they reared a large family in King and Queen County, Virginia; the second son being Giles Rogers, a maternal ancestor of the Kinsolvings. Giles Rogers Ist was the descendant of John Rogers the proto-martyr of the Anglican Reformation. I have everything straight back to 1300."

In another letter of Governor Underwood, dated Covington, Kentucky, Dec. 26, 1903: "There were three Colonels William Byrd. The first came from England and married Mary Horsmänder. The second was their eldest son who married Lucy Parkes and also later Maria Taylor of Kensington, England. The third was his son and heir who was Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment at Fort Duquesne with George Washington. It was the third one that married Elizabeth Carter of Shirley as his first wife; and his second wife was Miss Welling of Philadelphia. The second William Byrd was of many attainments and was frequently denominated the BLACK SWAN. I have all the Byrd and Rogers history complete. I know Cousin Fannie J. Rogers quite well. * * * She is now nearly ninety years of age, and lives in Albemarle County, Virginia. * * * I have devoted much time during 40

years in compiling the family pedigrees. * * * I have a very considerable Kinsolving genealogy furnished principally through the instrumentality of Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, at whose house in Brooklyn I have been several times."

"VALE!"

"Born into life we spring
Forth from our parents' stem
And blend their bloods, as those of theirs
Are blent in them;
So each new man strikes root
Into a far fore-time,"

writes Matthew Arnold. The stream of heredity flows down the ages enriching its course like the inundating waters of the Nile. Yet more than environment or heredity, personal will makes character what it is. Sons of God can never condescend to their brothers. Jeffersonian sentiments are closer to the Gospel than any pride of birth that banks on ancestry. Democracy did not originate in America. Nor even did it arise in the time of Magna Charta. Nazareth had more to do with true democratic sense of justice and equal rights than either Thomas Jefferson or the makers of the Charter. In real truth, plutocracy has never built more heinous monuments of injustice than here in Democratic America.

"Maecenas Atavis Edite Regibus," wrote Horace to the delightful companion of his moments of leisure—"Maecenas, Scion of Royal Sires." I am proud of my Mother. She taught me to be proud of hers. Each generation can look back to its forbears with just regard and loyal love. If we trace to 1100, we can always find interest in our human predecessors. If Archbishops or Kings are found among them, we can emulate their virtues, with a feeling that "noblesse oblige." Dumas said: "The men who are proud of their genius are fools." One must have more than the blood of great ancestors to boast. Yet there is no prestige merely in the possession of the million dollars some man has made, and you have inherited. I offer no apology for naive joy in the race from which I spring. My duty is to be nobler because of the noble blood that was theirs.

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THE NAME AND FAMILY OF CORBIN

~~DOES NOT CIRCULATE~~

ORANGE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

NO: 1692

DATE:

1968

The surname CORBIN is probably akin to the Latin word corvus and the Norman-French term corbin, signifying "raven". According to some authorities it has reference to the Gaelic cor-bhann or corbin, meaning "a steep hill", of which the parish Glenora in Scotland is an example; presumably the early inhabitants assumed the name that described their particular residence. It is found in ancient English and early American records in the various spellings of Corban, Corbra, Corbyn, Corbine and Corbin, which last form is most commonly used in America at the present time.

Families of this name resided at early dates in the British Counties of Devon, Somerset, Cambridge, Oxford, and Stafford. It appears that they and their descendants were represented among the landed gentry of Great Britain.

The name was represented in Devonshire by Milo de Corbyn and Peter Corbyn in 1193; while a century later occur the records of Walter Corbyn of Somersetshire and Margery Corbin and Ralph Corbin of Cambridge.

The Staffordshire branch of the family possessed the manor, Swinford Regis, where Robert Corbyn resided about 1155. Robert had a son William, who was the father of a son Edmund, whose son was named William. This William had a son Thomas, who married Felicia Lutterly, by whom he had, among others, a son, William Corbin of Birmingham. William married Edith Trebely and had issue by her of Thomas and William of Swinford Regis. William married Felicia Stubbs, by whom he had, at least, Henry, who married Margaret Day. Henry was the father of William, Roger, and John. The oldest son, William, married Elizabeth Blunt and had by her Thomas Corbyn and John Corbin.

Thomas Corbyn married Joan Holbeck and was the father of Nicholas Corbyn, who was living about 1500. Nicholas married Johanna Bourne, by whom he had a son Richard, who married Anne Hensley. To Richard and Anne were born Thomas, William, and John. Thomas married Anna Rappington, by whom he had a son called George, who married Mary Hunt and was the father of Henry and Thomas (b. 1554). Thomas married Winifred Grovesnor and had issue by her of Thomas, George, Henry, and Letitia Corbin.

Henry, the third son of Thomas and Winifred Grovesnor, was born in 1559 in Warwickshire. He embarked for Virginia in 1634 and settled in Westmoreland County, where he later built his residence, known as "Pockatone". He early assumed public responsibility and was made justice and member of the Council, as well as Burgess for the County of Lancaster. He married Alice Blandford, by whom he had issue of Henry (died young), Thomas, who settled in London, England, Gavin, Letitia, Alice, Winifred, Anna, and Letitia. The family, with the exception of Thomas, all married well. Letitia married Richard Ince; Alice married Philip Lightfoot; Winifred married Leroy Kellaway and married William Taylor; Anne married Governor Edmund Jennings and Gavin married First Catherine Forester and secondly Jean Lane. Thomas, who never married, left his possessions to his brother Gavin.

Gavin, like his father, was prominent in the Colony, and finally representing Westmoreland County at the Council. By his second wife, Jane, he had Richard, John, Gavin, Jenny, who married Colonel John [?], Joanna, who married Major Robert Tucker, Alice, who married [?], Heedles, and Ann, who married Willoughby Allerton.

Richard, born about 1710, married Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of [?], by whom he was the father of Gavin, John Taylor, Richard, Thomas, and Francis. Gavin of Buckingham House, Middlesex, son of Richard, was a member of the Council and a Burgess for the county. He married [?], Tucker about 1738, who was probably his cousin, and had three daughters, Ectey, Felicia, and Martha. John Taylor, son of Richard, married [?], Waller, by whom he had two sons, Richard and James Taylor. Richard, brother of John Taylor, received his education abroad. He resided in Virginia where he was a member of the House of Delegates and of the Convention of 1788. Richard married Anna Sawyer, by whom he had [?], of Robert, Francis, William Lygon, John, Washington, [?], Thomas Croswater, and Anna Page Corbin.

John, born about 1758, of Portobago, Essex, son of Gavin and Jane Lane, married Lottice Lee in 1776, eldest daughter of [?], and Martha Lee, of London. John and Lottice had Martha, Jane, and [?], New Spring in Caroline County.

Gavin, born about 1780, of Rockstone, younger son of [?], and Jane Lane, married Hannah in 1780, daughter of Thomas Lee of Stratford. Gavin had one child, a daughter Martha, who married George Richard Tuberville about 1800.

The New England branch of the family was represented by Clement Corbin in 1687. He was the proprietor of one of the Colonies of Massachusetts. He settled in Brookline, Mass., where he married Dorcas Buckmaster, by whom he had James, Thomas, Mary, John, James, Alice, Dorcas (died young), Joanna, and Margaret. Thomas was captured by Algerine pirates when but sixteen years of age. His release occurred many years later, and after a short visit with the family he returned to sea.

James married Hannah Eastman, with whom he resided in Brookline, Conn. He was the father of Clement (b. 1688), Mary, James, Dorcas, Eliza, Stephen, Eliza, Samuel, and Hannah.

James, son of James and Hannah Eastman Corbin, married Susanna Bacon, by whom he had Abigail, Mary Susannah, James, Sarah, Elizabeth, Moses, Ann, Timothy, Elizabeth, and Damar. James (b. 1700) married Ann Tucker and had James (b. 1732), Polly, Edward, Anne, Ann, Elizabeth, Eliza, and Patty. Moses, brother of James and Elizabeth, married first Sarah Bacon, by whom he had Moses (b. 1772) and Sara. By his second wife, Elizabeth Corbin, widow of Elijah Corbin, Moses had Amelia Lucia of Sally, Abigail, Chloa, and Polly. Timothy, brother of Elizabeth, married Abigail Vincent and was the father of Rufus, Timothy, Lucretia (died young), Abigail, Samuel, Sarah, Lucretia, and James. Elizabeth married Hannah Barlow, great-granddaughter of John Littlejohn, who emigrated for America on the Mayflower. Elizabeth and Hannah had Ira, Mary, Susanna (died young), Dorcas, Asenath, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susan, and Abigail.

Phillip, son of James and Hannah Eastman Corbin, married Dorothy Hartson, with whom he removed to Dudley, Mass., where were born his children, Elizabeth, Phillip, Dorothy, Major Lemuel (b. 1739), John, Lois, William, Jedediah, and Abel.

Major Lemuel Corbin married Rebecca Davis, by whom he had Phillip, Polly, Lemuel, Rebecca, Josiah, and Sylvia. John, brother of Major Lemuel, married Abigail Harbuck, by whom he was the father of Abel, Hannah, Isaac, John, Solomon, and Anna. William, brother of Major Lemuel, removed to Woodstock, Conn., where he married Dorothy Perrin, by whom he had Lemuel, Pennel, Joseph, Betsy, Dorothy, Winthrop, William, Curtis, and Abiel. Jedediah, brother of Major Lemuel, married Hannah Howe and was the father of thirteen children, Molly, Alvin, Betsy, Jedediah, Daniel, Lucretia, Lyman, Dexter, Clarissa, Harvey, Polly, Artemas, and John.

Elisha, son of James and Hannah Eastman Corbin, married Polly Healy and had Sarah, Lucy, Rebecca, Elisha (b. 1745), James, Gordon, Nathaniel, Seriah, Joshua, and Stephen.

Elisha, Jr. married Experience Barnes, who bore him Calves, Stephen, and Dyer. Nathaniel married Kessiah Loring and had Abigail, Matthew, and Laura. Joshua married Rhoda Wood, by whom he had issue of Sarah, Rhoda, Otis, Royal, Lewis, Matilda, George, Joshua, Carleton, and Bradley. Stephen married Patience Vinton and was the father of Stephen, Sylvia, Zerviah, Hollis, and Alvin.

Samuel, son of James and Hannah Eastman Corbin, married Jane Lewis and had by her Captain Samuel, Yeleg (b. 1748), and Hannah. Yeleg married first Lavinia Lyon and secondly Rebecca Day. He had issue by Lavinia of Patty, Priscilla, Elisha, Lavinia, and Jane; and by his second wife, Rebecca, he had further issue of Rebecca, Sally, Ichabod, Aaron, Horace, Samuel, Hannah, and Lorinda.

Clement, eldest son of James and Hannah Eastman Corbin, was a major in the Massachusetts Bay State Militia. He married Hannah Foster, with whom he removed to Dudley, Mass., where were born to him Hannah, Dorcas, Mabitale, Margaret, Captain Clement (b. 1755), Mary, Elizabeth, and Lucy.

Captain Clement Corbin married first Rachel Wood, by whom he had Rachel, Jane, Mary, Clement, Ebenezer, and Mabitale; by his second wife, Mary Philbreen, he had further issue of Rachel, Anne, Thomas, Mary, Pennel, Altheria, Oliver, Moses, Aaron, William, and Sophia. The entire family moved to Thompson, Conn., where they were among the earliest settlers.

Ezra, brother of Captain Clement, married Hannah Bernard. The family resided in Woodstock, Conn. Ezra was the father of Hannah, Elizabeth, Polly, Alvin, Eastman, Ezra, John, and Nancy. Elisha, the youngest brother of Captain Clement, married Elizabeth Prince, by whom he had four children, Elijah, Daniel, Parley, and Betty.

John, son of the immigrant Clement Corbin, married Mary Foster, with whom he removed to Woodstock, Conn. He was the father of Anne, Dorcas, James (b. 1803), Lieutenant John, Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Eliphaz, and Robert.

John Jr. married Hannah Peake and was by her the father of Abijah, Jonathan, John, Hannah, Mary, Alice, Ezekiel, and Daniel. Lieutenant John Corbin married Martha Homer. They established residences at Hillsbury, and later at Thompson, Conn. John had Sybil, John, Lewis, Lois, Ann, Anna, Darius, William, and Joseph. Benjamin married Sarah Cutler. The family resided in Woodstock, where Benjamin joined with friends to found the first Congregational Church there. He had six children, Joshua, Ashael, Hannah, Anna, Lois, and Sarah.

The Corbins have been described as generally a vigorous, enterprising, and God-fearing race. Conservative, yet possessed of imagination and mechanical skill, they have been able lawyers, engineers, writers, businessmen, and soldiers.

Among those of the name who served in the American Revolution were Major Israel Corbin, Captain Clement Corbin, Lieutenant John Corbin, Amasa, Eliphalet, Elisha, Eliknah, Ephraim, Ezekiel, James, Job, John, Joseph, Joshua, Lemuel, Moses, Nathan, Nathaniel, and Stephen Corbin, of Massachusetts; Colonel George Corbin, Anderson, Charles, Gavin, Isaac, James, Josiah, Lewis, William, Samuel, Edward, John, and Moses Corbin, of Virginia; and Lieutenant John Corbin, Thomas, William, James, Jacob, Daniel, Timothy, Moses, Abel, Aaron, Elijah, Elisha, and Ezra Corbin, of Connecticut.

Some of the Christian names which the family have especially preferred for their male progeny are William, John, Thomas, Henry, George, Gavin, Richard, Clement, James, John, Daniel, Samuel, Timothy, Ephraim, Moses, Lemuel, Phillip, Joseph, Abel, Stephen, Joshua, Elijah, Elisha, and Ezra.

A few of the name who have distinguished themselves in comparatively recent times in America are the following:

Caroline F. Corbin (b. 1835), of Massachusetts, author.

Charles Lyon Corbin (1846-1911), of New Jersey, editor.

William Harvey Corbin (1851-1912), of New Jersey, lawyer.

John Corbin (b. 1870), of New York, author.

Thomas W. Corbin (19th century), of Pennsylvania, agricultural mechanic and engineer.

Charles R. Corbin (19th century), of New York, journalist.

Armin Milton Corbin (b. 1874), of Kansas, college professor.

William Herbert Corbin (b. 1864), of Connecticut, manufacturer and public official.

William Lee Corbin (b. 1872), of Pennsylvania, librarian and educator.

One of the most frequently used of the south of areas of the English family of Corbin or Corbins, from whom those of the name in America

trace their descent, is that described as follows (Burke, Encyclopaedia of Heraldry, 1844):

Arms.—"For pale gules and azure on a chief engrailed or, three ravens proper each charged on the breast with an ermine spot of the third."

Crest.—"A raven, wings elevated proper charged on the breast with an ermine spot, and on the wing with a cross patee fitchee or."

Motto.—"Deus pascit oves."

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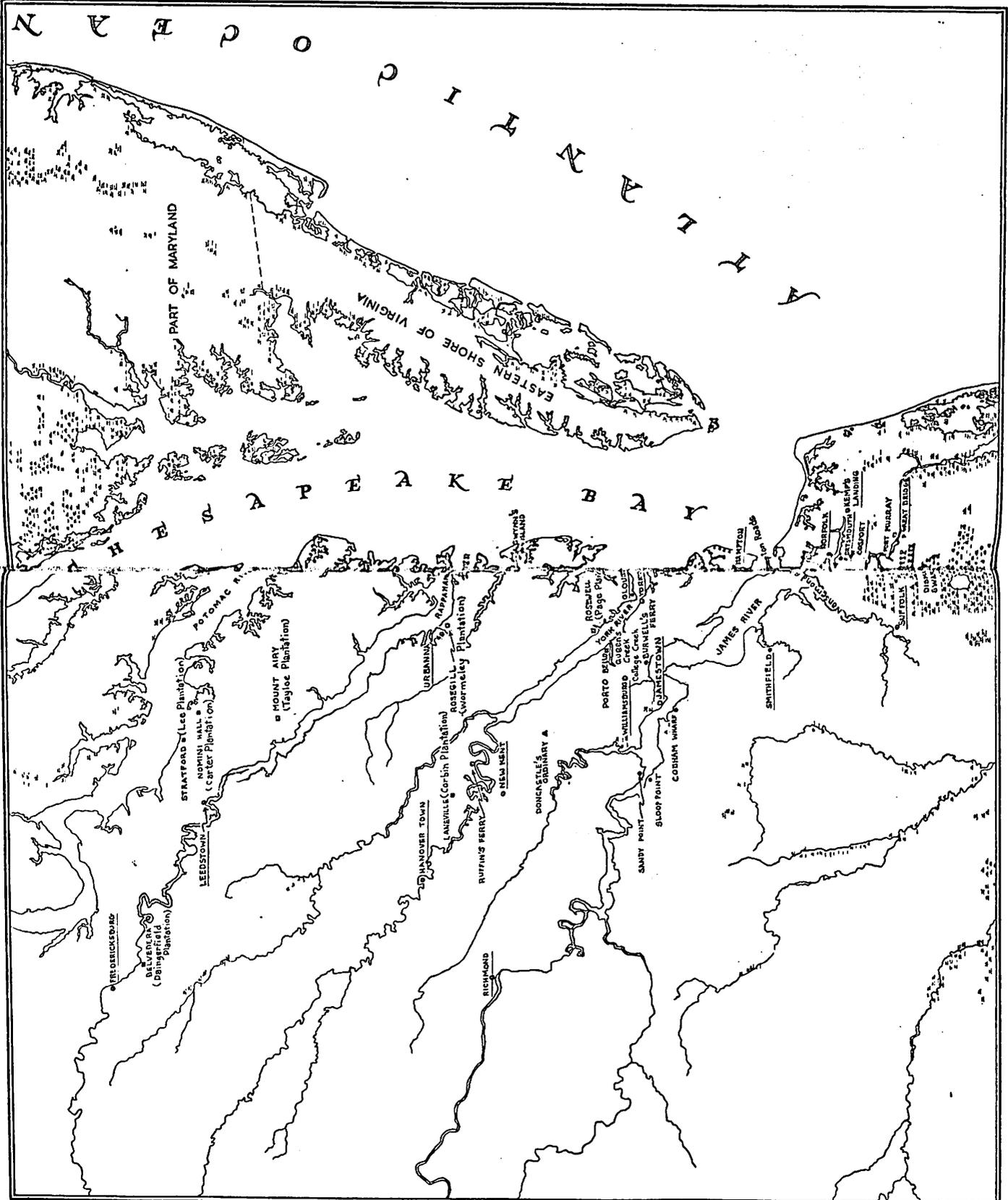
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See on a shield or
the three ravens
Motto

Probitas Versus Honor

Honesty is true honor
Used first by
Thomas Corwin
Mar 24 - 1574



A map of Tidewater, Virginia, showing the principal locations mentioned in the text.

L. EAGE

I, L. Lucille Corbin Stanley being of the age of eighteen years and upwards, hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from William Corbin, Junior who was born in Virginia on the 10 day of November, 1749 and died in Culpeper County, Virginia on the 15 day of April, 1815 His place of residence during the Revolution was Culpeper County, Virginia

(Please give all dates by numerals, month first, and given names in full)

I am the daughter of

1.

Jesse Allen Corbin born on 7-28-1884 at Higginsville, Missouri died at Orange County, California on 1-8-1970 and his (first of) wife Martha M. Mueller born on 2-3-1887 at Higginsville, Missouri died at living on married on 9-28-1905

2. The said Jesse Allen Corbin was the child of

James William Corbin born on 6-8-1851 at Rappahannock Co., Virginia died at Douglas Co., Kansas on 3-10-1929 and his (first of) wife Sarah Ellen Catron born on 11-22-1852 at Aullville, Missouri died at Higginsville, Missouri on 4-3-1925 married on 12-27-1871

3. The said James William Corbin was the child of

Benjamin Franklin Corbin born on 1-24-1822 at Ben Venue, Culpeper Co., Va. died at Corder, Missouri on 8-25-1890 and his (first of) wife Frances M. Miller born on 9-19-1819 at Ben Venue, Culpeper Co. VA died at Corder, Missouri on 4-4-1873 married on 12-24-1844

4. The said Benjamin Franklin Corbin ~~xxxxx~~ was the child of

William Corbin, (2rd) born on 6-4-1795 at Culpeper County, VA. died at Rappahannock County, Va. on ^{Will pr.} 12 May 1856 and his (first of) wife Nancy Ann Scott born on ca 1795 at Virginia died at Rappahannock County, Va. on 3-10-1879 married on abt 1819

5. The said William Corbin (2nd.) was the child of

William Corbin, Junior born on 11-10-1749 at King George County, Va., V died at Culpeper County, Va. on 4-15-1815 and his (first of) wife Sarah (Sally) Hill born on at died at Culpeper Co., Va. on 4-4-1815 married on 2-6-1781

6. The said was the child of

born on at died at on and his (first or) wife born on at died at on married on

7. The said was the child of

born on at died at on and his (first or) wife born on at died at on married on

8. The said was the child of

born on at died at on and his (first or) wife born on at died at on married on

9. The said was the child of

born on at died at on and his (first or) wife born on at died at on married on

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