

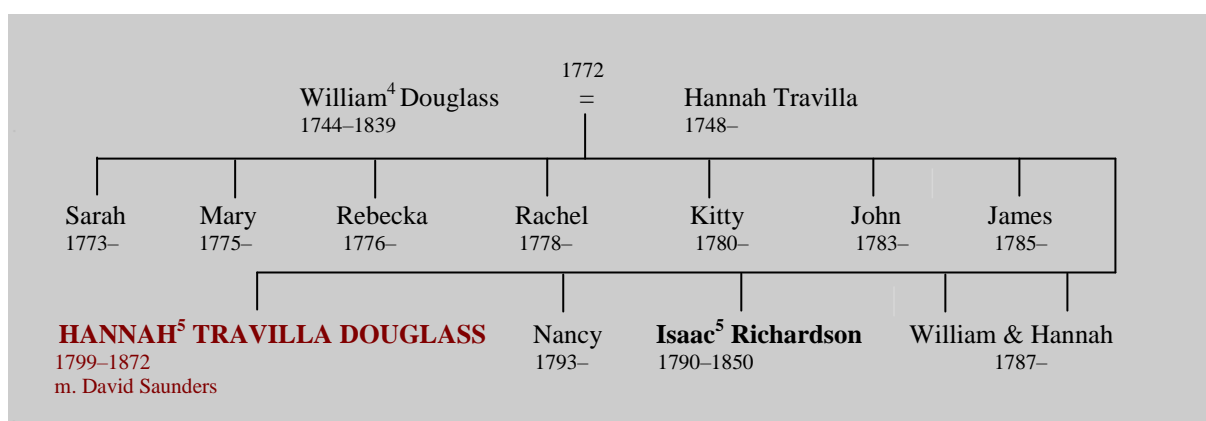
Chapter Seven

Revised
January 2021

THE DOUGLASS FAMILY

Scotland—Delaware—Virginia—California

HANNAH⁵ TRAVILLA DOUGLASS married the Quaker David⁶ Saunders on the 1st October 1818 in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was 19 years old, some ten years his junior. Hannah was the youngest of twelve children born to William⁴ Douglass (1744–1839) and Hannah Travilla (c.1748–).



Rhona Stevenson of the *Scottish Genealogical Society* writes:

Douglass is a very famous name in Scottish history, certainly back to the time of the wars of independence (late 1200s to early 1300s). The name is fairly plentiful in south Scotland, including the Borders area and Lanarkshire. George F. Black, in his book *The Surnames of Scotland*, suggests a Lanarkshire origin very far back to when the south west Scotland was part of the 'British kingdom of Strathclyde' when a form of Welsh was spoken. So the origins of the name may be Celtic but not Gaelic. Hence the term 'clan' in the highland sense would not be appropriate. As well as aristocratic Douglasses there are many untitled people bearing the name.

The Douglas Ancestry

Lord Archibald¹ Douglas who migrated to America about 1725 is said to be descended from an illustrious line of Scottish lords, barons, earls and knights who can be traced back to the 12th century. Many took part in the struggle against the English and some were executed or died in battle. The Wars of Scottish Independence were a series of military campaigns fought between the Kingdom of Scotland and the Kingdom of England in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. The first war began with the English invasion of Scotland in 1296 and ended in 1328. The second war began with the English again invading Scotland in 1332 and ended in 1357. At the end of both wars Scotland retained its status as an independent nation.

Sir James Douglas (c.1286–1330), aka the Black Douglas and Sir Archibald Douglas (c.1297–1333) were major Scottish figures along with Robert the Bruce (King Robert I) and William Wallace.

Other members of the Douglas family were involved in the Hundred Years' War which was a series of conflicts waged from 1337 to 1454 between the House of Plantagenet, rulers of the Kingdom of England, against the House of Valois, rulers for the Kingdom of France, for control of the latter.

Various records of the lineage of Lord Archibald Douglas (1665–1728), the first male Douglas to migrate to America, trace him back to William, Lord of Douglas, the first of the name Douglas to appear on historic record in Scotland. This lineage becomes blurred in his two preceding generations, No. 18 and No. 19 shown below.

1. William, Lord of Douglas (1147–1214)
2. Archibald, 2nd Lord of Douglas (1179–1240)
3. William 'Longlegs' 3rd Lord of Douglas (1215–1274)
4. Sir William 'le Hardi' Douglas (1255–1298)
5. Archibald Douglas (1297–1333)
6. William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas (1327–1384)
7. James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas (1358–1388)
8. Sir William Douglas, 1st Baron of Drumlanrig (1378–1427)
9. William Douglas, 2nd Baron of Drumlanrig (1395–1458)
10. William Douglas, 3rd Baron of Drumlanrig (1415–1464)
11. William Douglas, 4th Baron of Drumlanrig (1430–1484)
12. Sir James Douglas, 5th Baron of Drumlanrig (1455–1498)
13. Sir William Douglas, 6th Baron on Drumlanrig (1481–1513)
14. Sir James Douglas, 7th Baron of Drumlanrig (1498–1578)
15. Sir William Douglas of Hawick (1540–1572)
16. James Douglas, 8th Baron of Drumlanrig (1558–1615)
17. Sir William Douglas, 1st Earl of Queensberry (1582–1639)
18. Sir William Douglas of Kelhead (1628–1673)
19. Archibald Douglas (1642–1729)
- 20. Lord Archibald Douglas (1665–1728)**
Migrated to America with family about 1725

The Village of Douglas, South Lanarkshire

Douglas (Scottish Gaelic: *Dubhghlas*) is a village in South Lanarkshire located on the south bank of Douglas Water. The place name is of Gaelic origin, derived from the Old Gaelic *dub* and *glais* meaning dark stream, in reference to the Douglas Water. The Douglas family took this name when their ancestors settled there in the 12th century.

Douglas Castle

Douglas Castle was the stronghold of the Douglas family from medieval times to the 20th century. The first castle, erected in the 13th century, was destroyed and replaced several times until the 18th century when a large mansion house was built in its place. This too was demolished in 1938 and today only a single corner of the 17th century castle remains. The castle is located about one kilometre north-east of the village of Douglas, South Lanarkshire, in south-west Scotland.

The Douglas family built the first Douglas Castle sometime before 1288. In 1307, during the Wars of Scottish Independence the castle was captured and garrisoned by the English. Sir James Douglas (The Black Douglas), companion of Robert the Bruce, successfully recaptured his family seat by storming the castle. Robert the Bruce rewarded the loyalty of the Douglasses by bestowing the title *Earl of Douglas* on James and his heirs.

Drumlanrig Castle

Between 1679 and 1689 William Douglas (1637–1695), the 3rd Earl of Queensberry (he became the 1st Duke of Queensberry in 1684), had the castle as seen today built on the site of an earlier Douglas medieval castle overlooking Nith Valley. He was the son of James Douglas (1662–1711) 2nd Duke of Queensberry and his wife Margaret Stewart.

Robert the Bruce

King Robert I (1274–1329) became Scotland's national hero for defeating the English King Edward II at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, securing Scotland's independence. He was descended from a Norman knight, Robert de Brus (1040–1095) who had arrived from Normandy in 1066 with William the Conqueror, who granted him lands in Yorkshire.



Scottish nobility and aristocracy

The ancestors of Lord Archibald Douglass are littered with dukes, lords, earls, barons, and lairds. Indeed, Archibald himself is described as a lord, though it is unknown how that title was acquired. These titles were inherited from a direct ancestor or bestowed by the reigning monarch.

oOo

1st Generation

William I, Lord of Douglas was born about 1174 in Douglas dale, Hermiston, Midlothian and was a medieval nobleman who lived in Clydesdale, an area under the control of the King of the Scots. He is the first of the name Douglas to appear on historic record. William died 1214 in Lanarkshire, Scotland. It was probably William who built Castle Douglas.

He married Margaret Kersdale de Moray, She was born 1170 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died 1238. One of their sons was:

2nd Generation

Archibald I, 2nd Lord of Douglas and of Hermiston was the son of William I, Lord of Douglas and Margaret Kersdale. He was born about 1179 in Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire and died 18 October 1240. He married Margaret de Crawford in 1215. She was born c.1195 and died 1225. They had two children:

- William of Douglas – see 3rd generation
- Andrew Douglas of Hermiston

3rd Generation

William, Lord of Douglas (sometimes 3rd Lord of Douglas), known as 'Longlegs' was born c.1215 at Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire and died 16 October 1274. William's first wife was Martha de Carrick (c.1230–1255) whom he married in 1239.

His second wife was Constance Battail of Fawdon. She was born c.1240 and died 1274. Constance was the daughter of William de Bataille and Constance de Flamville. They had three children:

- Hugh I, Lord of Douglas
- William the Hardy, 5th Lord of Douglas – see 4th generation
- Willelma de Douglas

4th Generation

Sir William '*le Hardi*' (the Bold) Douglas, 5th Lord of Douglas, was a Scottish nobleman and warlord who was born c.1255 at Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire. He was a supporter of William Wallace (1270–1305), captured by the English and died in the Tower of London in 1298 – some sources say he was hanged.

William first married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Steward of Scotland, in 1265. She was born c.1245 and died November 1288. Their son was Sir James Douglas (1286–1330), Lord of Douglas, known as 'The Black Douglas' or the Good Sir James.

The Black Douglas 1286–1330

Sir James Douglas was a Scottish knight and feudal lord and one of the chief commanders during the Wars of Scottish Independence. James was educated in Paris and returned home to find an Englishman, Robert de Clifford, in possession of his estates.



James became a staunch ally of Robert the Bruce (1274–1329), King Robert I of Scotland, and had attended his coronation at Scone in 1306. In 1307 Douglas harried the English forces in Douglasdale. His attack on the English garrison in his family seat, Douglas Castle, has become legendary.

James Douglas fought alongside Robert the Bruce at the *Battle of Bannockburn*. Bruce made Douglas a knight banneret (a knight who could lead men in battle under his own banner) on the morning of 24 June. After Bannockburn, Douglas cut a bloody swathe across the English border – burning crops and villages, and terrorising the local population.

To the English he was ‘Black Douglas’ – a terrible bogeyman. To the Scots he was the Good Sir James Douglas – a great lord who became one of the Bruce’s most trusted lieutenants.

When Bruce lay dying in 1329 he asked Douglas to take his heart on crusade. James Douglas and a handful of Scots knights took Bruce’s heart to Spain where Douglas died fighting the Moors at Teba in Spain. His bones and heart were returned to Scotland and buried at St Bride’s Kirk, at Douglas, Lanarkshire.

oOo

Sir William ‘*le Hardi*’ Douglas married second to Eleanor de Ferrers, née de Louvain on 18 February 1291. She was born 1260 and died 1326.

William was a prominent baron at the time of William Wallace. He is most notable for being the first lord to join Wallace in his revolt against English rule. Ronald McNair Scott, in his book *Robert the Bruce: King of Scots*, writes about William le Hardi’s eager alliance with Wallace. The gesture of Sir William (Douglas) was typical of the man. Crusader, warrior, egoist, he had gone his own throughout life with very little regard for anyone else. He had flouted the guardians of the interregnum and insulted the authority of King Edward I by abducting and forcibly marrying Eleanor de Ferrers, an English widow, while she was staying with relatives in Scotland. William and his second wife Eleanor had two children:

- Hugh Douglas (1294–c.1343), aka ‘Hugh the Dull’, Lord of Douglas
- Sir Archibald Douglas – see **5th generation**

5th Generation

Sir Archibald Douglas ‘*The Tyneman*’ was born about 1297 in Douglas, Lanarkshire. He was a half-brother of Sir James Douglas, known as James the Good or the Black Douglas, who was the deputy to King Robert the Bruce. He died 19 July 1333 in the Battle of Halidon Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland, England. Sir Archibald was a Scottish noble, Guardian of Scotland and military leader. He married Beatrice Lindsay of Crawford. She was born 1302 and died 1352. They had three children:

- John Douglas
- William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas – see **6th generation**
- Eleanor Douglas

6th Generation

William Douglas was born 1327 in Douglas, Lanarkshire and was created 1st Earl of Douglas and Mar in 1358. He married Margaret, Countess of Mar, daughter of Donald, 8th Earl of Mar and Isabella Stewart, before about 1357. William died in May 1384 at Douglas, Scotland. He was buried at Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

On 26 May 1342 he inherited the vast Douglas family estates from his uncle, Hugh Douglas (1294–c.1343). In 1353 he murdered his kinsman Sir William Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale (c.1300–1353) who was a second cousin of Good Sir James Douglas, in August 1353. He fought in the Battle of Poitiers on 19 September 1356, where he was wounded.

As a result of his marriage, William Douglas was called the *Earl of Mar* before 13 November 1357. He was created 1st Earl of Douglas on 26 January 1357/58. Margaret was the daughter of Donald de Mar, 8th Earl of Mar and Isabella Stewart. They had two children:

- James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas (1358–1388) – see 7th generation
- Isobel Douglas, Countess of Mar (1360–1408)

William also fathered two illegitimate children by his wife's sister-in-law, Margaret Stewart, widow of Thomas, Earl of Mar:

- George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus (1378–1402)
- Margaret Douglas

7th Generation

Sir James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas and Mar was born c.1358 at Douglas Castle, Douglas, Lanarkshire and was killed 14 August 1388 at the Battle of Otterburn, Berwickshire, Scotland. He became the first Laird of Drumlanrig. He married Lady Isabel, daughter of King Robert II of Scotland (1316–1390) about 1371. Robert II reigned as King of Scots from 1371 to his death as the first monarch of the *House of Stewart*. He was the son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and of Marjorie Bruce, daughter of Robert the Bruce and of his first wife Isabella of Mar.

James left no legitimate male issue. However there was one son by an unknown partner born out of wedlock who started the line of Barons:

- William Douglas 1st Baron of Drumlanrig – see 8th generation

8th Generation

Sir William Douglas '*The Grim or Terrible*', 1st Baron of Drumlanrig was the illegitimate son of James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas and Mar. He was born c.1378 at Drumlanrig Castle. He fought against the English in the Hundred Years' War in France, where he was killed in action in 1427. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdier. She was born c.1372 and died 12 June 1410. They had one son:

- William Douglas, 2nd Baron of Drumlanrig – see 9th generation.

9th Generation

William Douglas, 2nd Baron of Drumlanrig was born c.1395 at Drumlanrig Castle and died 1458. He married Janet (aka Jean or Jane) Maxwell of Caerlaverock. She was born c.1397 and died June 1472. They had two children:

- William Douglas, 3rd Baron of Drumlanrig – see 10th generation
- Angelica Douglas

10th Generation

William Douglas, 3rd Baron of Drumlanrig was born 1419 at Drumlanrig Castle and died 1464. He married Margaret Carlyle, daughter of Sir William Carlyle and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. Margaret was born c.1442 and died 1482. They had two children:

- William Douglas, 4th Baron of Drumlanrig – **see 11th generation**
- Margaret Douglas

11th Generation

Sir William Douglas, 4th Baron of Drumlanrig was born c.1430 in Cluny, County Fife and died 22 July at the Battle of Kirtle on 22 July 1484. He married Elizabeth Crichton in 1482. She was born c.1457 and died October 1539. She was the daughter of Robert Crichton, Sheriff of Dumfries. They had the following children:

- Sir James Douglas, 5th Baron of Drumlanrig – **see 12th generation**
- Archibald Douglas
- Robert Douglas
- John Douglas
- Margaret Douglas
- Janet Douglas
- Elizabeth Douglas

12th Generation

Sir James Douglas, 5th Baron of Drumlanrig was born c.1455 and died 1498. He married **Janet Scott** of Buccleuch in 1470. She was born c.1454 and died 1510. They had two children:

- Sir William Douglas, 6th Baron of Drumlanrig – **see 13th generation**
- Agnes Douglas

13th Generation

Sir William Douglas, 6th Baron of Drumlanrig was born c.1481 at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfries-shire and died 9 September 1513 at Battle of Flodden, Braxton in the county of Northumberland in northern England. The battle was a decisive English victory. King James IV who led the Scottish army was killed in battle.

Sir William married 1st Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. She was born c.1485 and died 1512. They had four children:

- Sir James Douglas, 7th Baron of Drumlanrig – **see 14th generation**
- Robert Douglas
- Janet Douglas
- Agnes Douglas

14th Generation

Sir James Douglas, 7th Baron of Drumlanrig was born 1498 at Drumlanrig Castle in Dumfries-shire and died 27 December 1578 at Drumlanrig Castle. He is said to have rebuilt Drumlanrig Castle. Although the father of some twenty children through two marriages and various mistresses, James sired only one son in wedlock, Sir William of Hawick, who predeceased his father. When Sir James died in 1578 the family honours passed to his grandson – **see 16th generation**

James married Christian Montgomerie as his second wife. She was born 1509 and died 9 August 1575. They had six children:

- Sir William Douglas of Hawick – **see 15th generation**
- Elizabeth Douglas

- Margaret Douglas
- Janet Douglas
- Helen Douglas
- Christian Douglas

1534

King Henry VIII split with the Catholic Church in Rome and became head of the Church of England after Pope Clement VII refused to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, asserting that the King's marriage to Anne Boleyn was illegal.



15th Generation

Sir William Douglas of Hawick and Drumlanrig was born c.1540 and died 25 September 1572. He married Margaret Gordon of Lochinvar. She was born 1542 and died 1603. They had three children:

- James Douglas, 8th Baron of Drumlanrig – see 16th generation
- Margaret Douglas
- Christian (of Hawick) Douglas

16th Generation

Sir James Douglas, 8th Baron of Drumlanrig was born c.1558 at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire and died 16 October 1615 at Drumlanrig. He married Mary Fleming of Wigtoun on 9 December 1581. She was born c.1562 and died 1635. They had 8 children:

- William Douglas, 1st Earl of Queensbury – see 17th generation
- James Douglas of Mouswald
- David Douglas of Airdoch
- George Douglas of Penziere who became a Catholic priest. On going into England he was apprehended and hung and quartered on 9 September 1587 for professing his faith and saying mass.
- Janet Douglas
- Helen Douglas
- Christian Douglas
- Jean Douglas

17th Generation

Note: At this point the records show conflicting information making it difficult to determine exactly who were Lord Archibald Douglas's father and grandfather. It was decided to run with the following scenario.

Sir William Douglass, 1st Earl of Queensberry and 9th Feudal Baron of Drumlanrig, also called Viscount of Drumlanrig, was born c.1582 at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfries and died 8 March 1639/40 in Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire. He married Lady Isobel Ker on 20 July 1603. She was the daughter of Mark Ker, 1st Earl of Lothian. They had six children amongst whom were:

- Sir James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Queensberry was a supporter of King Charles I of England. He was Baronet of Nova Scotia
- Sir William Douglas of Kelhead – see 18th generation

18th Generation

Sir William Douglas of Kelhead was born 1628 at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire and died 1673 in Kelhead. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1668. He married Agnes Fawsyde in 1637. They had eleven children amongst whom were James Douglas, 1st Baronet of Kelhead and Archibald Douglas – see 19th generation

19th Generation

Archibald Douglas was born 1642 in Edinburgh and died 29 February 1729 in Midlothian. He married Harriet Ella Gifford in 1663 in 1663. She was born 1645 and died 1742.

Archibald and Harriet are the parents of **Lord Archibald Douglas** who migrated to America about 1725 with his family. He was born in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland in 1665 and died 1728 in Kent, Delaware.

oOo

Researcher Sharon B. Hodges of Alexandria carried out extensive investigations into the ancestors of Hannah⁵ Travilla Saunders (1799–1872), née Douglass, and James⁶ Clayton Douglass (1817–1874) and was able to establish a relationship by following their lines back to a common ancestor – Lord Archibald¹ Douglass (1665–1727), who migrated to America with his family about 1725. However, there are many missing birth and death dates on the early Douglasses in America making it difficult to be absolutely sure that we have the right Douglass, particularly given the repetition of Christian names within the same and successive generations. It was alleged that the family added an 'S' to their name after arriving in America to distinguish them from others of the same name, of which there were plenty. Notwithstanding that, official records often did not pick this up.

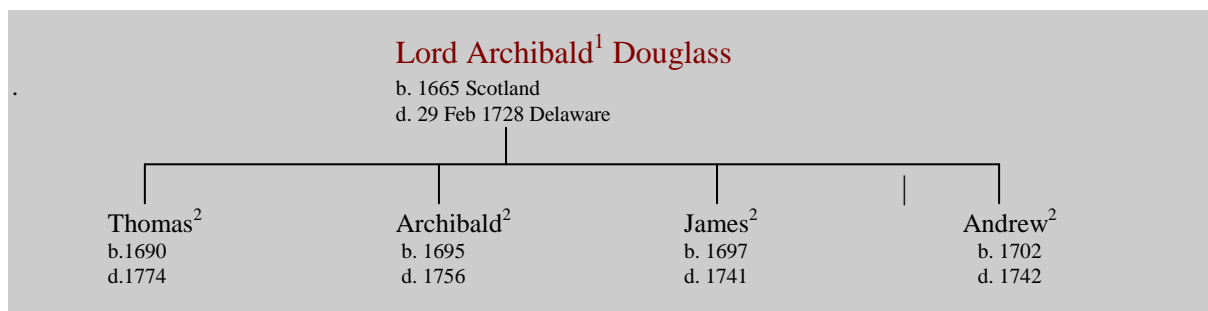
In discussing all branches of the Douglass family the reader has to be mindful that the Christian names Walter, James, William, Archibald and John are often repeated in successive generations. Some with the same name are designated 'Senior' or 'Junior'. That didn't necessarily mean father and son, but elder and younger to distinguish two related people in the same area with the same name. In some cases male siblings christened one or more of their children with the same name, adding to the confusion. Moreover there were many families by the name of Douglass; some may have been related but many others were not. Some of these families, though not related, still adhered to traditional Scottish names such as James, Walter and William.

As throughout this family history, each generation has been given an ascending number, starting with the earliest known generation in America. In the case of the Douglass family, we start with Lord Archibald¹ Douglas, then his children Thomas², Archibald², James² and Andrew² and so on for each successive generation. This helps to differentiate those with the same Christian name.

James⁷ Clayton Douglass (1817–1874) says the following in a letter he wrote to his cousin Hannah⁵ Travilla Saunders, née Douglass:

I have met several families in our country claiming to come from this stock, but the habitual caution they take to spell the final syllable with but one S always convinces me that they were off track; for though the old family in Scotland (in accordance with the very spirit of their rules of orthography) so spelt it, their descendants coming to this country were independent enough to Anglicise it, thinking, I suppose, as all the titles of the family would soon be swept away they would take the occasion to lengthen the name one more letter at all events.

So while the family spelt their name DOUGLAS in Scotland, once in America it became DOUGLASS.



Lord Archibald¹ arrived with his family about 1725 on a chartered vessel from Scotland, landing in New Castle County, Delaware. His family included his wife and four sons, three of whom are said to have been engaged in the Rebellion of 1715 in favour of the Pretender—James Francis Edward Stuart. If this is correct—and there is no real evidence that it is—then given the struggle to restore the Stuarts to the throne was unsuccessful, it is possible the Douglass family lost their land and titles and decided that life would be more comfortable in the New World. However, there is some suggestion that other members of their family, in particular one of Lord Archibald's daughters, had migrated to America some years earlier which might have prompted the relocation.

The Jacobite Rebellion of 1715

In 1688 King James VII of Scotland and II of England and Ireland had been king for only three years but was disliked because he was a Catholic. When his new Italian wife that same year produced a son, Prince James Francis, it seemed there was going to be a long line of Catholic kings. Arrangements were made for James's adult daughter and her husband William of Orange to come over from the Netherlands to be King and Queen instead as they were Protestants. As a result King James fled to France where he remained in exile.

In March 1689, William of Orange, already William II of England, became William II of Scots. The exiled King James had supporters who called themselves Jacobites (from *Jacobus*, Latin for James). Following several unsuccessful attempts to regain the throne, James retired to France where he died in 1701.

King William died in 1702 of injuries sustained after falling from his horse. His wife Queen Mary had already died without issue, so her sister Anne became Queen. All of her seventeen children died very young. Most people wanted a Protestant to succeed, so that ruled out Anne's Catholic half-brother James Francis, now living in France. However, it did not stop his Jacobite supporters calling him James VIII of England and III of Scotland.



James Francis Stuart
 1688–1766
 'The Old Pretender'

In 1707 the Scottish parliament was dissolved and joined the Union of Parliaments with the English Parliament at Westminster, thus creating the entity of Great Britain. Most people in Scotland did not want this and James Francis hoped to use the discontent as a way of claiming the throne. An attempt to invade England with the help of a fleet and soldiers from Louis XIV of France was thwarted by the Royal Navy.

His next chance came when his half-sister Queen Anne, the last reigning Stuart, died in 1714. The Protestant heir to the throne, Princess Sophia, old King James's cousin, had already died. She had married a German prince. Her son George Ludwig of Hanover, was crowned George I, the first of the Hanoverian Kings, marking the beginning of the Georgian period.

In 1715 the Jacobites, led by John Erskine, Earl of Mar, rebelled again in Scotland and England. His army engaged the government forces under the Duke of Argyll at Sheriffmuir but withdrew despite outnumbering Argyll's men four to one. By the time the Pretender arrived in Scotland six weeks late, the Scottish rebellion was almost over. James Francis returned to France where he died in 1766.

However, according to other researchers Lord Archibald¹ Douglass's path to Pennsylvania was via Ireland where he had land holdings. Some have it that after his brother John was killed he grew tired of the constant fighting and decided to move his family to America about 1725, leaving his Scottish property to his sister who had married Lord Hone. Chartering a ship in Edinburgh, he loaded up his family, belongings and close friends, and sailed for America.

They were said to be members of the Anglican not the Reformed (Presbyterian) church. As most Scots who did not retain Catholicism were Presbyterians, the fact that the Douglass clan was Anglican may indicate that they were probably among the overseers hired by the English to manage the vast estates in Northern Ireland. This would account for the family's wealth, its Anglicanism and the journey to America being via Ireland.

No concrete evidence has surfaced as to the name of the wife of Lord Archibald Douglass. There are several sources online which detail several candidates. One name which appears regularly is Elizabeth Louise Daly whom he is said to have married in 1685 in Edinburgh.

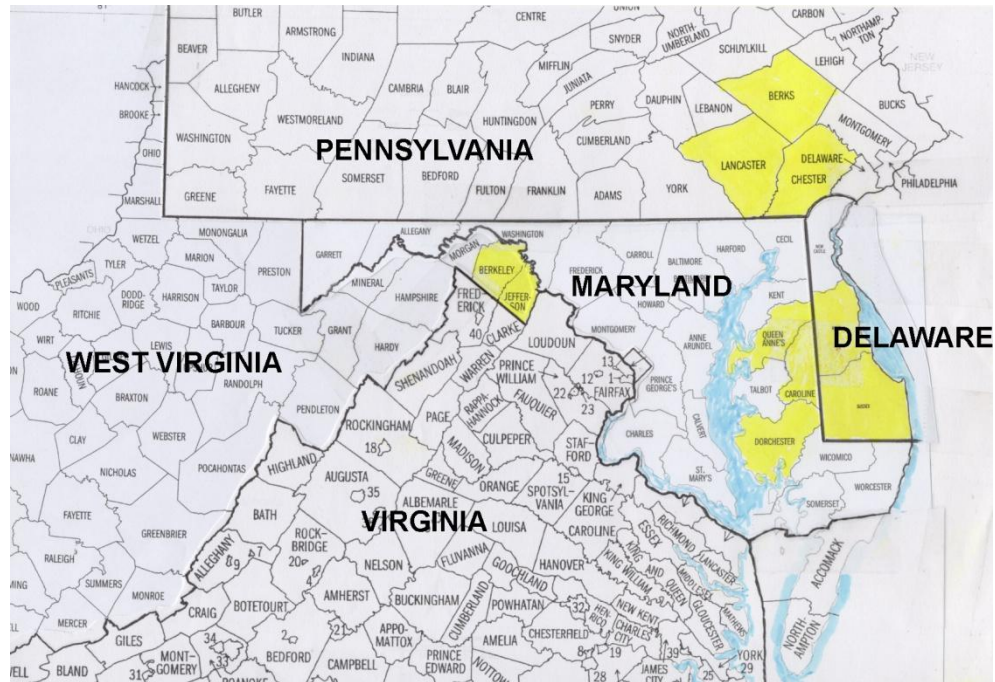
It would seem unlikely that members of the Douglas Family would support the Catholic Pretender, James Francis Stuart, if they were aligned with the English. There seems no doubt that they were Anglican given their strong support for that church on arrival in America.

oOo

The four brothers—Thomas², Archibald², James² and Andrew²—moved to the Pequea Valley, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they established their homes and set about buying farmland and making a living as industrious yeomen. They helped build *Old St. John's Church* to which they and their family remained loyal members throughout their lives. Many of the Douglass family are buried in the graveyard adjacent to the church. The original wooden frame church was built in 1729 and was for followers of the Church of England, who today in America are called Episcopalians. Lancaster County historical records list Andrew, James and Archibald Douglass on the first list of subscribers.



St. John's Church, Pequea



Highlighted areas are the States and counties where members of the Douglass family settled

The formation of West Virginia

The forebears of Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass, who married David⁶ Saunders, eventually settled in Charles Town, Virginia, which is now part of the state of West Virginia. In 1861 the counties of western Virginia, including some counties in the north-eastern tip of the State, refused to secede with Virginia. These counties organised a separate government that supported the union and formed the state of West Virginia which became the 35th state on June 20, 1863. Charles Town, sometimes written as Charlestown and not to be confused with Charleston, the State Capital, is located in the north-eastern wing of West Virginia, bordered by Maryland and Virginia.



Virginia before the 20th June 1863 which includes the State of present-day West Virginia



Virginia and West Virginia after 29 June 1863



Present-day West Virginia

oOo

Of the four brothers, two are of most interest here—Archibald² and James². Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass who married David Saunders was descended from Archibald² whose descendants, including Hannah, ended up in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia) where Hannah's brother Judge Isaac⁵ R. Douglass bought Charles Washington's home *Happy Retreat* and renamed it *Mordington*.

The descendants of James² Douglass eventually settled in Kent County, Delaware, where they established *Mordington Mills*. In-between times the immediate descendants of three of the brothers moved around Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, buying property and establishing iron works in partnership with other members of the family and colleagues. Archibald², James² and Andrew² are said to have arrived in America with their respective wives. It is thought that Thomas², the eldest son, was never married.

The four sons of Lord Archibald¹ Douglas settled in the Pequea Valley, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Extracts from *Papers read before the Lancaster County Historical Society*, Friday, December 6, 1917, Vol. XXI, No. 10, Lancaster, PA, 1917; pages 155–161, provides background information on the activities of the Douglass brothers and some of their children in the Pequea valley, principally with respect to their connection to St. John's Church:

p. 155

OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH YARD, PEQUEA.

Pennsylvania, obviously was not named after William Penn the Quaker, but in honor of his father, Admiral Penn, the Churchman. Had William Penn his way the Province (1) might have been called New Wales. It was Charles the second who insisted on the name Pennsylvania.

There was no congregation of the Church of England within the limits of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the stipulation in the Charter allowing such, until 1695. As soon as the petition for the parish (Christ Church, Philadelphia) was presented, the Quaker magistrates arrested the attorney who drew it up and several of the principal signers. The Quakers called the first rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, the Reverend Thomas Clayton, "the minister of the doctrine of devils".

Probably with a knowledge of the Charter given to William Penn a sufficient number signed the petition which is found in the old Vestry Book belonging to "Saint John's Church, Pequea, in ye county of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania" and printed in Vol. 13, p. 135, of the proceedings of this Society. A wooden church was erected in 1729 upon a plot of ground containing one acre and one perch, and a portion of this ground was reserved for a graveyard.

pp. 159–160

Another noted family buried in the churchyard is that which bears the name of **Douglass** (17). Tradition claims them direct descendants of the famous robber-baron clan that terrorized all Scotland generations ago. The progenitors of this family are Andrew, James and Archibald. These three brothers were engaged in the rebellion of 1715 in favour of the Pretender, and for that cause were obliged to leave their native land. They came from near Edinburgh, and landed in America sometime during 1725–1728. They settled near the fertile valley of the Pequea; and were associated with St. John's Parish from its inception. The history of this sturdy family of pioneers is so closely interwoven with that of the parish, that one cannot write of the former without including the latter. The names Andrew, James and Archibald appear on the first list of subscribers in 1729. When funds were solicited for a stone church in 1753, Archibald's contribution was the largest received.

In 1740 **Andrew² Douglass** served as Commissioner of Lancaster county. He died Jan. 20, 1742, and was buried in the churchyard. His son George³ married Mary Piersol and settled in Berks county, where he was a justice of the peace before the Revolution. From 1772–1784 he was one of the judges of the County Court.

James² Douglass took up 100 acres of land in Lancaster county in 1738. He died * on Nov. 8, 1757. He (James) left one son Edward, who with his uncle Archibald took up 500 acres of land in Lancaster county in 1743.

Archibald² Douglass died Nov. 26, 1756, and was buried in the churchyard. He was the father of eight children. His son, John, was a Judge in the Lancaster County Court; and a member of the Assembly (18) in the years 1756, 1761, 1762, and 1763. **His son, John³, was a Judge in the Lancaster County Court; and a member of the Assembly (18) in the years 1756, 1761, 1762, 1763.** Another son, Thomas³, born in 1722 and died May 27, 1794. He, too, was buried in the church yard.

James² Douglass had ** one son, Edward³. Edward's son, Archibald⁴, married Rebecca Richardson. The father of Rebecca Douglass was William Richardson, who came to the Pequea Valley before 1720. He was one of the founders of St. John's parish.

* Note: this date is incorrect and is the date his wife died. James died in 1740/1741.

** James is said to have had seven children – five sons and two daughters.

The oldest tomb in the churchyard bears the date 1731 and was erected to the memory of George Boyd (20). His son, George Boyd, Jr., died June 12, 1763, aged 48 years. George, Jr., married Mary³, daughter of Archibald² Douglass. They had eight children the eldest of whom, John⁴, was a Colonel in the 7th battalion of Lancaster County Militia in the Revolution. A daughter Margaret⁴ became the second wife of Captain James Hamilton, who for fifty years kept the Bulls Head Tavern on the old road in Salisbury township.

The Lancaster Historical Society provided a list of the known members of the Douglass family buried in the graveyard attached to St. John's Church:

1. In memory of Thomas² Douglass who departed this life May 27, 1794 aged 72 years.
2. In memory of Archibald² Douglass who died the 25 of November 1756 aged about 61 years.
3. L. G. Andrew² W., son of Lord¹ Douglass died Jan. 29, 1742 aged 42 years.
4. Jane, wife of Andrew² Douglass, daughter of Lord Ross died January 24, 1742 aged 40 years.
5. In memory of Archibald⁴ Douglass Davis, son of Jane³ and Gabriel Davis born August 21, 1776 died Dec. 24 1803 aged 25 years 4 months.
6. E. L. G. George³, only son of Andrew² & Jane Douglass was born March 25 1736 and died March 10, 1799. He was buried in McCahton grave yard, St. Gabriel Church, Amity Township, Berks County.
7. Richard⁴, oldest son of George³ & Mary Piersol Douglass born Nov. 24, 1748 buried here.
8. The wife of James² Douglass departed this life 8 day of November 1757 aged 60 years.
9. In memory of Richard Douglass who died 25 November 1756 aged 61 years.

Some of the above details conflict with a listing of burials in the Vestry Minute Books:

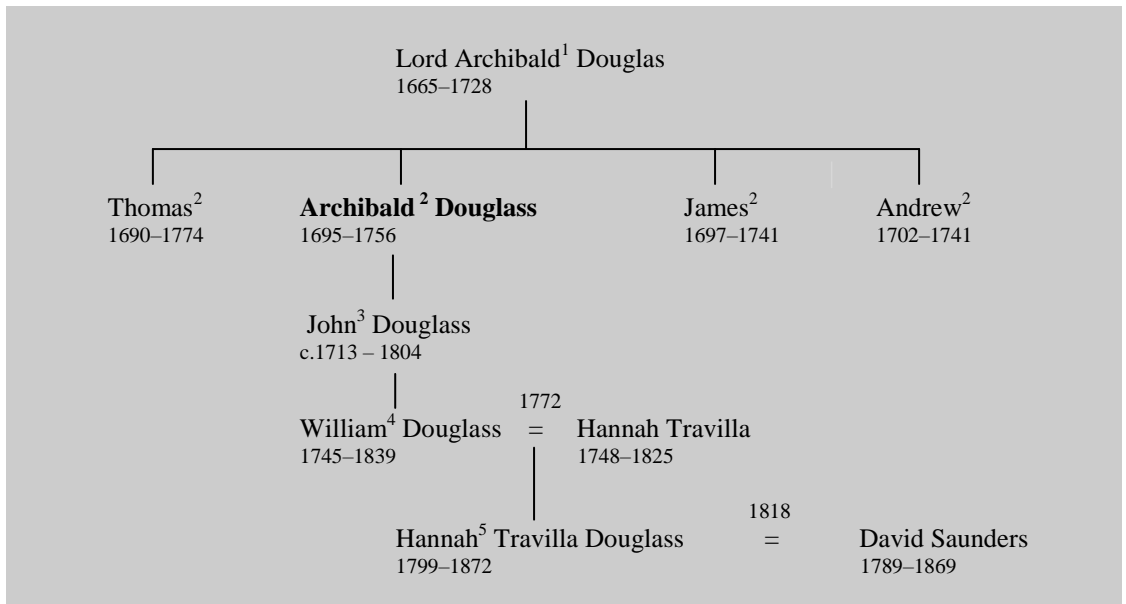
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	DEATH	INTERMENT	COMMENTS
DOUGLAS	Eugene George	72	03/10/1799	Berks County	Born 3/25.1726
DOUGLAS	Eugene Anderson	40	01/20/1742	St. John's	Son of Lord Douglass – [This must be Andrew ² Douglass]
DOUGLAS	Jane	38	01/24/1742	St. John's	Dau of Lord Ross – [This is probably the wife of Andrew ² Douglass]
DOUGLAS	Mrs. James	60	11/08/1757	St. John's	
DOUGLAS	Archibald	61	11/25/1756	St John's	(thus born 1695)
DOUGLAS	Thomas	72	05/27/1774	St. John's	– [The year of death should read 1794]
DOUGLAS	Juliana Barton	57	05/11/1837	St. John's	– [She could be the wife of one of the brothers' children]

Lord Archibald Douglass arrived in America in the 1720s with his family which included his wife and four of his sons. Archibald is said to have been twice married. Unfortunately, the records as to their identity are very conflicting. This being the case, without firm corroborative evidence they have not been listed here.

The Douglass Family of Pennsylvania and Virginia

1. **Thomas² Douglass** is said to have been born 1690 in Scotland. It is believed he never married. The interment record above for St John's Church graveyard says he died 27 May 1774 aged 72. This makes him born 1702 which conflicts with other records which give his date of birth as 1690. He does not appear to have been as involved with the church as his three brothers.
2. **Archibald² Douglass** was born 1695 in Scotland. He is said to have arrived in America with his wife Jean (last name unknown). Archibald was one of the first subscribers of St John's Church. He died 25 November 1756 aged 61 years.

Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass who married David Saunders in 1818 was descended from Archibald² Douglass, the second eldest of the four brothers who migrated to America in the early 1700s and settled in Pennsylvania.



Summary of Archibald² Douglass:

- 1695 – Born in Scotland.
- 1720 – Migrated to America with wife and family.
Settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
- 1733 – Took up 250 acres in Lancaster County.
- 1738 – Took up 68 acres in Lancaster County.
- 1756 – Died 25 November -- buried at St. John's Church graveyard.



In Memory of
 ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS
 Who died 25th of November
 1756
 Aged about 61 Years

Archibald² Douglass had at least eight children by perhaps more than one wife. The birth dates of the children are unreliable as records sourced are conflicting.

- A. Mary³ Douglass was born 1715 in Scotland and died September 1793. She married George Boyd Jr. on 13 June 1731 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was born 1715 in Antrim, Ulster, Ireland and died 12 June 1763 in Pequea Township, Pennsylvania. His brother Patrick married Mary's sister Ann³.
- B. Thomas³ Douglass was born about 1722 in Scotland and died 27 May 1794. Thomas was buried at St John's Cemetery, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He married Joyce Hudson on 14 Aug 1763. She was born 1740.
- C. **John³ Douglass** was born about 1713 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He died between March 1801 (date of Will) and September 1804 (date Will authorized for Probate) in Jefferson County, Virginia. He married Mary Richardson, the daughter of Isaac Richardson. She was born 1726 and died 1767.

The Last Will and Testament of John Douglass written on 6 March 1801.

I, John Douglass of the County of Berkeley and commonwealth of Virginia being weak in body but perfect in mind and memory do make this my last will and testament in manner follows viz.

To my daughter **Mary⁴ Gardner** I bequeath my large chest. I bequeath to my son **William⁴ Douglass** all my wearing apparel. To my daughter **Deborah⁴ Butler** I bequeath ten dollars also my large Bible. I bequeath to my daughter **Rachel⁴ Brown** the whole of the remainder of estate of every description whatever.

Lastly, I constitute and appoint my son William Douglass, William McPherson & John McPherson executors of this my will authorizing them to execute this trust in them?..... without giving the usual security to court. In witness hereof I have this sixth day of March one thousand eight Hundred and one set my hand and seal.

Signed, sealed pronounced
and declared by John Douglass
to be his last will & testament
in presence of

}

John Douglass (seal)

John D. Brown
Samuel Brown

At a court held for Jefferson county the 11th day of September 1804 This last will and testament of John Douglass dec^d was proved by the oaths of John D. Brown and Samuel Brown witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded and at a court held for the said County of Jefferson this 11th day of December in the year aforesaid. Upon the?..... of William McPherson and John McPherson two of the executors therein named who made affirmation thereto according to law certificate is granted them obtaining a probate thereof in due form. Whereupon they entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of two thousand dollars without security according to the direction of the will, conditions as the law directs.

By the court
Geo Hite CJC

Summary of John³ Douglass:

- Date of birth unknown.
- Date of marriage unknown
- 1745 – Son William⁴ born.
- 1748 – Executor of Samuel Robertson will.
- 1752 – On first vestry of St John's Church.
- 1757 – Member of St John's Church. Pequea, Lancaster Co., PA.
- 1759 – Contributed to pulpit with Isaac Richardson, Edward³ Douglass and others.
- 1759–1761 – Judge of court of common pleas, Lancaster Co., PA.
- 1756, 1761, 1762, 1763 – Member of Assembly, Lancaster Co., PA.
 - Ref: *A Biographical History of Lancaster County, being a History of Early Settlers and Eminent Men of the Country*, p.164, by Alex Harris.
- 1763 – Appointed supervisor at St. John's Church regarding work on pulpit.
- 1768 – John Douglass bought 100 acres in Dorchester Co., MD.
- 1769 – Back in Chester County, PA when named guardian of nephew Patrick Corrigan (presumably the son of his sister Margaret).
- 1772 – John Douglass, of Chester County, PA and William Douglass iron master, of Dorchester County MD bought two tracts of land.
- 1772 – Sometime after this year he relocated to Berkeley Co., Virginia (now West Virginia).
- 1778 – 1781– Owned property on Cottontail Meadow Branch, Berkeley Co., Virginia.
- 1779 – November – mentioned as a juror, Berkeley Co., Virginia.
- 1801 – March – Last Will and Testament written and witnessed.
- 1802/3 Died Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV).
- 1804 – Will probated 11 September – Devisees: William, Deborah (Butler), Rachel (Brown) – his children.

John³ Douglass and Mary Richardson had four children that we know of:

- i Mary⁴ Richardson Douglass was born 19 January 1744 in Chester County, Pennsylvania and died 10 July 1818 aged 74 in Charles Town, Virginia (now WV). She is buried at the Zion Episcopal Churchyard, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

At age 19 Mary married David Howell on 28 January 1763 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was born 1736 in Wales and died 3 April 1778 in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. They had eight children.

Mary married 2nd to Col. John Gardner in 1784 in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was born 1750 in Chester, Pennsylvania and died 1805 in Jefferson County, West Virginia. He was first married to Violet Porter who died 1781.

Mary⁴ Richardson Douglass and John Gardner had two children:

- a. Francis⁵ Douglass Gardner was born 3 December 1784 in Chester, Pennsylvania and died 11 November 1778 in Charles Town, Virginia (now WV). His first wife was Mary Elizabeth

- Harper (1819–1850). He married second to Sarah Keyes (1796–1860). Francis and Sarah are both buried at the Zion Episcopal Churchyard in Charles Town, West Virginia.
- b. Isaac⁵ Richardson Gardner was born 1787 in Frederick, Virginia and died 7 May 1863 in New Farmington, Indiana. He married Comfort Marshall Rust (1798–1879).
- ii. **William⁴ Douglass** was born 1744 and died 4 April 1839 aged 94 in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, VA. → **See further on.**
- iii. Deborah⁴ Douglass died after 11 December 1804. She married John Butler. He died about 1809.

West Virginia, Wills and Probate Records, 1724–1985
Berkeley County, Virginia – Will Book No.4

WILL OF JOHN BUTLER Dated 8 September 1802

In the name of God amen, I, John Butler a citizen of Berkeley County, Revoking all others appoint this to be my last will and testament.

Item I will and bequeath to my loving wife **Deborah** Butler that part of my land I now live on (containing about fifty Eight Acres) During her natural life, and also all my personal Estate, which personal Estate only is to be at her own disposal to give or will it to who she sees proper. I likewise will and bequeath to my Said wife forty Dollar to be paid to her, out of my Estate yearly and Every year during her natural life if she Demands it but in case my wife sho'd Intermarry my will is that she be restricted to her thirds as pointed out by law for widows.

Item I will and bequeath to my son Samuel Butler three hundred pounds to be paid to him within Six years after the Decease of my wife.

Item I will and bequeath to my daughter Rebecca Fryatt twenty pounds to be paid to her within two years after my Decease.

Item I will and bequeath to my son **Douglass** Butler all my landed estate (he paying the above legacies) the right & title in?..... to rest in him and his heirs and assigns forever.

I will and bequeath to my nephew John Butler (Son of my Brother Abraham Butler) all my wearing apparel [*sic*] to be Delivered to him as shortly as possible after my Decease.

Item I will and bequeath to my Grandaughters [*sic*] Deborah and Rebecca Fryatt Each fifty pounds to be paid to them (out of my Estate) within Eight years after the Decease of my wife.

I nominate and apoint [*sic*] my son Douglass Butler, Samuel Haines, Samuel Farra, to be Executors of this my last will and testament, Witness my hand and Seal the Eight Day September 1802.

Signed & Sealed and pronounced
by the Testator as for his last
will & testament in presents
of us

John Shull
John Snively
Sigismund Shower

John Butler (Seal)

At a Court held for Berkeley County the 27 day of February 1809 This Last Will and testament of John Butler deceased was proved by the oaths of John Shull & Sigismund Shower two of the Witnesses thereto and Ordered to be recorded Samuel Harris & Samuel Farra two of the Executors therein named personally

appeared in court and Refused taking upon themselves the?..... of the Executors thereof. Wheresofo on the motion of Douglass Butler who made oath thereto Certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in lieu for giving Security Whereupon he together with Collin Carrot his Security entered into Bond in the penalty of two thousand Dollars Conditioned for his ..?.... and faithful administration of said Estate.

Teste D. Hunter CBC

* * *

- iv. Rachel⁴ Douglass was born 1758 in Pennsylvania. She married James Brown. He was born about 1848 and died in 1805.

The Last Will and Testament of James Brown dated 10 August 1805 and probated 8 October 1805.

In the name of God Amen I, James Brown of Jefferson county in the state of Virginia do make this my last will and testament in manner & form following that is to say:

First - I will and bequeath that all my perishable & personal property together with a negro woman named Mima & her child Harriot be appraised & left in the hands of my wife **Rachel Brown** for the benefit of her children or sold & either in whole or in part applied the same purpose at the discretion of my executors hereafter named my Just debts being first paid together with my funeral charges.

Secondly - I will, direct that my land in Hampshire county be either sold & the money put to Interest & the interest applied to the benefit & support of my wife & children or rented & the rents & profits applied as above at the direction of my executors.

Thirdly - I will & direct all the cash I may die possessed of together with what debts may be due me, be in the possession my said wife Rachel until my children come of age or marry & then to be paid to them in equal proportions, the interest in the meantime being applied as above.

Fourthly - I will and direct that the land I now live on remain in the possession of my beloved wife Rachel Brown & that she have the full & entire use & benefit thereof during her natural life and that at her death it be equally divided amongst my children except my son **Samuel Atley Brown** to whom I leave two parts of ? land.

Fifthly - I will and direct that the whole of my estate both real & personal (at the death of my wife) be equally divided amongst my following children to whom I will & bequeath the same to them & their heirs forever except my son Samuel A. Brown to whom I will & bequeath two parts of the land I now live on to him and his heirs forever. My children above referred are **John Douglass Brown, Samuel Atley Brown, Rebecca Brown, Emelia Brown, Deborah Brown, Rachel Brown & Margaret Phameyon Brown.**

And lastly, I do hereby nominate constitute & appoint my wife Rachel Brown & executrix & my two sons **John D. Brown & Samuel A. Brown** executors of this my last will & testament hereby revoking all former wills & testaments, by me heretofore made in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my seal this **tenth day of August 1805.**

Signed sealed published &
declared as & for the last will &
testament of ?? Jas Brown
in the presence of

Alex White
William Burnett
Robert Pyte Jun^r

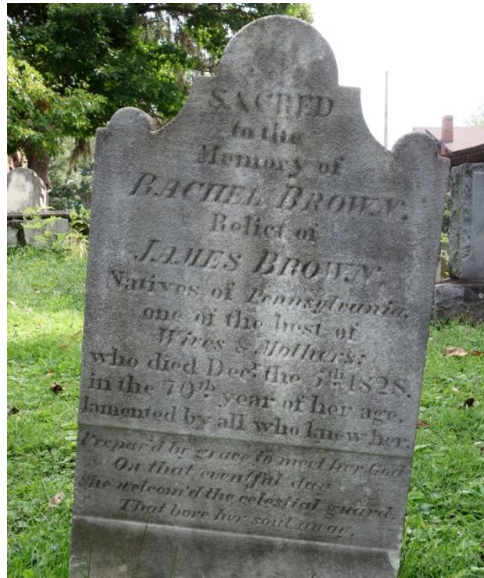
James Brown

At a court held for Jefferson county the **8th day of October 1805** This last will & testament of James Brown, deceased, was proved by the oaths of Alexander White & William Burnett two of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. Rachel

Brown, the executrix, and John D. Brown, one of the executors therein named who made oath thereto according received a certificate for obtaining a probate thereof in due form giving security Whereupon they with Alexander White & John McPherson entered into and acknowledged a bond in the penalty of three thousand dollars conditioned for their due and faithful administration.

oOo

Rachel⁴ Brown died 5 December 1828 in Jefferson County, West Virginia. She was buried in the Zion Episcopal Churchyard in Charles Town.



SACRED
to the
Memory of

RACHEL BROWN
Relict of

JAMES BROWN
Natives of *Pennsylvania*,
one of the best of
Wives & Mothers
Who died Dec. 5th 1828
In the 70th year of her age.
Lamented by all who knew her.

*Prepar'd by grace to meet her God.
On that eventful day
She welcom'd the celestial guard
That bore her soul away.*

The Last Will and Testament of Rachel⁴ Brown, née Douglass, dated 8 April 1828 and probated 19 January 1829.

In the name of God Amen, I Rachel Brown of Jefferson County, Virginia being of sound and disposing mind and memory and being desirous to settle affairs whilst I have strength and capacity to do so, make and publish this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made and first and principally I commit my soul into the hands of my creator who made it, and as to such worldly state wherewith it hath pleased God to entrust me, I dispose of the same as followeth.

Imprimis. It is my Will and desire that my debts be paid agreeably to Law and that my funeral expenses be paid.

Secondly. I give and bequeath unto my daughter **Rebecca Faucett** the candle stand.

Thirdly. I give and bequeath unto my daughter **Deborah Smallwood** my black silk dress.

Fourthly. I give and bequeath to my daughter **Rachel Moler** my silver table spoons, a book entitled the "Practical Believer, one demijohn, one blue armed chair. I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Rachel Moler my negro girl Julia to be held by her and to her sole and separate use during her natural life, and from and after her death, it is my will and desire that the said negro girl Julia and her increase shall go to the daughters of the said Rachel Moler to be equally divided between them. It is my will and desire nevertheless that my executors hereinafter shall if they shall at any time deem it expedient (*sic*) after the death of the said Rachel Moler sell the said Julia and her increase and divide the proceeds equally between the said daughters of the said Rachel Moler.

Fifthly. I give and bequeath unto my granddaughter Ann Eugenie D. Reiley, one feather bed and calico quilt, and an orange silk dress.

Sixthly. I give and bequeath unto my granddaughter Hannah T. Reiley, one white counterpane and a calico quilt and all my plumb-coloured silk dress.

Seventhly. I give and bequeath to my daughter **Hannah Brown**, my two negro girls Mary and Charlotte with this condition nevertheless, that the said Hannah shall transfer and deliver unto my daughter Thamson hereinafter named, the first born offspring of the said negro Charlotte, such offspring to be delivered at the age of five years. I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Hannah, a bed and bedding known in this family as hers, one large store counterpane, such table cloths and napkins as bear the initials of her (H.B.) name. The bed and cover belonging to the settler The table which usually stands under the looking glass, one black arm chair, one red table chair, a dictionary of the Bible, and my green carpet.

Eighthly. I give and bequeath unto my son **James M. Brown** a white counterpane which belonged to my father, also the large family Bible.

Ninthly, I give and bequeath unto my daughter **Thamson Brown** a bed known in the family as hers, two white counterpanes, two calico quilts, four sheets, and pillow-cases and table linen as bear the initials of her name. Also fifty Dollars in cash.

It is my will and desire that all my books not heretofore disposed of be equally divided between my four children, **John D. Brown**, Hannah Brown, James M. Brown and Thamson Brown, and that all my wearing apparel not heretofore disposed of be given to my daughter Hannah Brown.

It is also my will and desire that my negro boy George and all my other property of every description whatsoever, not heretofore disposed of, be sold on a credit at the direction of my executors and the proceeds when executed applied to the discharge of my debts in manner above by me willed.

And lastly it is my will and desire that the residue of my estate after payment of my funeral expenses, my debts in manner above mentioned and legacies be paid by my executors to my daughter Hannah Brown.

I hereby appoint John Moler and **I. R. Douglass** executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 8th day of April 1828.

Signed, sealed, published and discharged by
the above named Rachel Brown to be her last
Will and Testament in the presence of us
who have hereunto subscribed our names in
the presence of the Testator

Thomas Gardner }
Thomas Burnett }

Rachel Brown (seal)

Jefferson County Fct

At a court held for Jefferson County the 19th day of January in the year 1829, This last Will and Testament of Rachel Brown, deceased, was proved by the oath of Thomas Gardner Witness thereto, and ordered to be recorded, And on the motion of John Moler and **Isaac R. Douglass**, the Executors therein named who made thereto according to law, and entered into Bond in the penalty of four thousand Dollars with Jacob Moler and Henry D. Gainhaut their securities, conditioned as the Law directs, Letters testamentary are granted into them in due form of Law.

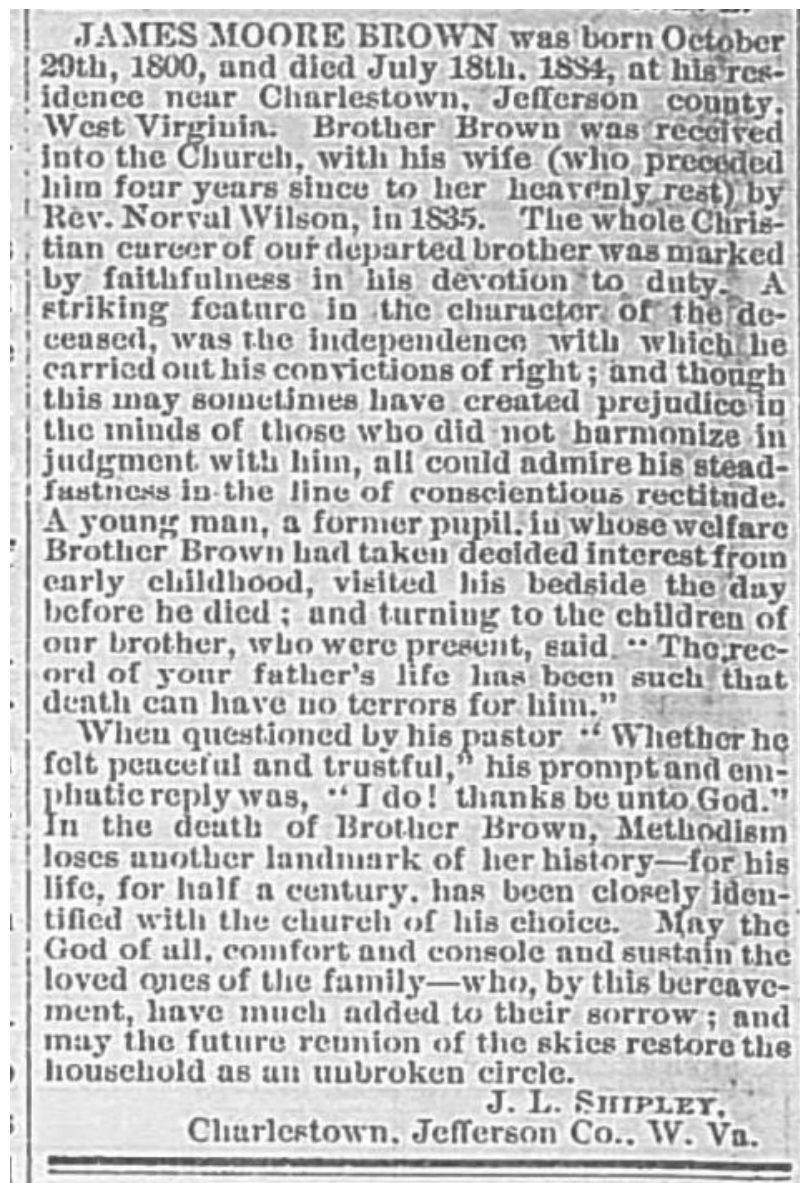
By the court
Teste

S. I. Cramer, c.j.c.

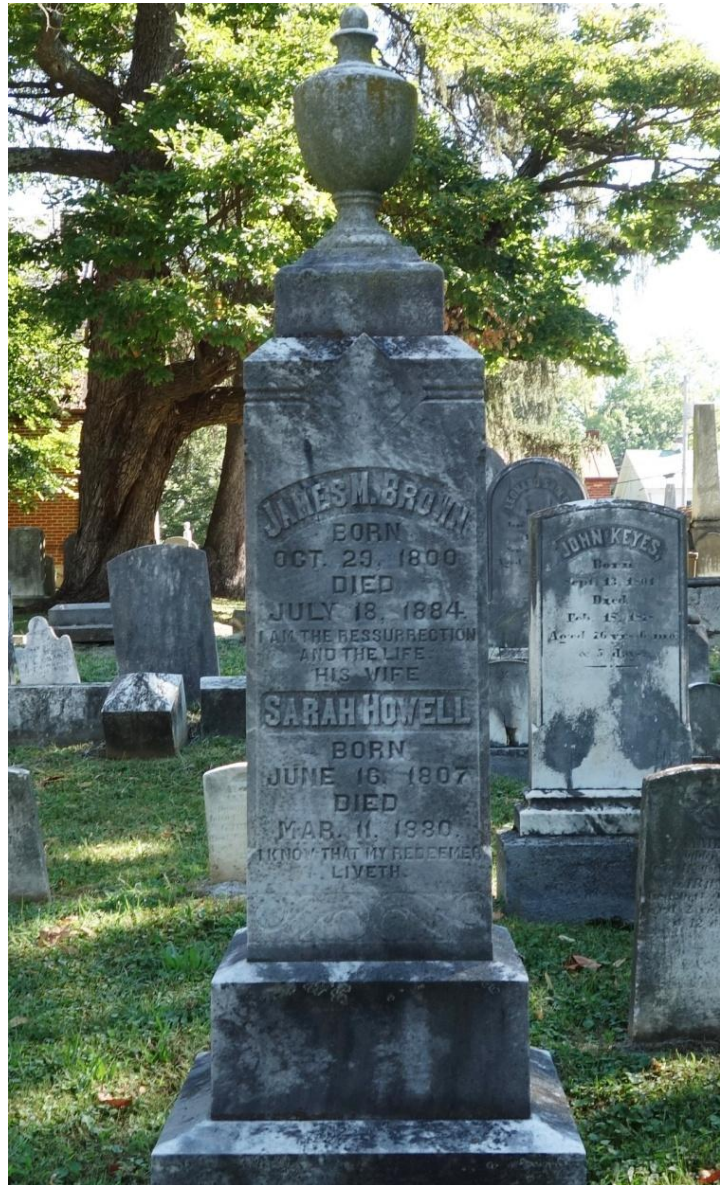
Rachel⁴ Douglass and James Brown had ten children, not necessarily listed here in order of birth:

- a. James⁵ Moore Brown was born 29 October 1800 in Charles Town, West Virginia and died 18 July 1884. He married Sarah Howell. She was born 16 June 1807 and died 11 March 1880. They had one daughter:
 - (i) Rachel⁶ Douglass Brown was born 8 February 1837 and died 2 December 1870, aged 33 years and 9 months.

James Moore Brown's death was reported in the *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, West Virginia) on 26 August 1884:



Both James, his wife Sarah and daughter Rachel are buried at the Zion Episcopal Churchyard in Charles Town, West Virginia.



- b. **John⁵ Douglass Brown I** was born 1782 and died 30 April 1830 in Alexandria, Virginia. He married Mary Goulding Gretter. She was born 1788 and died 8 January 1854. They are buried in St. Paul's Cemetery in Alexandria.
 ➔ See further on for detailed information on their descendants.
- c. Deborah⁵ Brown was born 12 May 1792 and died 7 November 1873 in Illinois. She married Parmenius Smallwood on 22 June 1807. He was born 27 April 1782 and died 20 December 1851 in Illinois. They moved to Illinois in 1824 and had fifteen children. Deborah, Parmenius and many of their children are buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Decatur, Macon County, Illinois.

- d. Rachel⁵ Brown Jr. was born 8 April 1794 and died 3 May 1829. She married John Moler on 10 April 1817. He was born 5 December 1791 and died 3 February 1871. He was the son of John D. Moler (1764–1807) and Sarah Griffith (1773–1830). Soon after Rachel's death, John Moler married her sister Hannah. → See below.

Another son, Sylvanus Griffith Moler (1805–1858), married Hannah Travilla Burnett (1805–1849) in 1831 and soon after her death married her sister Julia Ann Burnett (1810–?) in 1849.

→ See Chapter 12: Lillian Frances Chinn – The Burnett-Douglass Connection.

Rachel⁵ Brown Jr. and John Moler had one daughter:

- (i) Mary⁶ Ellen Moler was born 1824 in Jefferson County, West Virginia and died 13 June 1854 due to complications during childbirth. She married Dr George Benjamin Stephenson. He was born 1807 in Virginia and died 24 December 1876 in Washington DC. He was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Following Rachel's death John Moler married her younger sister Hannah.

- e. Hannah⁵ Brown was born 9 July 1798 and died 10 March 1831. She married John Moler in 1829 as his second wife, his first wife being Hannah's sister Rachel. They had one daughter
- (i) Hannah⁶ E. Moler was born 9 March 1831 and died 7 August 1865 of *typhoid fever* in Anderson County, Kansas. She married her first cousin Rollin Griffith 'Griff' Moler on 14 April 1857 in Jefferson County, West Virginia. He was born 3 July 1828 in Franklin County, Ohio and died 8 July 1865, also of *typhoid fever* in Anderson County, Kansas. They are both buried at Garnett Cemetery, Anderson County, Kansas.

Little or no information is known about five of Rachel and James Brown's children:

- f. Samuel⁵ Atley Brown
 g. Rebecca⁵ Brown married a Mr. Faucett
 h. Emelia⁵ Brown
 i. Thamson⁵ Brown
 j. Margaret⁵ Pharmeyon Brown

b. John⁵ Douglass Brown I – 1782–1830

There are three successive generations whose name was John Douglass Brown. To avoid confusion they will be identified thus:

- John⁵ Douglass Brown I – 1782–1830
 John⁶ Douglass Brown II – 1821–1902 (sometimes called Jr.)
 John⁷ Douglass Brown III – 1860–1924

John⁵ Douglass Brown's mother Rachel⁴ Brown, née Douglass, is the aunt of Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass who married David⁶ Saunders. David is the great, great grandfather of Robert¹⁰ Saunders, the author of this family history.

John Douglass Brown's great granddaughter, Mary⁸ Goulding Hooff, married Edward⁸ Stabler Fawcett. He is descended from Joseph⁴ Saunders (1713–1792) and his wife Hannah Reeve (1717–1788) the original immigrants to the American colonies. Joseph⁴ and Hannah were Quakers who migrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from England about 1732.

John⁵ Douglass Brown I was born 1782 in or around Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia). He married Mary Goulding Gretter. She was born 1788 and died 8 January 1854. About 1820 they relocated to Alexandria, Virginia. Mary was the granddaughter of Michael Gretter and niece of Ann Gretter Hooff. Ann Gretter was the grandmother of James Wallace Hooff who married Jannett Brown, the daughter of John⁵ Brown and Mary Goulding Gretter. → See further on

John⁵ Douglass Brown I died 30 April 1830 in Alexandria, Virginia. His passing was reported in the *Alexandria Gazette* on Saturday, 8 May 1830:

DIED

On the night of the 30th ultimo, after a short but severe illness, Mr. *John D. Brown*, of the late firm of Thomas Janney & Co. of this Town, in the 48th year of his age. He has left an afflicted family, and a circle of relatives, to feel, most keenly, his loss.

Mary Goulding Brown nee Gretter died 8 January 1854. Her obituary was published in the *Alexandria Gazette* on 11 January:

Obituary.

DIED, on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., Mrs. MARY G. BROWN, widow of John Douglass Brown, esq., after a protracted illness of much suffering. The writer of this notice, intends, merely, and briefly, to remark on the peaceful and unobtrusive life of this excellent lady—to speak of her as she lived—to pay, in this public manner, the last sad tribute of respect and affection to the memory and virtues of one, who is now in the spirit world. In the death of this lady, society has lost one of its most useful and estimable members, and her children the tender love of a devoted mother. The deceased was remarkably intelligent and ingenious, combined with good taste, refinement of manners, and a heart ever overflowing with the warmest gratitude for the smallest favors. But with all these ennobling qualities, it has pleased Almighty God to summon her pure spirit to *His presence*, and to which she has passed as a bright vision from the earth, leaving her family and friends the pleasing and abiding recollection of her many virtues, and the confident hope that she is now commingling with the good and the just made perfect in the kingdom of Heaven.

John⁵ Douglass Brown I and his wife Mary are both buried in St. Paul's Cemetery in Alexandria, Virginia. The Frick Art Reference Library in New York has a record of a portrait of John Douglass Brown allegedly painted by his cousin Judge Isaac Richardson Douglass. The information on this record was provided by Lewis H. Fawcett who died in 1971. He was the great, great nephew of John⁵ Douglass Brown. The date of the said portrait is stated as 1803. Judge Douglass, who was born in 1790, would only have been thirteen years old then so it seems unlikely he was the artist. Fawcett says this record *'although the portrait is not signed the artist is pretty well authenticated by family tradition'*. Fawcett received this information from his great uncle, the son of John Douglass Brown I, also named John Douglass Brown II.

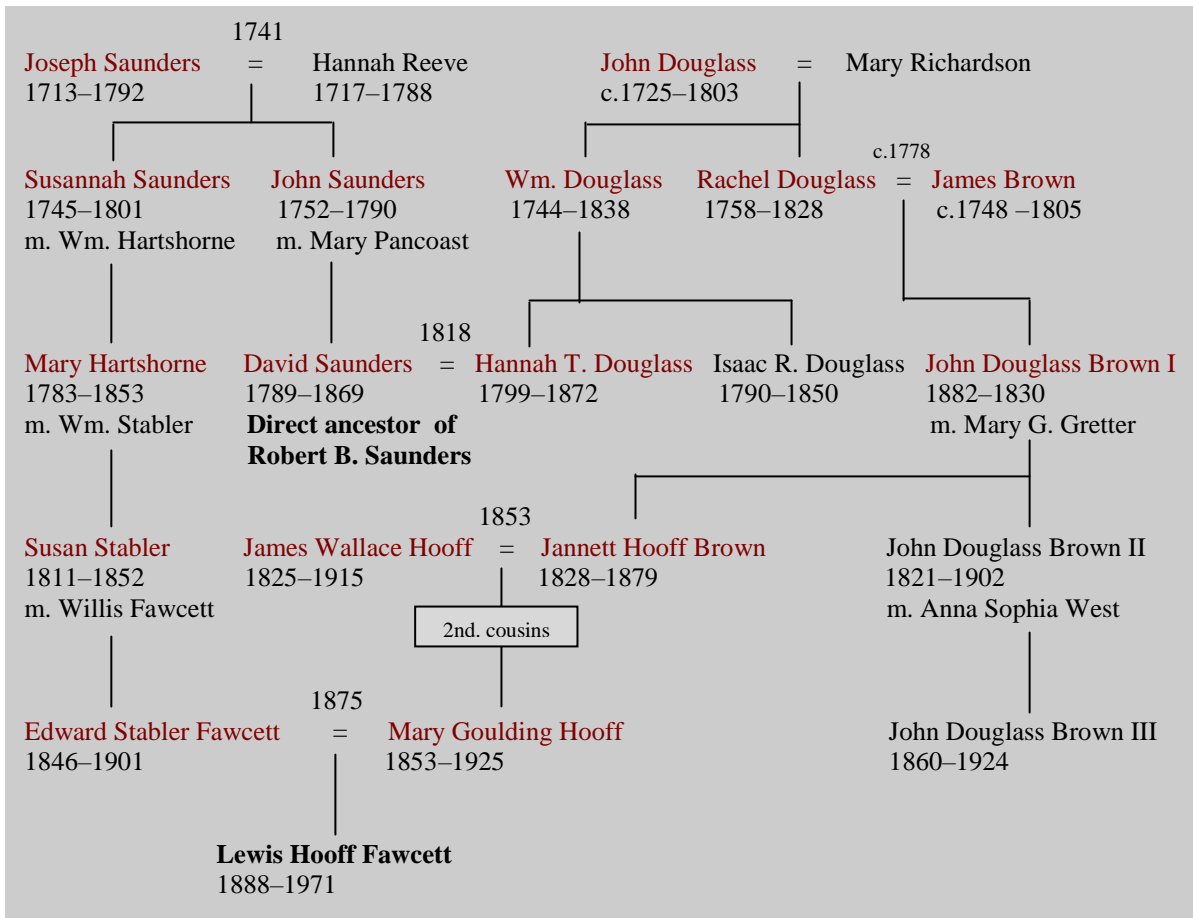


*John Douglass Brown
1782–1830
The Frick Art Reference Library*

FRESCO--Catalog

<http://arcade.nyarc.org/record=b1088547~S6>

*Click 'Photoarchive images and documentation', located under Connect to: 'to access digital image'.



John⁵ Douglass Brown I and Mary Goulding Gretter had two children we know of:

- (i) John⁶ Douglass Brown II (or Jr.) was born 3 February 1821 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 19 April 1902 in Philadelphia. His obituary was published in *The Times Philadelphia, PA* on 20 April:

JOHN DOUGLASS BROWN, for many years a well known figure in financial circles, died yesterday at his home, 4037 Walnut street, aged 82 years. Mr. Brown was connected in various capacities with the Penn National Bank, at Seventh and Market streets, for forty-eight years. He was born in Alexandria, Va., and came to Philadelphia in 1844, and for the last thirty years or more has lived in West Philadelphia. Since 1873 he has been a vestryman in St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Two children survive him.

John⁶ married Anna Sophia West on 15 November 1859. She was born 17 March 1828 and died 21 January 1887 in Philadelphia. Her death was reported in the *Philadelphia Enquirer* on 22 January:

BROWN.—On Friday, January 21, ANNA SOPHIA, wife of John Douglass Brown, in the 59th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, Twentieth and Cherry streets, on Monday morning, January 24, at 11 o'clock.

John⁶ Douglass Brown II and Anna Sophia West had two children:

- (a) John⁷ Douglass Brown III was born 20 May 1860 in Philadelphia and died 01 January 1924. He was an attorney and never married.
- (b) Anna⁷ Sophia Brown was born 20 May 1867 in Philadelphia. Her date of death is unknown. She is also referred to as Sister Anna Sophia Brown of the All Saints Sisters of the Poor. She was still living in Baltimore, MD in 1905.
- (ii) Jannett⁶ Hooff Brown was born about 1828 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 12 September 1879. She married her 2nd cousin James Wallace Hooff on 17 February 1853 in Alexandria, Virginia. He was born 21 February 1825 in Alexandria, Virginia. James was the son of Lewis Hooff (1791–1874) and Elizabeth Maria Rapley (1798–1873). They had a family forbidden courtship as he was Presbyterian and

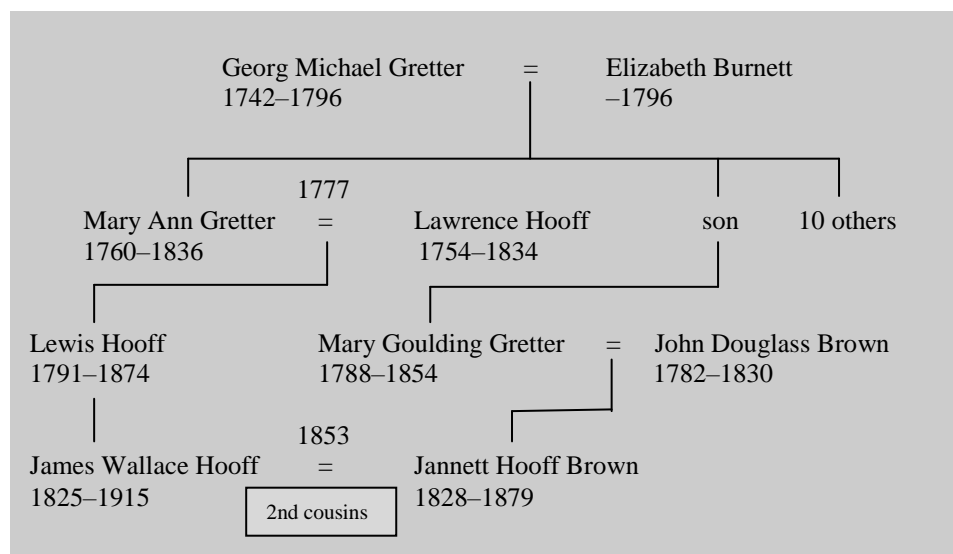
she was Episcopalian. Never mind that they were 2nd cousins! They had to wait six years before they could marry.

One of James's letters to Jannett in 1847 during their secret courtship exists with the famous *Alexandria Blue Boy* stamp which is the most expensive stamp ever. In 1981 it sold for \$1 million and is estimated to be worth many times that now.



The *Alexandria Blue Boy* is a very rare stamp. It takes its name from the feature that makes it unique: its colour. It is the sole example printed on blue paper.

The letter was sent in secret by James to his cousin Jannett on 4 November 1847 whom he was courting against the wishes of her family. The stamp only narrowly escaped destruction for at the bottom of his letter he wrote 'burn as usual'. Instead Jannett put the letter into a sewing box and it was not found until 1907 when her daughter came across it. Later that year a collector acquired the stamped envelope for \$3,000. Then in 1981 a German collector acquired the envelope with its stamp for one million dollars..



James Wallace Hooff died 30 November 1915. His obituary was published in *The News (Frederick, Maryland)* on 1 December 1915:

James Wallace Hooff.

James Wallace Hooff, father of Rev. Douglass Hooff, rector of All Saints' Episcopal church, died at his home in Alexandria, Va., yesterday morning at 5 o'clock from heart trouble, aged 91 years. He had been ill but a short time. Until a month ago, he served in the commissary branch of the War Department at Washington. He is survived by three children. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon. Rev. Hooff will leave Frederick tomorrow morning to attend.



James Wallace Hooff
1825–1915



Jannett Hooff Brown
1828–1879

Jannett⁶ Hooff Brown and James Wallace Hooff had three children:

- (a) Mary⁷ Goulding Hooff was born 1 December 1853 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 20 February 1925 in Washington DC. She married Edward⁸ Stabler Fawcett on 21 October 1875 in Alexandria, Virginia. He was born 2 March 1846 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 1901.

Edward was the son of Susan⁷ Stabler and Willis Fawcett who were married on 4 April 1838 in Alexandria, Virginia. Susan was born 5 February 1811 and died 1852 of *pneumonia* and *typhoid fever*. Willis was born 15 July 1809 in Alexandria and died 6 Sept. 1878 in Texas. They were married by Rev. James Laurie of the First Presbyterian Church in Washington DC. Susan, who was a Quaker, apologised to the Society of Friends of her native Alexandria for marrying out of unity. This was accepted in 1839 and she retained her membership.

→ See Chapter 2: Joseph⁴ Saunders 1713–1792
– The Hartshorne and Stabler Families

Following Susannah's death Willis married Jerusha B. Wright on 26 June 1860 in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Susan Stabler was the daughter of Mary⁶ Hartshorne (1783–1853) and Edward Stabler (1769–1831). Both were Quakers.

Mary⁶ Hartshorne was the daughter of Susannah⁵ Saunders (1745–1801) and William Hartshorne (1742–1816). They were also both Quakers.

Susannah⁵ Saunders was the daughter of Joseph⁴ Saunders (1713–1792) and Hannah Reeve (1717–1788). Both were Quakers. Joseph was the original Saunders immigrant, arriving in the Colonies about 1732.

Susannah's brother was John⁵ Saunders (1752–1790). His son, David⁶ Saunders (1789–1869), married Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass (1799–1872). Hannah's brother was Judge Isaac⁵ Richardson Douglass of Charles town, West Virginia.

Judge Isaac⁵ R. Douglass (1790–1850) was a first cousin of John⁵ Douglass Brown I (1788–1830).

- (b) Rev. Douglass⁷ Hooff was born 18 September 1858 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 30 May 1937 in Maryland.
- (c) Ellen⁷ Douglass Hooff was born 3 November 1864 in Alexandria, Virginia and died 1947 in New York. She married Benjamin Lawrence Wallace in 1890. He was born 19 January 1866 in New York and died 29 May 1944.

Continuing with the children of Archibald² Douglass ...

- D. Ann³ Douglass was born about 1725 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and died 1787. She married Patrick Harrison Boyd about 1751. He was born 1711 in Ulster, Northern Ireland and died 26 January 1762 in Halifax, Virginia. He was first married to Rachel Grimson on 25 July 1732 in St Paul's Episcopal Church in Chester County, Pennsylvania. After Patrick died, Ann married John Wells in 1763.
- E. Archibald³ Douglass Jr. was born 1726 and died 1763. According to Biographical Annals of Lancaster County he had 200 acres in 1759.
- F. George³ Douglass was born 1728 and died September 1793. (*Note: Not to be confused with the son of his uncle Andrew² Douglass, Captain George³ Douglass (1726–1799, who married Mary Piersol).*)
- G. Margaret³ Douglass was born 1731 in Salisbury, Pennsylvania and died 6 April 1786 (tombstone inscription reads: *Wife of John Wilson; aged 55 years*). She married first to Patrick Carrigan in October 1747. He was born about 1729 and died 15 October 1756 in Pequea, Pennsylvania. He was on the first Vestry at St. John's Church. Margaret married second to John Wilson. He was born 1724 and died 9 October 1799.
- H. Jane³ (or Jean) Douglass was born 1733 and died 3 March 1777 (tombstone inscription reads: *age 44; wife of Gabriel; daughter of Archibald Douglas; buried in grave of her uncle James Douglass in the cemetery*). She married Gabriel Davis. He was born 1726 and died 1 February 1813. Both are buried at St John's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

William⁴ Douglass 1744–1839

William⁴ Douglass, son of John Douglass, was born 1745 probably in or near Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He died 4 April 1839 in Shepherdstown, Virginia at the extraordinary age of 94. Notice of his death was published in the *Martinsburg Gazette* on 17 April 1839:

DIED

On Thursday the 4th inst, at his residence in Shepherdstown, in the 95th year of his age, Mr. William Douglass, father of the Hon. I. R. Douglass, of Jefferson County.

Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants – A History of Frederick County, Virginia by T. K. Cartnell:

This name appears among the pioneers of Northern Frederick. This was **William Douglas**. He came from Delaware; was of the Douglas Clan, so prominent in Scottish history. He reared a large family in what is now Jefferson County, West Virginia. Several of his sons became distinguished men in other States. One son, who remained in his native county, was Judge Isaac R. Douglass, mentioned in connection with Old District Courts. He reared a large family; but so far as is known to the writer, not one of the name is to be found in the Lower Valley at this writing. One son, Dr. Wm. A. Douglass, was an eminent physician in San Francisco a few years ago. One daughter became the wife of Dr. W. McPherson Fuller, of Winchester, and mother of "Doug" Fuller, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Nat. Bank of Winchester. One of Mrs. Fuller's brothers, Archibald M. Douglass, was living in West Virginia recently.

There is no evidence that William⁴ Douglass came from Delaware. Indeed all the information indicates that his father was raised in Pennsylvania and then moved to Jefferson County, Virginia. Certainly William had relations who were Iron Masters in Maryland and Delaware.

William Douglass married Hannah Travilla (or Treviller) on 24 October 1772 in St. Michael's Zion Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. At the time of the marriage the record states that they were both from Chester County, PA. (Ref: researchers Deborah Spurlock and Sharon Hodges.) ➔ **See Travilla Family at the end of this chapter.**



William Douglass
1754–1839



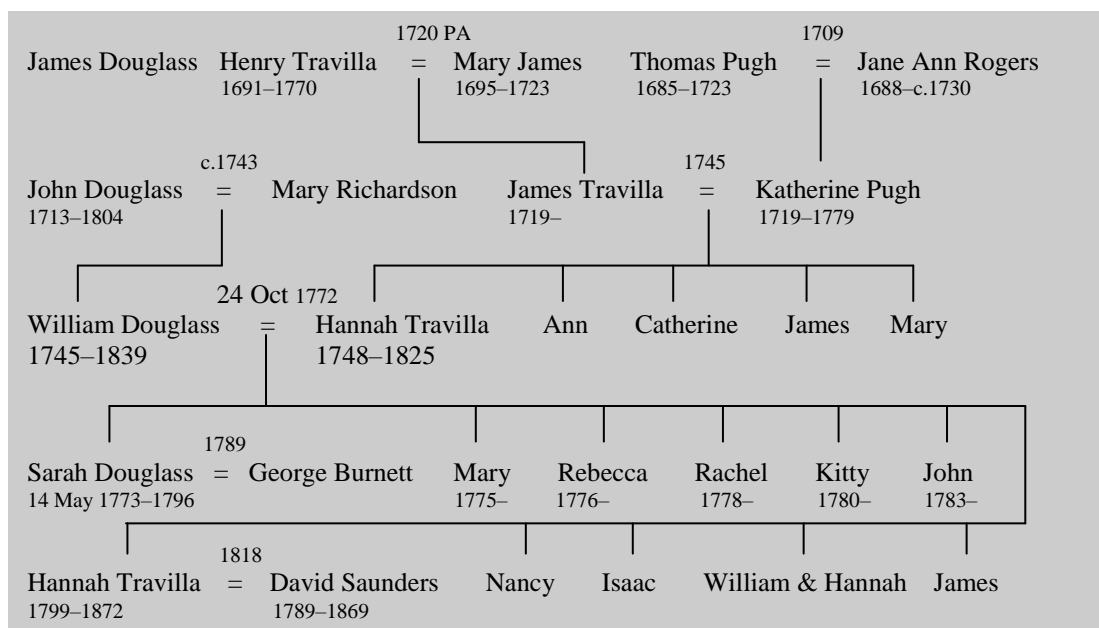
Hannah Travilla
1748–1825

Hannah was the daughter of James Travilla and Katherine Pugh. They were Quakers. Her marriage to William Douglass by a priest and the birth of their first child, Sarah, born seven months after the marriage did not pass unnoticed in the Quaker community. Women's Minutes of the Germantown Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania recorded the following:

Goshen friends brought a complaint against Hannah Travilla now Douglass for going out with her marriage & accomplished it by the assistance of a priest & likewise bore a child 7 months after marriage than chastity could allow of. Susanna Gornall & Jane Hibbons are appointed to form the man friends to prepare a testimony against her against our next mo: meeting & acquaint her with it.

While no record has been found, it's probable that Hannah was disowned for marrying out of unity as the Quakers call it.

The Quaker Travilla family does not appear in William Wade Hinshaw's *The Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, 1750–1930*.



William⁴ Douglass and Hannah Travilla had twelve children, the youngest being Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass who married David⁶ Saunders. Their births are recorded in the Douglass Bible (→ See Chapter 4: David Saunders).

BIRTHS

- 1st Sarah Douglass, Daughter of Wm. & Hh. Douglass, was born the 14th May 1773
- 2nd Mary Douglass was born January 17th 1775
- 3rd Rebecka Douglass was born Sept. 30th 1776
- 4th Rachel Douglass was born Decem 6th 1778
- 5th Kitty Douglass was born November 14th 1780
- 6th John Douglass was born March 17th 1783
- 7th James Douglass was born April 16th 1785

- 8th & 9th Wm. & Hannah Douglass was (*sic*) born August 9th. 1787
 10th Isaac R. Douglass was born Mar 14 1790
 11th Nancy Douglass was born Mar 1st 1793
 12th **Hannah Travilla Douglass** was born Mar 4th 1790 (*should be 1799*)

DEATHS

Hannah Douglass Departed this life November 17th 1788
 – *This is probably one of the twins born in August 1787*
 James Douglass Departed this life December 2nd 1802
 – *Probably James born April 1785*

oOo

Information on most of the Douglass children is far from comprehensive. The Mormon website *FamilySearch.com* provided marriage details on some. On others such as Isaac and Hannah Travilla we have a more detailed history.

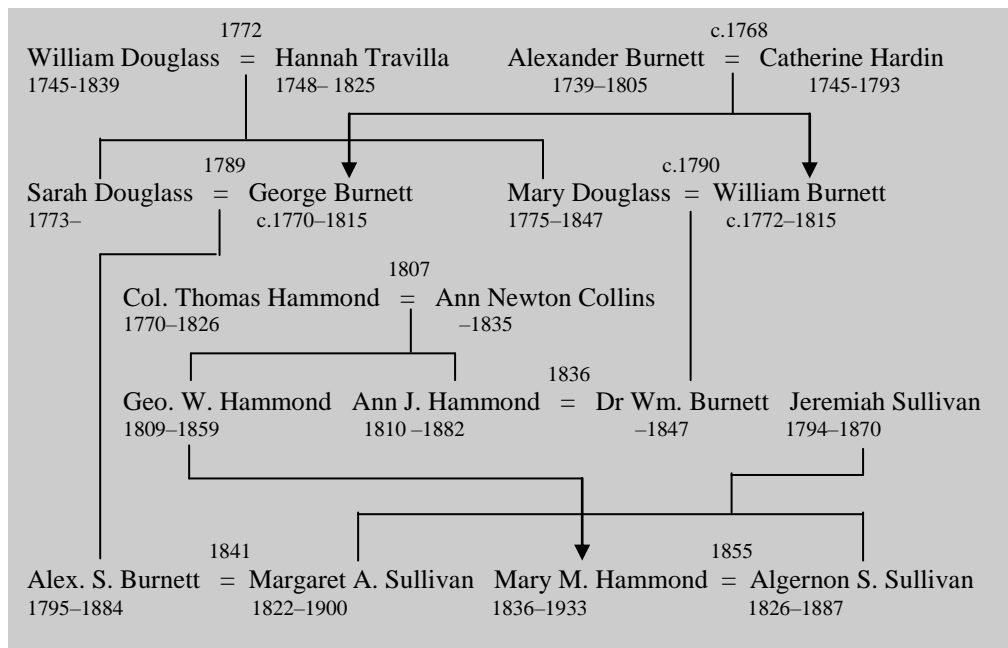
Professional researcher Deborah Moss Spurlock of New Albany, Indiana provided official records of the marriages of several of the children of William and Hannah Travilla Douglass and also information on the Burnett family in Indiana.

- a. **Sarah⁵ Douglass**, their first-born child was born 14 May 1773 and died about 17 March 1796. She married George² Burnett on 11 June 1789 in Berkeley County, West Virginia (formerly Virginia). He was born c.1765 and died 1815. Berkeley County is adjacent to Jefferson County. Sarah and George were the parents of General Alexander³ Shields Burnett.

(DAR) *Marriage Records 1791–1855, Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia) Church Records, loose leaves, p. 2, No. 12:*

I do certify that upon Licence being produced to George Burnett was on June 11th 1789 Married to Sarah Douglass by me Moses Hoge

- b. **Mary⁵ Douglass** was born 17 January 1775 and died 1847. She married William² Burnett, George Burnett's brother. William was born about 1772 and died 1815. They had 10 children, one being:
- (i) Dr William³ Burnett who died 12 December 1847. He married Ann Jackson Hammond in June 1836. She died 3 January 1882. Ann was the aunt of Mary Mildred Hammond who married Algernon Sydney Sullivan. Algernon was the younger brother of Margaret Ann Sullivan who married Alexander³ Shields Burnett.
- ➔ See Chapter 12: Lillian⁹ Frances Chinn for details on the Burnett, Sullivan and Hammond families.



Dr William³ Burnett and Mary⁵ Douglass had two children:

- (a) Private William⁴ H. Burnett was born 1837 and died 12 May 1888. He enlisted in Company G, 2nd Virginia Infantry Regiment.
- (b) Corporal Thomas⁴ D. Burnett was born 10 September 1838 and was killed during the Civil War on 10 March 1862. He served with the 2nd Virginia Infantry, C.S.A.

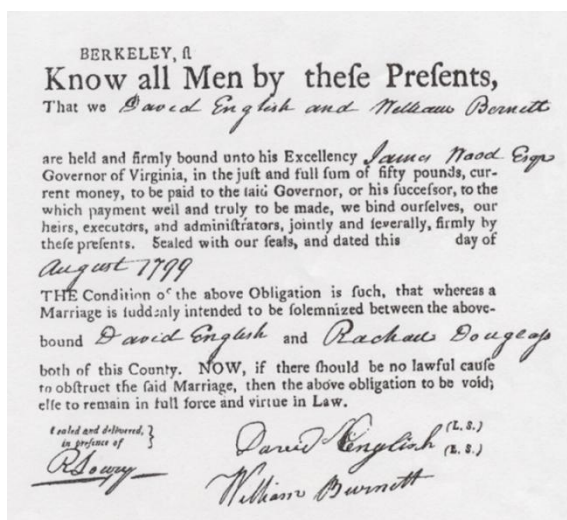
Both are buried at the Zion Episcopal Church Graveyard in Charles Town, West Virginia. → See also Chapter 12: Lillian Frances Chinn: The Burnett Douglass Connection.



- c. **Rebecca⁵ Douglass** was born 30 September 1776 in Berkeley, Virginia and died about 1850. She married Samuel McCray in Berkeley County, West Virginia on 13 April 1793. He was born 1766 in Pennsylvania and died March 1814 in Lebanon, Ohio. They had seven children.

- d. **Rachel⁵ Douglass** was born 6 December 1778. She married Rev. David English on 1 August 1799 in Berkeley County, West Virginia. He was born about 1768.

Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), Marriage Bonds, Vol. 2 1799–1805, p. 14:



*Rachel English
née Douglass
1778–1861*

Descendants of Rachel Douglass and David English – The Mengel Family and progenitors

David English died 20 March 1850 in Louisville, Kentucky aged 81 years, 11 months and 17 days. He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.

Rachel⁵ Douglass English died 13 August 1861 in Louisville, Kentucky. She was first buried in a family graveyard and in April 1870 was re-interred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.

Rachel⁵ and David English had a daughter:

- (i) Hannah⁶ Travilla English was born 19 January 1810 in Virginia and died 16 August 1895 in Louisville, Kentucky. She married Benjamin Morsell on 10 May 1835 in Virginia. His occupation was a druggist. Benjamin was born c.1806 in Maryland and died June 1869 in Kentucky. Both buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.



*Hannah Travilla Morsell
née English
1810–1895*

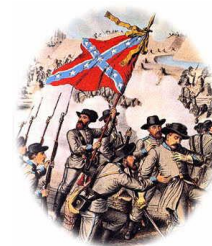
Hannah and Benjamin Morsell had two daughters:

- (a) Julia⁷ Douglas Morsell was born 17 April 1836 in Louisville, Kentucky and died 10 July 1881. She married Frank B. Tryon about 1855. He was born about 1828 in Hartford, Connecticut.



*Julia Douglass Morsell
1836–1881*

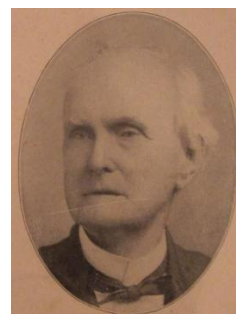
Frank was a **Confederate Officer** in the Civil War and fought at Donaldson and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was mortally wounded and captured at the latter place on 2 January 1863. He died a few days later on the 9th of January.



Frank Tryon and Julia⁷ Morsell had three children:

- (1) William⁸ B. Tryon was born 6 February 1856 and died 1880 in Kentucky.
- (2) **Emily⁸ Mason Tyron** was born 31 October 1858 in Louisville, Kentucky and died 26 March 1932. She was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.
→ More on Emily further on.
- (3) Lillie⁸ Evans Tryon was born 19 September 1860 and died 1 November 1933 in Louisville, Kentucky. She was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.

Following Frank's death, Julia⁷ married William Augustus Meriwether as his second wife on 6 July 1864. His first wife was Julia's sister, Lillie⁷ Travilla Morsell, who died in 1860. He was born 26 May 1825 in Jefferson, Kentucky and died 5 January 1903.



*William A. Meriwether
1825–1903*

William Augustus Meriwether was the eldest son of David Meriwether (1800–1893) and Sarah Hoar Leonard (1800–1859). David was the Governor of New Mexico during the Civil War.

William was a staunch Republican and was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln who appointed him Marshall of the United States Court.

Julia⁷ Morsell and William Meriwether had four children:

- (1) Dr. Frank⁸ Tryon Meriwether was born 21 April 1865 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died 12 June 1913 in North Carolina. He married Catherine Robinson Carrier. She was born 16 February 1867 in Pennsylvania and died 27 October 1938 in North Carolina.

Frank was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.



Frank's wife Catherine was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Asheville, North Carolina.



- (2) David⁸ Leonard 'Len' Meriwether was born 17 February 1867 and died 17 December 1929 in North Carolina. He married Ophelia Lillard about 1891. She was born 30 November 1870 in Kentucky and died 5 February 1937.

Ophelia Meriwether was buried in Lawrence Cemetery, Kentucky.



- (3) Benjamin⁸ Morsell Meriwether was born 24 July 1870 and died 7 May 1883 in Kentucky. He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.

- (4) Julia⁸ Douglas Meriwether was born 1 December 1875 and died 12 February 1892 of *Typhoid Fever*. She was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.

The second daughter of Hannah⁶ T. English and Benjamin Morsell:

- (b) Lillie⁷ Travilla Morsell was born 13 July 1838 and died 1 March 1860. She married William Augustus Meriwether on 24 December 1856 in Louisville, Kentucky. After her death William married Lillie's older sister, Julia Douglass Morsell, in 1864.



Lillie Travilla Morsell
1838–1860

Lillie Travilla Meriwether was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Kentucky.



Lillie⁷ and William Meriwether had one child:

- (1) Hannah⁸ Travilla 'Travilla' Meriwether was born 22 April 1858 and died 3 December 1946. She married Samuel Dorr on 13 June 1888. He was born 11 June 1836 in Boston, Massachusetts and died 10 June 1913 of *Bright's Disease* in Louisville, Kentucky.



Samuel Dorr
1836–1913



Hannah Travilla Dorr
née Meriwether
1858–1946

Hannah and Samuel Dorr were buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.



Samuel Dorr
1868 Passport Application

(2) EMILY⁸ MASON TRYON MARRIES INTO THE MENGEL FAMILY
2nd child of Frank and Julia⁷, nee Morsell, Tryon

Emily⁸ Mason Tryon was born 31 October 1858 in Louisville, Kentucky and died 26 March 1932. She married Colonel Charles Christopher Mengel II, sometimes referred to as Jr., on 12 January 1882. He was born 29 October 1856 in Gloucester, Massachusetts and died 8 November 1934 in Louisville, Kentucky. Both are buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.



Charles Christopher Mengel Jr
1856-1934

Emily Mason Tryon
Freedman's Bank Records

Charles Christopher Mengel
1907 Passport Application



*Emily & Charles Mengel on their 50th wedding anniversary
12 January 1932*

The first Mengel to arrive in America was Charles Christopher Mengel Sr who arrived in April 1853 and settled in Massachusetts. There he married Jane Potter in Boston on Christmas Day 1855. Charles was born in Saxony, Germany about 1826. In America he was engaged in the tobacco industry as an exporter of seed leaf tobacco.

His son, Charles Christopher Mengel II or Jr. moved to Kentucky in 1875 at age 19. Within a few years he became involved in the timber industry and with his father and two brothers, Clarence and Herbert, built a large enterprise called initially called the C. C. Mengel Jr. and Bro. Co and later the Mengel Box Co.



The Encyclopedia of Louisville, p.610 by John E. Kleber, published by University Press of Kentucky, 2001:

MENGEL COMPANY. First known as C.C. Mengel Jr. and Bro. Co. and later as the MENGEL BOX CO., the Mengel Co. was established in 1877 in Louisville by brothers Clarence R. (1858–1939) and Col. Charles C. Mengel Sr. (1856–1939). In 1890 they were joined by brother Herbert W. Mengel (1871–1930). These natives of Gloucester, Massachusetts, were able to take advantage of Louisville's proximity to hardwood forests, a need for TOBACCO boxes and whiskey barrels, and the city's strategic railroad network. C.C. Mengel was president of the company until his death and was active in civic affairs. Most noteworthy was his leadership of the LOUISVILLE LEGION during the Gov. William Goebel assassination crisis of 1900.

By 1899 the Mengels' ten-acre plant on Kentucky St. between Tenth and Twelfth Streets employed upwards of six hundred workers and was one of the largest concerns of its kind south of the OHIO RIVER. Fifty million feet of lumber was processed there, and nearly all of the plug tobacco boxes used by American TOBACCO companies were manufactured by Mengel. The firm exported lumber to Europe and eventually came to own a fleet of ships. Logging operations extended into Africa, British Honduras (Belize), and Mexico. Prosperity came with a price. When the U.S. fleet shelled Vera Cruz in 1914, the Mexican government seized \$1.5 million worth of company assets. During WORLD WAR I two of the company ships were sunk by German submarines.

The Mengel Co. was a giant in the field of wood products by the 1920s. It owned box factories in St. Louis; Jersey City, New Jersey; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in addition to the one in Louisville. In 1923 the Mengel Body Co. was built in Louisville at Fourth and G (Colorado Ave.) Streets. It was capable of producing 350 wooden automobile bodies a day with consumption of 100,000 feet of lumber every 24 hours.

During WORLD WAR II the Mengel Co. produced wooden airplane crates and pioneered the development of plywood for airplanes. In 1942 the company contracted to supply plywood for the Curtiss-Wright airplane factory that was to be constructed at STANDIFORD Field (LOUISVILLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT). The war caused a shortage of male workers, and many African American women were employed with the Mengel Co.

After the war a combination of declining available wood resources and competition from other products caused company fortunes to wane. On November 8, 1960, Mengel Co. shareholders approved assimilation into the Container Corp. of America (later a subsidiary of Mobil Oil), effectively ending operations in Louisville.

Emily Tryon Mengel was a third cousin and close friend of Grace Llewellyn Jones who married Robert Gibson Jr.

➔ See Chapter 12: Lillian⁹ Frances Chinn for details on the Burnett & Jones Families.

Emily⁸ and Charles Mengel II had five children:

- (A) Julia⁹ Morsell Mengel was born 16 June 1883 and died 17 February 1939. She married Dr Cuthbert Thompson on 12 October 1909. He was born 14 September 1865 in Londonderry, Ireland and died before 1939 in Kentucky. Their wedding plans were announced in the *Courier-Journal* on 19 September:

The wedding of Miss Julia Morsel Mengel and Dr. Cuthbert Thompson will be solemnized at noon Tuesday, October 12, at St. Andrew's Episcopal church.



*Julia and Cuthbert Thompson
1921 Passport Application*

Cuthbert Thompson

1921 Passport Application

- (B) Charles⁹ Christopher Mengel III (also known as Jr.) was born 7 November 1885 in Louisville, Kentucky. He married Mary Anderson Kelly on 22 April 1911. She was born June 1886 and died 14 July 1937. Their marriage was announced in the *Courier-Journal* the following day:



*Charles C. Mengel III
1885–1937*

1920 Passport Application

Charles Christopher Mengel Jr

*Charles Christopher Mengel Jr
1924 Passport Application*



*Charles G. Gordon
1833–1885*

26 January 1885

Major General Charles George Gordon killed.

He was born on 28 January 1833 in London. Also known as Chinese Gordon, Gordon Pasha and Gordon of Khartoum he was a British Army officer. After service in the Crimean War and in China where he put down the Taiping Rebellion, he became the Governor-General of the Sudan. Following a serious revolt in the Sudan led by the Muslim Religious leader Muhammad Ahmad, a self-proclaimed Mahdi, General Gordon was killed



*Muhammad Ahmad
1844–1885*

by members of the Mahdi's followers known as the Ansar. Muhammad Ahmad was born 12 August 1844 in Turkish Sudan and died of Typhus in Khartoum on 22 June 1885.

Mary Anderson Mengel was born 25 November 1885. On 26 September 1934 she committed suicide. Her death certificate states the cause of death as "Gunshot wound of Brain".

Form V. S. 1-A-75m-4-20-13

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
State Board of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

County Jefferson File No. 22635
Registration District No. 155
City Louisville Primary Registration District No. 2275
Registered No. 2742

1. PLACE OF DEATH
County Jefferson
City Louisville

2. FULL NAME Mary Anderson Kelly Mengel
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident, give city or town and State)

3. DATE OF BIRTH April - 1887
7. AGE 47 Years 5 Months ? Days

4. COLOR OR RACE White
8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as planer, Sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Housewife

5. DATE OF DEATH September 26, 1934
81. DATE OF DEATH September 26, 1934

6. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from _____, 19____ to _____, 19____

9. I last saw h.s. alive on _____, 19____, death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at _____, Ky.
The principal cause of death and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows:
Gunshot wound of Brain Sept 26 1934

10. Date deceased last worked in this occupation (month and year) _____ 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation _____

12. BIRTHPLACE Louisville, Kentucky

13. NAME Robert Marion Kelly

14. BIRTHPLACE Kentucky

15. MOTHER'S NAME Henrietta May

16. BIRTHPLACE Kentucky

17. INFORMANT Arthur W. Bell
(Address) 2405 Village Dr., Louisville, Ky.

18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL
Place Cave Hill Cemetery Date Sept. 28, 1934

19. UNDERTAKER L. H. Barker
(Address) 1111 S. Third St., Louisville, Ky.

20. FILED SEP 28 1934

21. Name of operation _____ Date of _____
What test confirmed diagnosis? _____ Was there an autopsy? _____

22. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:
Accident, (homicide) or homicide, date of injury Sept 26 1934
Where did injury occur? Home
(Specify city or town, county, and State)
Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place. Home

Manner of injury Gunshot wound
Nature of injury Gunshot wound of brain

23. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of _____
(If so, specify _____)

24. Signature of Physician Arthur W. Bell
(Address) 2405 Village Dr., Louisville, Ky.

Her death was reported in *The Courier-Journal* on the next day:

MENGEL—Wednesday, September 26, 1934, at 7:15 p.m., Mary Anderson Kelly Mengel, beloved wife of Charles C. Mengel, Jr. Funeral, strictly private, from the residence, 2405 Village Dr., Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Charles C. Mengel III died 14 July 1937. His death was reported in *The Courier-Journal* on the same day:

MENGEL—Tuesday, July 13, 1937, at 2 p.m., Charles C. Mengel, Junior, age 51 years, husband of the late Mary Anderson Kelly Mengel, and son of the late Charles C. Mengel and Emily Tyron Mengel. Funeral private from the Church of the Advent at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday afternoon. Interment in Cave Hill Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

18 July 1936

The Spanish Civil War began. It lasted from 1936 to 1939. Republicans loyal to the left-leaning Second Spanish Republic, in alliance with the Anarchists and Communists, fought against the Nationalists, a Falangist, Carlist, Catholic, and largely aristocratic group led by General Francisco Franco. The war ended with the surrender of the Republican armies on 1 April 1939.



Francisco Franco
1892–1975

Charles⁹ C. and Mary Kelly Mengel had one child.

- (Bi) Robert¹⁰ Morrow Mengel was born 19 August 1921 in Jefferson, Kentucky and died 15 January 1990 in Lawrence, Kansas. He was first married to Jane Strahan in 1947. They divorced in 1958. Robert then married Marion Anne Jenkinson. She was born 10 April 1937 in Ohio and died 7 July 1994 in Kansas.

There were no natural children from either marriage. However, in 1971 Robert and Marion adopted a four-year-old girl named Tracy Lynn Kester who was born 21 January 1968. Records indicate that she sometimes adopted the family name Mengel.

Robert M. Mengel was a celebrated ornithologist, author and wildlife artist. His second wife, Marion Jenkinson was a zoologist and Adjunct Curator of Ornithology in the Museum of Natural History in Kansas.



Robert Morrow Mengel
1921–1990



Marion Anne Jenkinson
1937–1994

Robert M. Mengel and his wife Marion were cremated at Pioneer Cemetery, Lawrence, Kansas.



- (C) Jane⁹ Potter Mengel was born 1 August 1888 in Louisville, Kentucky. She married Arthur Dwight Allen on 14 June 1910. Jane and Arthur's marriage plans were announced in the *Courier-Journal* on 29 May:

The wedding of Miss Jane Potter Mengel and Mr. Arthur Dwight Allen will take place on Tuesday, June 14, at 5 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Episcopal church.



Arthur Dwight Allen
1925 Passport Application

Jane Potter Allen née Mengel
1923 Passport Application



Arthur D. Allen

Jane Potter Mengel Allen

Arthur Dwight Allen was a man of diverse interests and talents. He was a leading Louisville businessman, active in civic and philanthropic work and was also a painter and a composer. He was also a trustee for the University of Louisville. He was a member of Yale's *Skull and Bones Society* in 1901.

Arthur Dwight Allen was born 25 May 1879 and died 8 April 1949. Arthur was the son of Charles C. Allen and Caroline Belknap. His death was announced in *The Courier-Journal* on 11 April:

ALLEN, Arthur Dwight; April 8, 1949, at 6 p.m. at the Norton Memorial Infirmary. Beloved husband of Mrs. Jane Mengel Allen; father of Miss Jane M. Allen, Mr. Arthur D. Allen, Jr., Mr. Charles Mengel Allen, Mr. Tryon Belknap Allen; brother of Mrs. Harold Gage, Mr. Lafon Allen and Mr. Charles W. Allen. Remains at Pearson's, 1310 S. Third St., until the time of funeral services, which will be at the residence in Glenview Kentucky, Monday morning at 11 a.m. Interment in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Jane Mengel Allen, pictured below, died 23 April 1952. Her death was reported in *The Courier-Journal* on 26 April:



ALLEN, Jane Mengel, Wednesday; April 23, 1952, at 5 p.m., at St. Augustine, Florida; residence, Glenview, Ky. Widow of Arthur D. Allen; beloved mother of Mr. Arthur Dwight Allen, Jr., Mr. Charles Mengel Allen, and Mr. Tryon Belknap Allen, and Miss Jane Mengel Allen; sister of Mrs. William Hoge; also survived by 1 grandchild. Remains will arrive Louisville Friday morning and will be taken to Pearson's, 1310 S. 3d St. Funeral from the residence, Glenview, Ky., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment, Cave Hill Cemetery.

Jane⁹ and Arthur Dwight Allen had four children:

- (Ci) Arthur¹⁰ Dwight Allen Jr., pictured at right, was born 4 April 1913. He married Joyce Garibaldi in October 1954. They had a son, Arthur D. Allen III.

Arthur committed suicide on 18 January 1959. The Deputy Coroner reported that the weapon was a .38-caliber pistol owned by Allen who put the gun in his mouth and fired one shot.

Arthur D. Allen graduated with honours from Yale University in 1935 and was later president of the Yale Alumni Association of Kentucky.

He was commissioned at Camp Shelby, Mississippi in 1942 and rose to the rank of major in the Army. He served in Burma during the war as liaison officer between the British and Americans.



- (Cii) Charles¹⁰ Mengel Allen, pictured at right, was born 22 November 1916 in Louisville, Kentucky. He married Betty Anne Cardwell in 1949. She was born 2 June 1921 in Central City, Kentucky and died 16 November 2013. Their marriage was announced in *The Courier-Journal* the next day:

AT 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Duncan Memorial Chapel Miss Betty Anne Cardwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Cardwell, became the bride of Mr. Charles Mengel Allen, son of Mrs. Arthur Allen and the late Mr. Allen of Glenview. The Rev. E. M. Rooney of New York City, classmate of Mr. Allen at Yale University, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents on Rosewood Avenue.



*Betty Anne Caldwell
on her wedding day*

Charles Mengel Allen received a B.A. from Yale University in 1941 and an LL.B from the University of Louisville School of Law in 1943. He was in private practice from 1944 to 1945, and was teacher at Arizona Desert School, Tucson, Arizona from 1945 to 1946, returning to private practice in Louisville, Kentucky from 1946 to 1955. He was an assistant U.S. Attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice from 1955 to 1959, and was again in private practice in Louisville from 1959 to 1961. He was a judge on the Jefferson County Circuit Court, Fourth Chancery Division, Kentucky from 1961 to 1971.

On November 17, 1971, Allen was nominated by President Richard M. Nixon to a seat on the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky vacated by Henry L. Brooks. Allen was confirmed by the United States Senate on November 23, 1971, and received his commission on November 30, 1971. He served as chief judge from 1977–1985, assuming senior status on October 1, 1985 and working in that capacity until his death

in Louisville on 4 January 2000. His passing was announced in *The Courier-Journal* the next day:

U.S. District Judge Charles Mengel Allen, a gentle Republican who defended the rights of ordinary people, died early yesterday of complications from pneumonia. He was 83.

- (Ciii) Tryon¹⁰ Belknap Allen was born 13 April 1918 and died 24 August 1965. He was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky. His death was announced in *The Courier-Journal* on 26 August:

Tryon Belknap Allen, a former resident of Louisville, died of a coronary thrombosis at his home Monday in Edwards, Miss. He was 47 and had been living in Edwards since 1960.
Allen was a veteran of World War II. Survivors include a sister, Jane M. Allen, and a brother, Judge Charles M. Allen.
The funeral will be at 11 a.m. Friday at St. Francis in the Fields Episcopal Church. Burial will be in Cave Hill Cemetery.

- (Civ) Jane¹⁰ Mengel Allen was born about 30 July 1920 and died 15 June 1986. It's possible she never married. She was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.



- (D) Emily⁹ Tryon Mengel was born 12 March 1892 and died 3 August 1953. She married William Lacy Hoge on 9 June 1914. He was born 25 November 1885 and died 28 September 1977. William was the son of the Rev. Peyton Harrison Hoge (1858–1940) and Mary Stuart Holladay (1862–1949). They were both buried at Cave Hill Cemetery.

Emily⁹ and William's engagement was announced in the *Lexington Leader* on 23 February 1914:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Mengel, of Louisville, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Tryon Mengel, to Mr. William Lacy Hoge. The marriage will be celebrated in April.



Emily Tryon Hoge
née Mengel
1892–1953

William Lacy Hoge
WWI Draft Registration Card

- (E) Frank⁹ Tryon Mengel was born 13 August 1898. He married Carolyn Radford on 12 March 1921. She was born 6 December 1899 in Kentucky. Their marriage was announced in the *Courier-Journal* on the next day:

Church Wedding.

Miss Carolyn Pendleton Radford
and Mr. Frank Tryon Mengel
Married Last Evening.

Frank is described on his Passport Application as being 6 foot 3 inches tall with blue eyes and dark brown hair



Frank Tryon Mengel
1921 Passport

Frank Tryon Mengel and Carolyn Radford Mengel
1921 Passport Application

He died 25 October 1946 and was buried at Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky. His death was reported in *The Courier-Journal* on 27 October:

<p>Funeral will be held here Tuesday for Frank Tryon Mengel, 48, of 1030 S. Third, for many years London representative of The Mengel Company. He died Friday in a Hines, Ill., hospital. Services will be at L. Cralle's and burial will be in Zachary Taylor National Cemetery.</p> <p>Son of the late Col. Charles C. Mengel, founder of The Mengel</p>	<p>Company, he was a veteran of both World Wars. He left Yale University to become a Marine pilot in World War I. He was a civilian attache to the Army Air Forces Signal Corps in Hawaii during the last war.</p> <p>He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruby West Mengel; a daughter, Mrs. Alice Parker, and two sisters, Mrs. Arthur D. Allen and Mrs. William L. Hoge.</p>
--	---

Frank and Carolyn divorced and Frank then married Ruby May West on 30 August 1940. She was born 30 October 1899 and died 5 December 1975 and was also buried at the Zachary Taylor Memorial Cemetery.

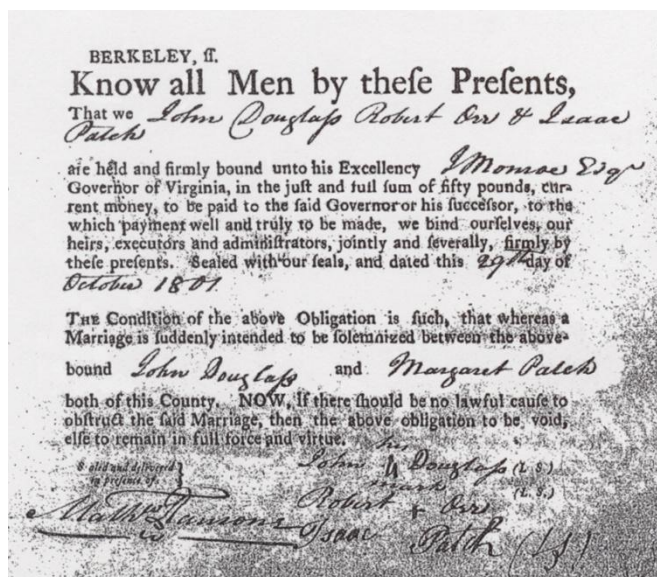
Carolyn Radford Mengel died 23 February 1971. Her death was reported in *The Courier-Journal* the next day:

Mrs. Carolyn Radford Mengel, 72, of St. Matthews Manor Nursing Home, died at 3:30 a.m. Tuesday at the home.

Continuing with the children of William Douglass and Hannah Travilla

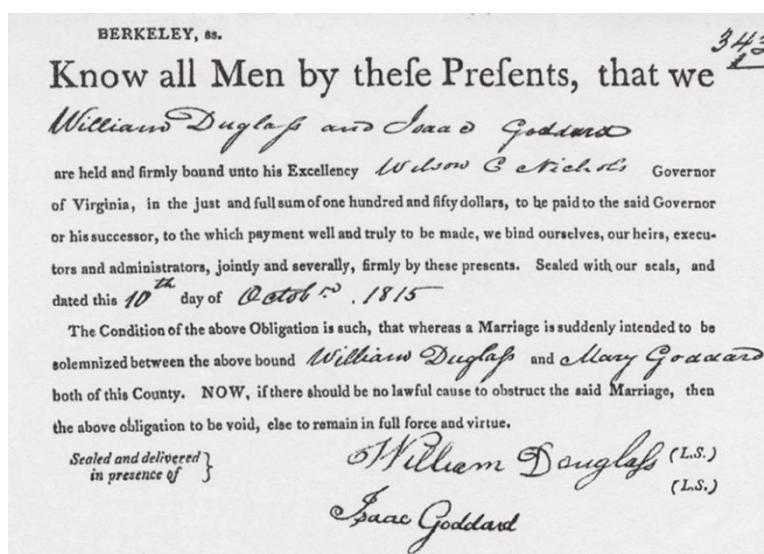
- e. **Kitty⁵ Douglass** was born 14 November 1780. No record of her marriage has been found.
- f. **John⁵ Douglass** was born 17 March 1783. He married Margaret Patch on 29 October 1801 in Berkeley County, West Virginia.

Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), Marriage Bonds, Vol.2 1799–1805, p. 145



- g. **James⁵ Douglass** was born 6 April 1785. He died 2 December 1802 aged 17.
- h. **William⁵ Douglass** was born 9 August 1787 and was the twin brother of his sister Hannah. He married Mary Goddard on 12 October 1815 in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia.

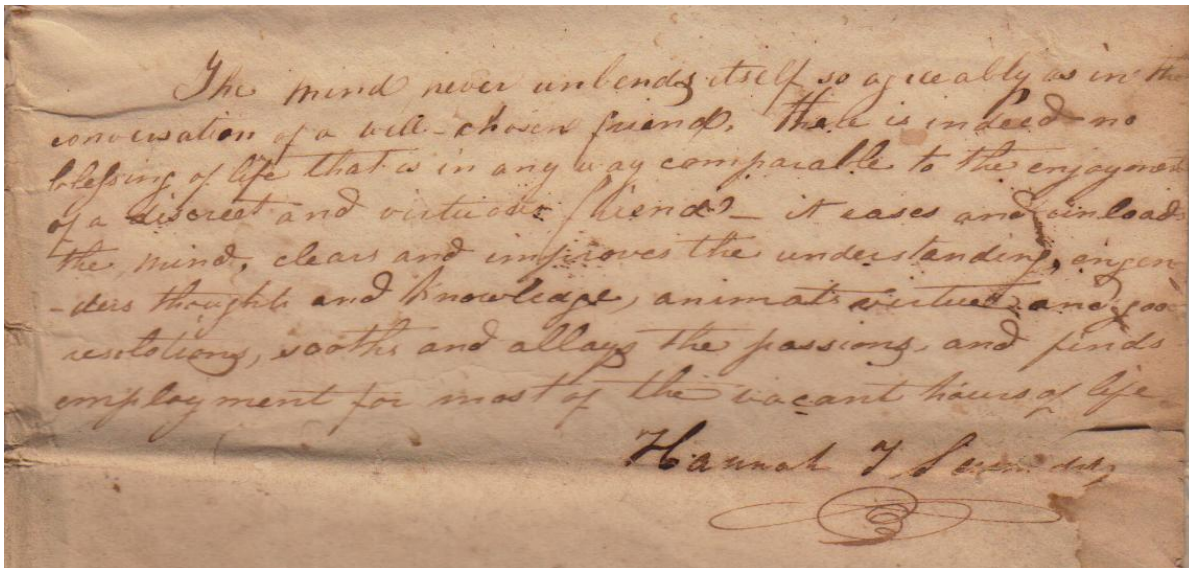
Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), Marriage Bonds, vol. 3 1805–1816, p. 343



- i. **Hannah⁵ Douglass**, William's twin sister, was born 9 August 1787 and died 17 November 1788 aged one year and three months.
- j. **Judge Isaac⁵ Richardson Douglass 1790–1850** → **See further on**
- k. **Nancy⁵ Douglass** was born 1 March 1793. No record of her marriage has been found.
- l. **Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass**, the youngest of William and Hannah's children and the sister of Judge Isaac Richardson Douglass, was born 4 March 1799, probably in Charles Town, West Virginia.

Hannah died 17 July 1872 in San Francisco probably at the home of one of her sons. Her Certificate of Death provided by the *Department of Public Health, City and County of San Francisco* gives Hannah's age at the time of death is given as 73, which means she was born in 1799. This confirms the error in the Douglass Bible entry, which has her born in March 1790. We know nothing of her early life until she married David⁴ Saunders in Cincinnati in 1818. → **See Chapter 4: David Saunders**

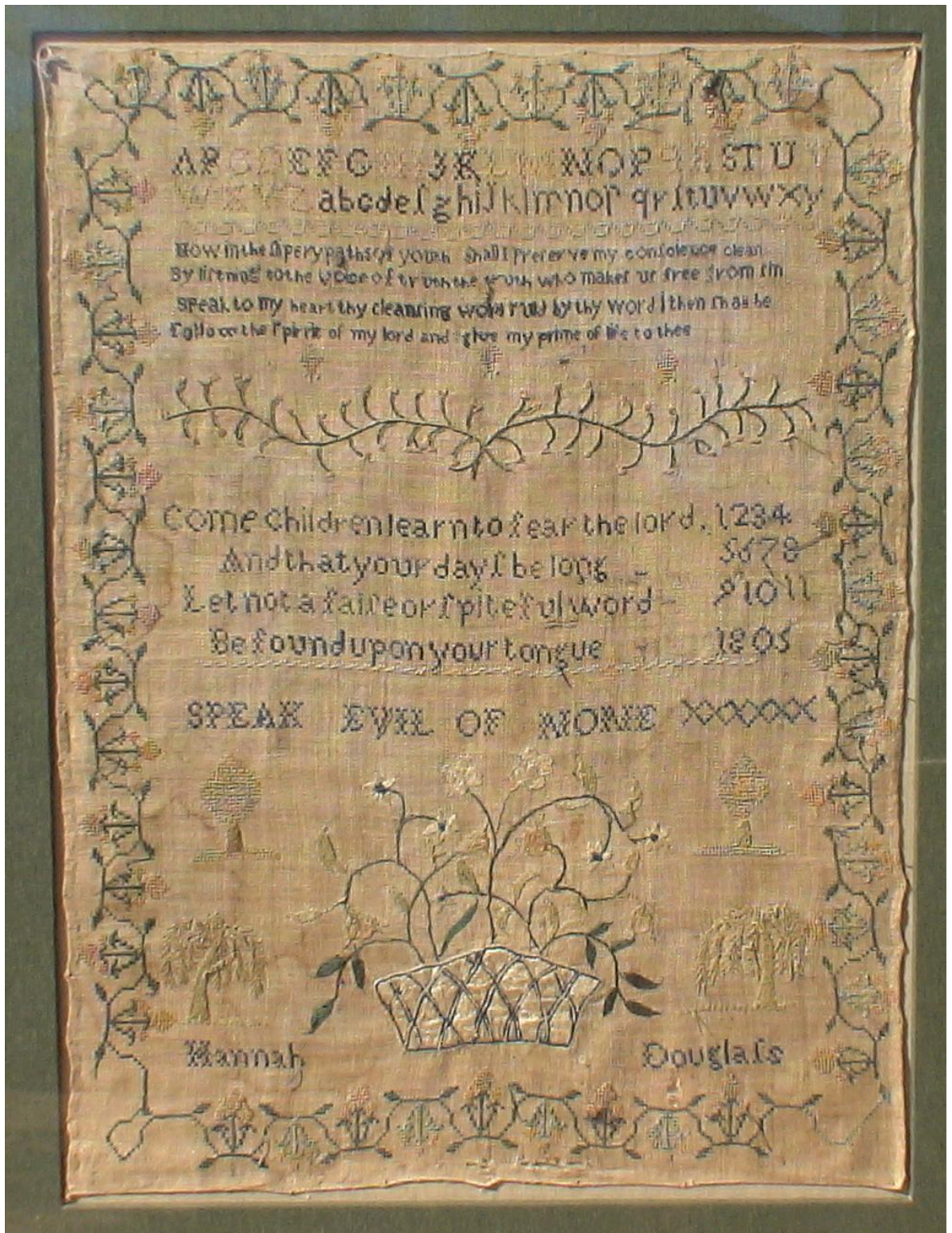
Hannah Douglass wrote this undated philosophy after she married David Saunders:



TRANSCRIPT:

The mind never unbends itself so agreeably as in the conversation of a well-chosen friend. There is indeed no blessing of life that is in any way comparable to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend – it eases and unloads the mind, clears and improves the understanding, engenders thought and knowledge, animates virtue and good resolutions, soothes and allays the passions and finds employment for most of the vacant hours of life.

Hannah T. Saunders



Embroidery made by Hannah Travilla Douglass about 1815



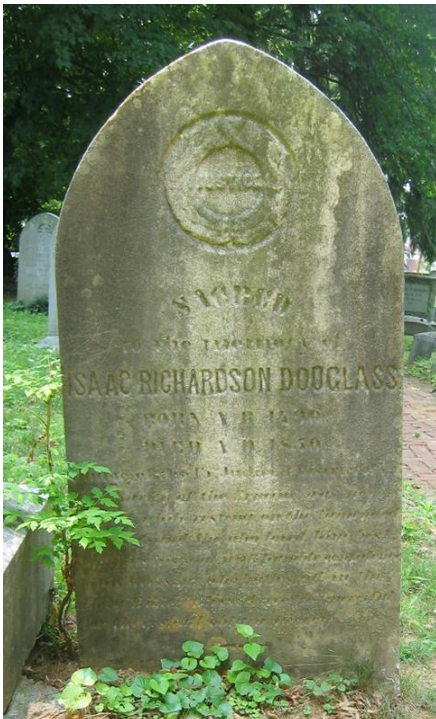
Judge Isaac⁵ Richardson Douglass 1790–1850

Judge Isaac⁵ Richardson Douglass was born 14 March 1790 in Shepherdstown, Virginia and died 24 November 1850. His death was announced in *The National Intelligencer* on Thursday, 28 November:

Hon Isaac R. Douglass, Judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit Court of VA, died on Sat at Charlestown in his 62nd year. He was attacked with apoplexy on Tue, on his return from holding the fall term of his court for Fred'k Co. [Dec. 4th newspaper: in the obituary – Judge Douglass died on Nov. 24, in his 61st year, leaving a wife and children to mourn their loss.] (*National Intelligencer Newspaper Abstracts* for 1850 by Joan M. Dixon, page 461).

Note: Judge Douglass was born 14 March 1790 and died 24 November 1850 so he would have been in his 61st year at the time of his death.

Jaime S. Lynch from the *Archives and History Library, West Virginia Division of Culture and History* provided copies of the Jefferson County Will Book 13, pp. 35–8 detailing the estate appraisal of the late Isaac R. Douglass which was conducted in February 1851. He was buried at the Zion Episcopal Church graveyard in Charles Town, West Virginia.



The tombstone reads:

SACRED
To the Memory of
ISAAC RICHARDSON DOUGLASS
Born A.D. 1790
Died A.D. 1850

Judge of the 15th Judicial District of Va.
The Purity of the Ermine was never
sullied while resting on the lamented
deceased: and she who loved him best
commits his soul with humble confidence
to his decision who hath said in the
Holy Bible, " Blessed are the merciful,
for they shall obtain mercy."

*Tombstone of
Judge Isaac Richardson Douglass
Zion Episcopal Church graveyard
Charles Town, West Virginia*

Judge Isaac Richardson Douglass's death was announced in numerous newspapers in the eastern States of America. Two are shown below.

The Alexandria Gazette, Thursday, 28 November 1850:

Death of Hon. Isaac R. Douglass.

The uncertainty of life—the instability of man—the littleness of earth—its honors and its greatness, have never been more strikingly exemplified than in the sudden and unexpected event of the last few days. The Hon. ISAAC R. DOUGLASS, Judge of the 13th Judicial Circuit of Virginia, is no more! He has gone down to the tomb in the prime of life and the vigor of intellect. His transit from earth was so sudden, that it has cast a gloom over the whole community, and every one feels in truth and reality, that life at best is but a meteor—to-day is, and to-morrow gone!

On Tuesday morning last, Judge Douglass returned to his home near Charlestown, having just concluded the Fall term of his Court for Frederick county. The same night, he was attacked with Apoplexy, and in a manner so violent that his whole system, intellectual and physical, was completely paralyzed. The indefatigable exertions of our Medical fraternity were speedily rendered, and with unremitting exertions continued from day to day, but all to no purpose, as he breathed his last on Saturday, 14th inst., in the 62d year of his age. He was appointed Judge of this District in the year 1835, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the District, and in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon his legal judgment, his spotless integrity, and unswerving sense of public duty. He leaves a most devoted wife and a large family of children, to mourn their bereavement. The condolence and sympathy of the whole community are with them in this hour of their most trying affliction.—*Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson*.

The Daily National Intelligencer, Washington DC, 4 December 1850:

OBITUARY.

The State of Virginia has just been deprived by death of an able and upright judge—an officer of great importance in every community. The Hon. ISAAC R. DOUGLASS, Judge of the 13th Circuit of Virginia, died suddenly, on the 24th ultimo, at his residence near Charlestown, in the 61st year of his age—a period of life which qualified him to be most useful in his high office, and when from the apparent robustness of his constitution he might fairly look forward to many years of joyous existence. To his high judicial character, Judge DOUGLASS united qualities which endeared him to a community which he adorned, and concentrated the devoted affections of a wife and children, to whom his loss is irreparable.

A number of other Douglass burials are also at the Zion Episcopal Church graveyard in Charles Town, West Virginia:

- Margaret Gertrude Douglass, wife of Judge I. R. Douglass. She was born 18 August 1812 in Augusta, Virginia and died 9 October 1887.
- John⁶ Hogan Douglass, son of Judge I. R. & M.G. Douglass, was born 1840 and died 26 June 1858 at Charles Town West Virginia.
- Archibald⁶ Murray Douglass (no dates given). He was born 1842 and died in infancy. He was buried at the *Zion Episcopal Church* in Charles Town.
- Georgie⁷ Burnett Douglass, son of Dr William⁶ A. and Ellen Douglass, was born 26 July 1853 and died 16 November 1856.

Judge Isaac⁵ R. Douglass became the District Judge of Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, now part of present West Virginia. On 23 September 1837 he purchased *Happy Retreat* (Deed Book 22, page 320), the former home of Charles Washington. Charles was the younger brother of George Washington.

Judge Douglass renamed the property *Mordington* after his ancestral estates in Scotland. Later owners reverted to the original name *Happy Retreat*.

Recognizing the threat to this historic property, a group of local preservation-minded citizens has formed the *Friends of Happy Retreat, Inc.*, a non-profit organization dedicated to acquiring, preserving and utilizing the property for public benefit. (<http://happyretreat.org>). The organisation's president, Curt Mason, and his vice-president, Walter Washington, provided information on the history of *Happy Retreat* and several photographs of Douglass family tombstones located at the Zion Episcopal Church graveyard in Charles Town.

The following abstract of the history of *Happy Retreat* is based on an article in the December 1947 Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. XIII. (<http://jeffersonhistoricalwv.org>) written by Charlotte Fairbairn:

Charles Washington was born on May 2, 1738, 6 years after his brother George. There, on April 12, 1743, Augustine Washington died, leaving his oldest son Lawrence, (half-brother to George and Charles) heir to 2500 acres of land, part of which is now Mount Vernon.

Lawrence Washington bought further lands and upon his death in 1752 was the owner of extensive holdings in the Shenandoah Valley. Although his will directed that all his lands pass to his youngest daughter Sarah and her heirs, she met an untimely death soon after Lawrence died, and by the terms of the will Lawrence's holdings were then distributed to his brothers and half-brothers, with George receiving Mount Vernon and the balance divided between John Augustine, Samuel and Charles. John Augustine did not build on his property. Samuel built Harewood (also near Charles Town) and Charles later built Happy Retreat and founded Charles Town.

In 1780 Charles and his wife Mildred moved from Fredericksburg to Happy Retreat where, by that time, he had constructed two one-story structures separated by a breezeway or portico.

During the few months before his death in September, 1799, Charles transferred all his property to his son Samuel Washington and his heirs, which explains why there remained no property to be transferred in Charles' will. On the 23rd of February, 1800, (Berkeley County deed book 17, page 271) a bill of sale from Samuel Washington and wife Dorothea, "late of the County of Berkeley" to **Thomas Hammond** for forty-seven thousand, forty-six and two thirds dollars, for two tracts of land. The first described is Happy Retreat, including the mansion house and 100 acres of land.

The property stayed in the Hammond family until 1837 when George Washington Hammond, son of Thomas, sold it to the **Hon. Isaac R. Douglass** for \$13,000.

NOTE: George Washington Hammond was the father of Mary Mildred Hammond who married Algernon Sydney Sullivan. He was the younger brother of Margaret Ann Sullivan who married General Alexander³ Shields Burnett.

→ See Chapter 12: Lillian Frances Chinn – The Sullivan Family

Continuing with the history of *Happy Retreat*:

Judge Douglass during this period was investing heavily in town properties, as evidenced by the number of deeds to his name. After his purchase of Happy Retreat, he completed the plans for the central section of the house and built a pleasing three story brick structure, connecting the two old Washington wings. He renamed the completed mansion "Mordington," after his ancestral estate in Scotland. Court order books for this period reveal that Judge Douglass was at this time judge of the circuit court, and anecdotes handed down in old Charles Town families depict "Mordington" as the scene of hospitality during the Douglass tenure.

On the 9th of July 1856, Margaret G. Douglass [widow of Judge Isaac Douglass], in consideration of the sum of \$2700.00 sold to Francis W. Drew of Jefferson County, Va., all right title and estate of dower in her possession of the lands descended (12) from her late husband, the Hon. Isaac Douglass. The dower estate included the large dwelling house, together with four acres of land attached and four acres of woodland. (Deed book 36, page 77, Jefferson County Court House.)

The house passed through the hands of a number of different owners before its purchase by Mr. and Mrs. William Gavin in the 1960's and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. With the Gavin's advancing age, they wish to sell the property but also preserve its important heritage as the ancestral home of the founder of Charles Town.



Happy Retreat today

Several publications mention the Judge's acquisition and renaming of Charles Washington's home *Happy Retreat*.

Washington Homes in Jefferson County—George Surveyed West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle and his Brothers came Here to Live by Julia Davis, p. 10:

At the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley, where the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers cut through the Blue Ridge Mountains, there are eight country houses built by the younger brothers of George Washington and their descendants. All within the borders of Jefferson County, now West Virginia, they lie hidden in the countryside, well back from the road, as a gentlemen's house should be.

The story of how they came to be across the Blue Ridge instead of in eastern Virginia begins in 1748, when a homesick boy of 16, George himself, went surveying in the wilderness for Lord Fairfax. Lord Fairfax had inherited from his mother perhaps three million acres, sweepingly granted by Charles II. He needed it surveyed because people had settled on parts of it without recognising it as his, and because he wished to dispose of other sections. He sent his cousin and young Washington to do the work.

George was the eldest son of his father's second wife. Ahead of him were Lawrence and Augustine, sons of the first marriage, who would inherit most of the family property. Behind him were his little brothers, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles, and sister Betty, all of whom must be provided for. George could not entertain the idea of going to college. He must settle for a practical surveyor's license granted by William and Mary.

Charles Washington, youngest brother of George, moved to the Valley in 1780. He had fought in the Revolution, and had been a prominent citizen in Fredericksburg, where his mother lived. He married Mildred Thornton, a double cousin of Samuel's second wife, and by her had several children, and he also was fated not to complete his house, Happy Retreat. He reversed Samuel's procedure by building his two wings first, and connecting them by a breezeway. The central portion was added in 1837 after Charles was long dead, and the house out of the hands of the Washingtons, and owned by **Judge Douglass**.

The Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. XXXIII, December 1967, relates on p. 37:

10. HAPPY RETREAT

Location: Mordington Ave at Blakely Place, between Routes 9 and 340.

In 1780, when Colonel Charles Washington and his wife Mildred Thornton moved from Fredericksburg to the new home, Happy Retreat was a house of two wings connected by a covered runway. Various outbuildings included quarters, a barn, smokehouse, kitchen and powderhouse. The Powderhouse later served as a schoolhouse for the Washington children. Of these outbuildings, the smokehouse, kitchen and powderhouse remain.

The west wing of the house was built first and contained four rooms, as did the east wing. General Washington mentions visits to Happy Retreat in his diaries, and tradition has it that he slept in the large bedroom over the dining room.

In 1837 Happy Retreat was purchased by **Judge Isaac Douglass**, who added the center structure and renamed the house, calling it *Mordington* after his ancestral home in Scotland. It was known as *Mordington* until 1945, when its original name was restored.



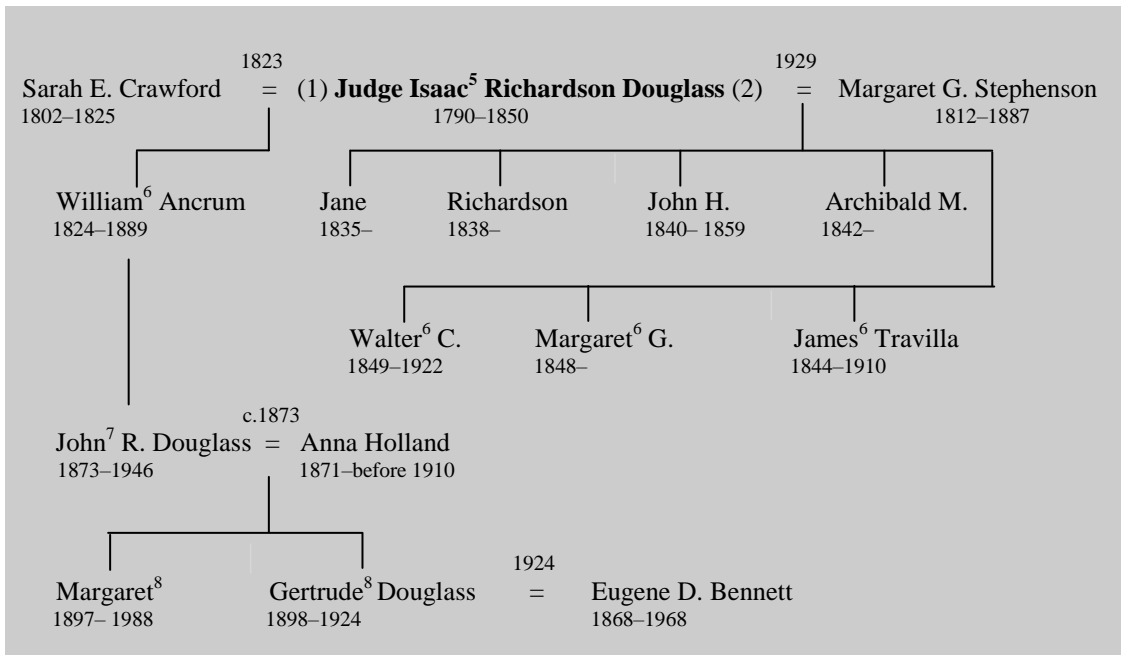
Mordington, Charles Town, West Virginia. The above picture and the one on the following page were featured on a Road map of West Virginia published in August 1937 which had illustrations of several historic homesteads



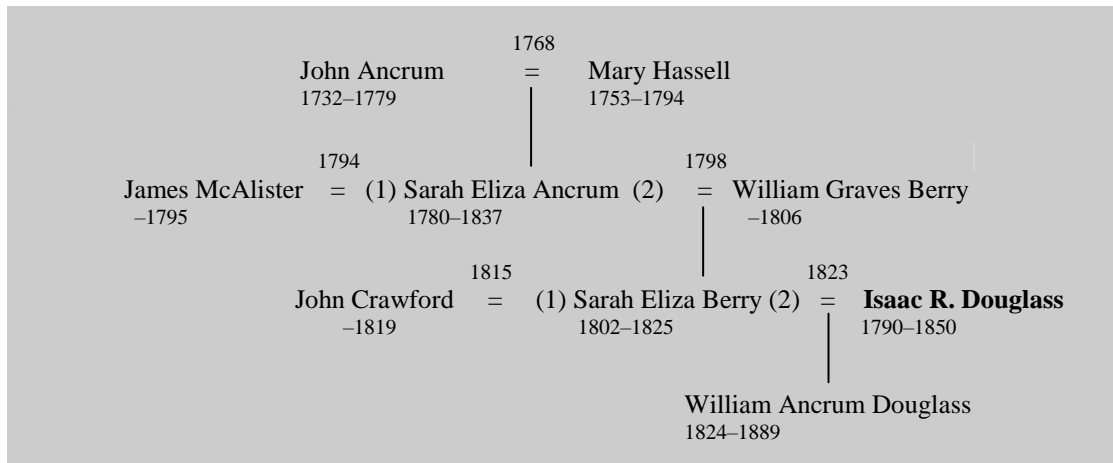
Note:

The author is especially grateful to **Marjorie Gaestel**, *Friends of Happy Retreat* Board Secretary, who has provided much information on the history of Happy Retreat.

The *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*, Volume LVI, December 1990, p. 178, provides the United States Census of 1850 for the County. Here we find Judge Douglass and his family listed and the following family tree interprets the information in the census. The Judge's age was given as 58, which would have him born in 1792. However, we know from the family Bible that he was born in 1790. Ages given in censuses are notoriously unreliable.



On 13 February 1823 Isaac⁵ Richardson Douglass married Sarah Eliza Crawford, née Berry in Wilmington, North Carolina. Her first husband was John Crawford whom she married on 18 March 1815 in Wilmington, North Carolina. This marriage did not last long as he died in 1819. Sarah was born 1802 and was the daughter of Sara Eliza Ancrum and her second husband William Graves Berry whom she married in 1798 at the age of 18. Isaac and Sarah's only child was named William⁶ Ancrum Douglass. He is discussed at length further on.



[New Hanover County Marriages](http://www.ncgenweb.us/newhanover/marriage3.html)

www.ncgenweb.us/newhanover/marriage3.html

**NEW HANOVER COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA GENWEB**

Marriage Notices from the Raleigh Register 1800 - 1839

Berry, Eliza Sarah to John Crawford, March 18, Wilmington. March 31, 1815

Crawford, John to Sarah Eliza Berry, March 18. Wilmington. March 31, 1815

Crawford, Mrs. Eliza to I. R. Douglass, February 13, Wilmington. February 21, 1823

Daughters of the American Revolution Copy Services Doc# tlc00050742:

ST. JAMES PARISH REGISTER
Wilmington, North Carolina
Marriages 1811 - 1854
By Ida Brooks Kellam 1958

1823 Febry 13 - Isaac R. Douglass & Sarah Elisa Crawford

The Ancrum Connection

The Ancrum family all resided in North and South Carolina.

Sara Eliza Ancrum was the daughter of John Ancrum and his wife Mary Hassell. John Ancrum was born 1724 in Scotland and died 7 September 1779 in North Carolina. He was the Chairman of the Committee of Safety of Wilmington, NC during the **Revolution**. He married Mary Hassell on 24 October 1768 in South Carolina. She was born 23 December 1753 in South Carolina and died 1794.



[Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia - Volume 2 - Page 138 - Google Books Result](https://books.google.com.au/books?isbn=0806302208)
books.google.com.au/books?isbn=0806302208

Howard H. McCall - 2010 - History

George Clarence Niles. They live in Atlanta, Ga. **JOHN ANCRUM of N. C.** JOHN ANCRUM, b. in Scotland, 1724; d. Sept. 7, 1779, near Wilmington, N.C.

JOHN ANCRUM of N. C.

JOHN ANCRUM, b. in Scotland, 1724; d. Sept. 7, 1779, near Wilmington, N. C. He mar. 1768, **MARY HASSELL**, b. Dec. 23, 1753, Charleston, S. C.; d. 1794, Charleston, S. C. (See Col. Records of N. C.) He was a **PATRIOT** during the Rev. War. Member and Chairman of the first Committee of Wilmington, N. C.; Judge of the Admiralty, Port Brunswick, N. C.

MARY HASSELL (wife of John Ancrum), was dau. of James Hassell, Jr., b. May 11, 1727; d. Nov. 10, 1769; and his wife SARAH WRIGHT, b. Nov. 10, 1736; d. Aug. 4, 1754; and grand-daughter of JAMES HASSELL, Sr., Chief Justice of S. C.; and RICHARD WRIGHT (1698-1744) and his wife Mary Rhett (1714-1744); and the great-grand-daughter of WILLIAM RHETT of S. C.

Children of **JOHN ANCRUM** and **Mary Hassell**:

1. **JAMES HASSELL** (see later).
2. Sarah Eliza, mar. (1) James McAllister; (2) W. M. Berry; (3) Edward Winslow. She d. Oct. 19, 1837.

John Ancrum and his wife Mary Hassell had two children:

1. James Hassell Ancrum was born 1769 in North Carolina and died 1794 in Charleston, South Carolina. He married Jane Washington on 24 Nov 1801. She was born 07 Aug 1783 and died October 1866. Jane was a great granddaughter of Colonel William Washington, a cousin of George Washington. They had 8 children. Jane's death was reported in the *Daily Constitutionalist*, Augusts, Georgia on 25 October:

GONE HOME.—Departed this life, at Spartanburg, Mrs. Jane Ancrum, in the 87th year of her age, only daughter of General William Washington, and relict of the late James H. Ancrum, Esq.

2. Sara Eliza Ancrum was born 1779 and died 19 October 1837. Her first husband was James McAlister whom she married 16 Nov 1794 at the age of 14. He died a year after their marriage in an accident while he and Sara were travelling. He did not live to see the birth of his daughter, Sarah Louisa McAlister.

Sara married her second husband, William Graves Berry, in 1798. He died 25 November 1808.

Researcher Sharon Hodges found the following article:

Craven County, NC, Court - New Bern District Court Records, Part 22, 1802 - William G. BERRY and wife Sarah BERRY, charged with the murder of his Negro slave named Sam. On September 14 and 15, 1801 information was given to the Justices of the county by John Gooding, coroner, and also by the jury of Inquest that William Graves Berry and Sarah Berry assaulted a slave by the name of Sam, with a whip and other weapons unknown, and gave Sam several wounds on his back sides and breast and particularly on his right side. Sam was mortally wounded. After an examination of the witnesses, the jury was of opinion that the facts provided amount only to manslaughter against Wm. G. Berry. The jury allowed Berry to appear at the next Superior Court on his own recognizance. There was no evidence against Sarah Berry and she was discharged. There was nothing about the outcome of the Inquest.

Sara and William Berry had five children and we know of three. They were all born in North Carolina.

- A. Henrietta Berry was born 1803. She married William McKay about 1818. He died 7 February 1823 after which Henrietta married William Hogan in 1824. She died two years later on 1 January 1826.
- B. Sarah Eliza Berry was born about 1802. Her first husband was John Crawford whom she married on 18 March 1815. John Crawford died on or about the 10th November 1819. (Ref.: Estate Records for North Carolina. Edward Winslow was the administrator – he was the 3rd husband of Sara Eliza Ancrum.)

On 13 February 1823 Sarah Eliza Crawford, née Berry, married Isaac⁵ R. Douglass. They then moved back to Isaac's hometown, Shepherdstown, Virginia (now West Virginia) where their only child was born:

- i. Dr. William⁶ Ancrum Douglass was born 23 January 1824.
→ See full details further on.

Sarah Eliza Douglass, née Berry, died 11 February 1825 in Shepherdstown. Her obituary was published in the *Weekly Raleigh Register, North Carolina* on 25 February 1825. Some details are incorrect. She is called Eliza S. Douglass when her Christian names were Sarah Eliza. Her husband, Isaac R. Douglass is shown as S. R. Douglass. The infant child is, of course, William Ancrum Douglass.

At Shepherdstown, Va. on the 11th instant, aged 24 years, Mrs. ELIZA S. DOUGLASS, wife of S. R. DOUGLASS, Esq. Attorney at Law of that place. She was a native of Wilmington, in North Carolina, and, with her husband, migrated some two years since to Shepherdstown, in his native county. Mrs. D. suffered under great affliction for months before her death. But it may afford her friends, all of whom reside in North and South Carolina, some consolation to know that she had the best medical aid the country affords; that she died a firm believer, pointing her finger to Heaven, and, at the same moment, taking her husband by the hand, and begging that her infant child might be well taken care of.

Four years later Isaac Richardson Douglass married his second wife, Margaret Gertrude Stephenson. → See further on

C. Dr William Augustus Berry was born 27 November 1804 in North Carolina and died 21 October 1875. He married Ann Eliza Usher on 25 March 1830 in Wilmington, North Carolina. She was born 4 July 1808 and died 11 November 1871. They are both buried at Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, North Carolina. They had two children.

i. William James Halling Berry was born 19 October 1831.

ii. Francenia Elizabeth Berry was born 24 December 1833 in Virginia and died 24 April 1889 in North Carolina. She married William Henry McKoy on the 4th of February 1852. He was born 11 August 1827 and died 28 July 1858.

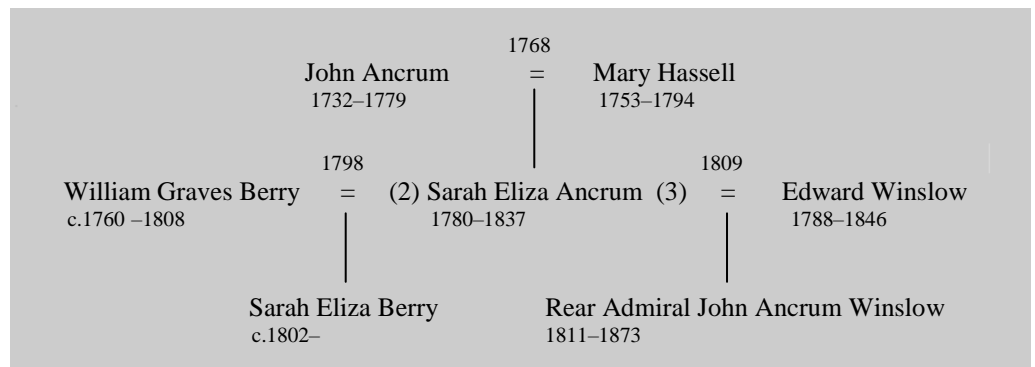


William Henry McKoy
1827–1858

Their marriage was announced in the *Semi-Weekly Standard*, Raleigh, North Carolina on 14 February 1852:

In Wilmington, on Wednesday morning last, 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Wm. H. McKoy, of Sampson Co., to Miss Francenia E. daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Berry, of that place.

On 29 May 1809 Sara Eliza Ancrum married for a third time to Edward Winslow. They had several children, one of which was Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow.



A. Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow was born 19 November 1811 and died 29 September 1873 in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Life of John Ancrum Winslow, Rear Admiral, United States Navy.
Chapter I – 3. Antecedents and Childhood.

The following is an extract:

... In 1807, Edward Winslow went to Wilmington, N.C. to establish a commercial partnership with another branch of the family, and, in 1809, he there married Sara



Rear Admiral
John Ancrum Winslow
1811–1875

E. Berry, a widow, of Scotch descent, her father being John Ancrum, chairman of the Committee of Safety of Wilmington during the Revolutionary War. **At fourteen, she had married a Mr. McAlister, who was killed a year later while they were travelling. By him she had one child, born after the father's death. At eighteen, she married a Mr. Berry, and by him had five children. She was twenty-nine years of age when she married Edward Winslow, a youth of twenty-one.** They had four children of whom John Ancrum Winslow was the second.

Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow married his first cousin Catherine Amelia Winslow on 18 October 1837. She was the daughter of Edward Winslow's brother, Benjamin, who had married Abigail Amory Callahan. Catherine was born 1 September 1813 in Massachusetts and died 27 March 1890 in Boston.



John Ancrum Winslow and his wife Catherine had seven children.

1. James Ancrum Winslow was born 29 April 1839 and died 2 May 1927. He married Maria Hannah Stockwell on 8 October 1863. She was born 7 April 1840 and died 12 December 1916. Both are buried at Hill Top Cemetery, Plainfield, Massachusetts. James enlisted in Company B, Massachusetts 4th Infantry on 26 May 1862.



2. Benjamin Davis Winslow was born 1841 in Boston, Massachusetts

↑ twins ↓

3. Chilton Rhett Winslow was born 1841 in Boston, Massachusetts.
4. Fanny Amory Winslow was born 27 October 1843 and died 23 November 1867. She never married.
5. William Randolph Winslow was born September 1844 in Massachusetts and died 23 February 1869 in Washington, DC. He married Katherine 'Kate' Eveleth. She was born 30 April 1845 in Florida and died 29 July 1904 in Washington, DC. They are both buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington DC. William was a paymaster for the US Navy.



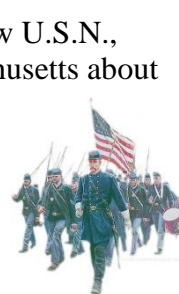
*William R. Winslow
1844–1869*

6. Mary Catherine Winslow was born 12 May 1846 in Massachusetts and died 1895. She was never married.

*Mary C. Winslow
1846–1895*



7. Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow U.S.N., was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts about 1848 and died in September 1914 in Florence, Italy. He married Elizabeth Maynard 26 June 1876. She was born 1 December 1854 and died 4 March in Rochester, New York.



Rear Admiral
Herbert Winslow U.S.N
1848–1914

oOo

Isaac Richardson Douglass and Sarah Eliza Crawford, née Berry, had one son:

(i) **Dr. William⁶ Ancrum Douglass 1824–1889**

William Ancrum Douglass was born 23 January 1824 in Shepherdstown, Virginia (now West Virginia). His mother, Sarah Eliza Crawford, née Berry, was the daughter of Sarah Eliza Ancrum and her second husband William Graves Berry. William's mother died 11 February 1825 William moved to California sometime in the late 1850s or early 1860s after graduating from Medical School. He was a contemporary of his cousin John⁷ Henry Saunders (1821–1885). → **See Chapter 6**

William was a prominent medical practitioner in San Francisco and held the position of Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at *Cooper Medical College* and its successor the *Medical School of the Pacific*, the precursor of what is today the *Stanford Medical School*.



William A. Douglass
1824–1889
Photo courtesy of
Lane Medical Library Archive
Special Collections Dept.
Stanford Medical University

Patty French of Lane Medical Library, Stanford Medical University, Archives/Special Collections Dept, was very helpful in providing information on William A. Douglass, including the two pictures illustrated here. From the History of the Stanford Medical School she provided an extract from *Stanford University Medical School and the Predecessor Schools: An Historical Perspective* by John Wilson MD, chapter 23:

5 December 1872. Dr William A. Douglass (M.D., National Medical College, District of Columbia, 1850) was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. Dr Douglass's superior abilities as an anatomist, surgeon and teacher were recognised by his rapid advancement to full professor status through promotion to Adjunct professor of

Anatomy on 29 May 1874, and finally, on 19 April 1875, to the newly-established post of Professor of Clinical Surgery. After 1889 the name Dr. Douglass no longer appears on the Faculty Roster of Cooper Medical College, and the Official Register of Physicians and Surgeons in California for 1891 lists him among the deceased.

From further research among university archives French reported that the National Medical College, District of Columbia was under the auspices of Columbian College which always conferred degrees. So William's *alma mater* is more accurately Columbian College which today is known as George Washington University. In the class finishing in the spring of 1850 the College had only twelve medical graduates.

Amy Stempler, University Archives Dept. of The George Washington University, provided information from the 1891 Alumni Directory:

William A. Douglass.

Born 1824, Va. Dem. of Anat., 1873.

Adj. Prof. of Descriptive Anat. and Clin. Surg., 1874. Prof. of Clin. Surg., 1875, Med. Coll. of the Pacific (Cooper Med. Coll.)

Visiting Phys. to many hospitals. Died 1890.

Dr. William⁶ A. Douglass married Sarah Ellen Sappington 9 June 1852 in Shepherdstown, Virginia. She was born about 1835 and was the daughter of George W. Sappington, Hotel Keeper, and Eliza J. Creamer. They were married on 8 January 1834 in Jefferson County, Virginia.



*Eliza J. Sappington
née Creamer
1810-1884*



*George W. Sappington
1800-1864*



*Fanny Shep Sappington
1845-1910*



*George W. Sappington
Signature on disposal of Estate of
Dr William Burnett in March 1848*

*Note: Dr William Burnett was the 1st cousin of Dr William A, Douglass,
the son-in-law of George W. Sappington*

Sarah Ellen had a sister, Frances 'Fannie' Shep Sappington. She was born 12 March 1845 and died 22 July 1910. Fannie married Charles Horace Gallaher in 1872. He was born 17 April 1839 and died 29 January 1911.

Fannie and Charles Gallaher were both buried at Edge Hill Cemetery, Charles Town, West Virginia.



Fannie and Charles Gallaher had one daughter:

1. Eliza Sappington Gallaher was born 1 November 1874 in Charles Town, West Virginia and died 1 July 1939. She married Arthur Davenport as his second wife on 1 November 1906. He was born 17 August 1847 in the UK and died 17 February 1937 in Charles Town, West Virginia. They were both buried at Edge Hill Cemetery, Charles Town, West Virginia. Eliza and Arthur Davenport had four daughters and one son:

- A. Frances Davenport was born 8 November 1907 and died 18 April 1998 in Hartford, Connecticut.
- B. John Shannon Davenport was born 1 November 1908 and died 10 July 1987. He married Elisa Stehl on 16 November 1929 in Maryland and was divorced 22 April 1959 in Virginia. John was a retired Lt. Colonel of the U.S. Army and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.
- C. Elizabeth Davenport was born 19 January 1909 and died 20 April 1978 in Washington DC. She was buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Brentwood, Maryland.
- D. Isabel Davenport was born 15 August 1912 in Charles Town West Virginia and died 5 July 1978 in Atlanta, Georgia.. She married Maurice E. Hann. He was born 1907 and died 1975. Both are buried at Oak Ridge Memorial Park, Tennessee.

E.



Winifred Davenport, pictured at left, was born 25 March 1912 in Charles Town, West Virginia and died June 1985 in Washington DC. She was living with her sister Elizabeth in the 1940 Federal Census. Winifred married Henry S. Owens on 16 September 1948 aged 36 in Washington DC. He died 12 January 1967.

About 1860 Dr William Douglass and his wife and children moved to San Francisco. He is listed in the San Francisco City directories from 1861:

1861	Physician – office at 622 Washington Dwelling at 417 Dupont near Bush
1864/65	Physician – office at Mission near Fourth Dwelling at 16 th between Valencia and Guerrero
1875	Physician and surgeon – Professor of Anatomy at Pacific Medical College Office and residence at 126 O'Farrell
1880/81	Professor of Clinical Surgery at Medical College of the Pacific Office and residence at 126 O'Farrell
1881/82	Physician – office and residence at 126 O'Farrell

William was a first cousin and close friend of David Saunders's middle son John⁷ Henry Saunders (1821–1885) who in his Will bequeathed to Dr. Douglass '... *the sum of five thousand dollars and all the pictures of mine in his house ...*'. One is left wondering what the pictures might have been and why John Saunders did not have them in his own home.

The *San Francisco Morning Call* of 13 April 1883, p. 3, col. 5, carried an article relating to Physicians selected by Governor George Stoneman of California to the new Board of Health:

Dr William Ancrum Douglass, who was reappointed, is a native of Virginia, fifty seven years of age, and he graduated at the National Medical College of the District of Columbia. He is a professor of surgery in the Cooper Medical College, and visiting physician of the City and County Hospital. His services as a member of the Board of Health have been of value to the city, fortunately during the last smallpox epidemic.

The 1860 census shows the family settled in San Francisco with only one child —Eliza—born in California. She looks to have died prior to 1870 as she is not mentioned in any further census. Their first child, Georgie Burnett Douglass was born 26 July 1853 and died 16 November 1856 and is buried in the Zion Episcopal Church graveyard in Charles Town, West Virginia.

The *Daily Alta California* carried the following announcement on the 23rd of January 1870 by the then Governor of California Henry Huntly Haight:

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor announcing that he had appointed Dr. William A. Douglass Quarantine Officer for the Port of San Francisco, vice Gordon, resigned. The rules were suspended, the message taken up in Executive Session, and the appointment concurred in by the Senate.

The 1870 Census provided the following information on the household. Note the name Douglass has been spelt with only one S.

Head of household	William A. Douglas, Physician, aged 45, born in Virginia
Keeping House	Ellen, aged 38, born in Virginia
Daughters (twins)	Winifred and Ellen, aged 9, born in California
Daughter	Margaret, aged 5, born in California
Son	William, aged 4, born in California

The 1880 census lists the following information on the household. On this Census the name Douglass has again been incorrectly spelt with one 'S'.

Head of Household	William Douglas, Physician, age 50, born in Virginia. Father born Virginia; mother born in North Carolina
Wife	Ellen Douglass, age 47, born in Virginia Father born Virginia; mother born in Virginia
Daughters (twins)	Winifred and Nellie Douglass, age 18, born in California
Daughter	Maggie Douglas, age 17, born in California
Son	William Douglas, age 14, born in California
Son	John Douglas, age 8, born in California

William⁶ Ancrum Douglass died on Tuesday, 26 March 1889. He was aged 64. His death was announced in the *San Francisco Morning Call* on the following Friday:

DOUGLASS—In this city, March 26, Dr. William A. Douglass, a native of Virginia, aged 64 years, 2 months and 3 days, [Baltimore, Washington and Virginia papers please copy.]
 Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services THIS DAY (Friday), at 2 o'clock p. m., from Grace Church, corner Stockton and California streets. Interment private. Please omit flowers.



Grace Church, initially a small chapel in San Francisco, was built in the gold rush year of 1849. Later an imposing new church, for a time called Grace Cathedral, was destroyed by fire following the 1906 earthquake. .

This dramatic ruin became a symbol of the disaster.

The site is now the location of Grace Cathedral.

The picture at left shows the ruins after the earthquake.

Dr Douglass's obituary was published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on Thursday, 28 March 1889:

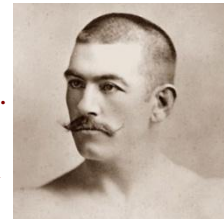
DEATH OF DR. DOUGLASS.

An Old and Prominent Physician at Rest.

One of the oldest and best-known physicians of this city, Dr. William A. Douglass, died at his residence, 809 O'Farrell street, on Tuesday evening. He was born at Shepherdstown, Va., and received his medical education at Baltimore and Washington. He has been constantly in practice in this city since 1854, and for the past fifteen years was visiting physician at the City and County Hospital. Until Friday last he made his usual rounds, although suffering much pain. By will power he kept up, and only took to his bed when too weak to continue his work. During the term of his long and useful career in this city he was the family physician of many of the prominent people. But his labors were not confined to the rich; he did much for the poor, and his work among the latter class was very seldom paid with anything more than thanks. Dr. Douglass' memory will be revered as much by the lowly as by the rich, where he found his proper place. His faithful attendance to his arduous duties brought on the disease that caused his death, at 64 years.

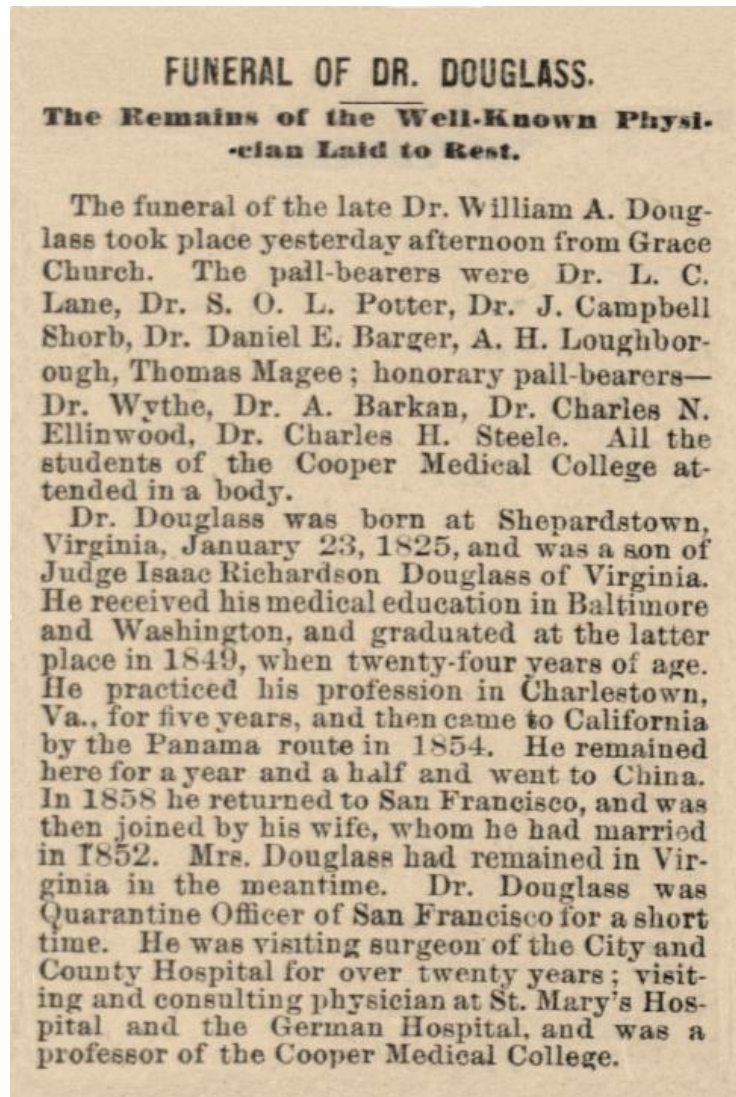
July 8 1889

John L. Sullivan defeats Jake Kilrain in the 75th round in Richburg, Miss., for the U.S. heavyweight championship. It's the last bare-knuckle boxing match before the Marquis of Queensbury rules were introduced in 1922. Born 1858 in Boston to Irish immigrant parents he died at age 59 at his home in Massachusetts from heart disease.



John L. Sullivan
1858-1918

His funeral was announced in the *Daily Alta California* on 30 March 1889:



Note: William's date of birth should read January 23, 1824

31 March 1889

The Eiffel Tower was dedicated in Paris in a ceremony presided over by Gustave Eiffel, the tower's designer, and attended by French Prime Minister Pierre Tirard. It was built to mark the centenary of the French Revolution. The tower is 984 feet tall (300 metres).



Sarah Ellen Douglass died 28 February 1913. Her death was reported in the *San Francisco Morning Call* on the 1st of March:

DOUGLASS—In this city, February 28, 1913,
Sarah Ellen Douglass, widow of the late Dr.
William A. Douglass.
Funeral services today (Sunday), at 2:30
p. m., at her late residence, 2698 Filbert
street, for family only. Interment private.

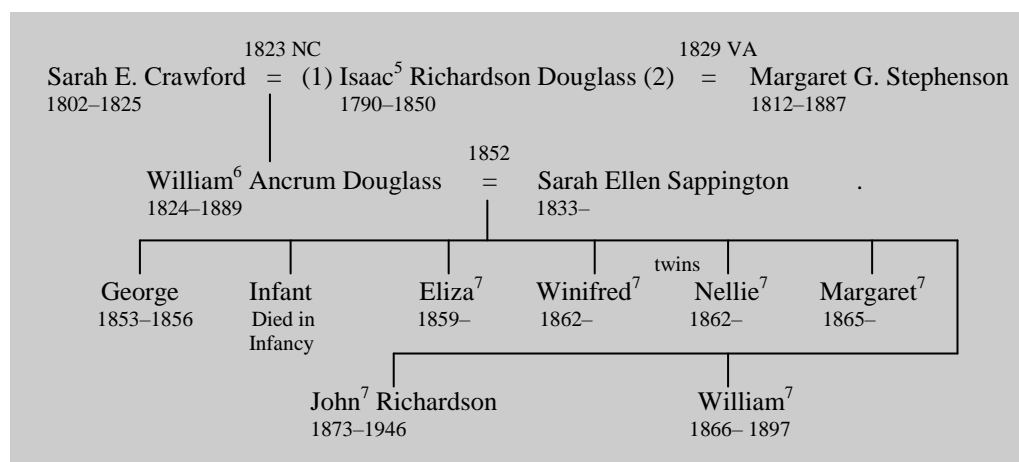


William A. Douglass
1824–1889

Professor of Clinical Surgery, Cooper Medical College 1873–1889
Photo of portrait courtesy of Lane Medical Library
Archive/Special Collections Dept. of Stanford University

A rather shaky signature on the 1886 probate records
of his cousin John Henry Saunders (1821–1885)

The 1910 Census for Sarah Ellen Douglass indicates that she had a total of eight children, of which only three were living in 1910 – Ellen (Nellie), Margaret and John. Helen, aged 48 and Margaret, aged 45, are both single.



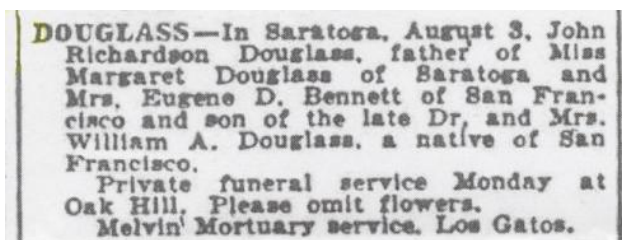
- (a) George⁷ Burnett Douglass was born 1853 and died 1856. He was buried at the Zion Episcopal Church graveyard in Charles Town, West Virginia.
- (b) Infant⁷ Douglass – died in infancy.
- (c) Eliza⁷ Douglass was born 1859.
- (d & e) Winifred⁷ C. and Nellie⁷ (Helen) Gordon Douglass, twins, were born 20 June 1862. Winifred died 4 June 1905 aged 44. Helen died 2 March 1935 aged 73. Neither was ever married.
- (f) Margaret⁷ S. Douglass was born 1863 and died 20 March 1926. Her death was reported in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on 22 March:
- DOUGLASS — In Saratoga, Cal., March 20, 1926 Margaret Saunders Douglass, daughter of the late Dr. William A. Douglass.
Funeral Monday, March 22, at 11 o'clock a.m. Cypress Lawn
- (g) William⁷ A. Douglass was born 1866 and died 11 October 1897. His death was announced in the *Spirit of Jefferson*, West Virginia on 2 November 1897:



Winifred C. Douglass
1862–1905

The *San Francisco Evening Post*, of October 12th, has a telegram of that date from Stockton announcing the death by drowning in the San Joaquin river, on the 11th, of William A. Douglass, secretary of the Old River Land Reclamation Company. The deceased was a son of Mrs. Ellen Sappington Douglass and the late Dr. William Douglass, of San Francisco—formerly of this town, and grandson of the late Judge I. R. Douglass, of "Mordington," near town.

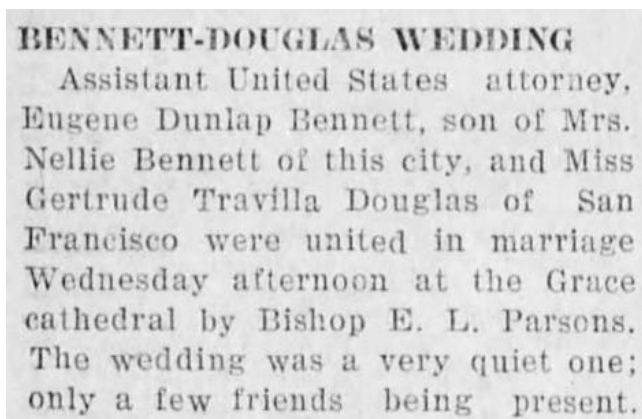
- (h) **John⁷ Richardson Douglass** was born 5 February 1873 in San Francisco. Around 1896 he married Nancy Angeline Holland. She was born 1873 in California and died 3 June 1905 aged just 32. John Richardson Douglass died 2 August 1946 in Santa Clara. His passing was noted in the *San Jose Herald and News* the next day:



John⁷ Douglass and Anna Holland had two daughters:

- (1) **Margaret⁸ S. Douglass** was born 10 August 1897 and died 24 September 1988 at the advanced age of 91. Margaret never married.
- (2) **Gertrude⁸ Travilla Douglass** was born 28 September 1898 in California. She married Eugene Dunlap Bennett on 29 December 1926. Eugene, an attorney, was born 16 August 1897 in Kansas. He was the son of George Bennett, medical practitioner, and his wife Nellie M. née Akin. Gertrude and Eugene do not appear to have had any children.

Gertrude and Eugene's marriage was announced in the *Santa Cruz Evening News* on 31 December:



Later in this chapter is a letter written to Gertrude from her cousin John⁸ Henry Saunders (1880–1940), then living in Sydney, Australia, wherein he outlined what he thought was the Douglass family tree.

Gertrude⁸ Douglass Bennett died 9 December 1968 aged 70. Notice of her death appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, p. 40, col. 5, two days later:

BENNETT, Gertrude Douglass — In this city, December 9, 1968, Gertrude Douglass Bennett, beloved wife of Eugene D. Bennett, loving sister of Margaret S. Douglass. A native of San Francisco, aged 70 years. Director of Protestant Episcopal Old Ladies Home, Member of Presidio Society and The Palace of Fine Arts League, Inc.; Life member of the San Francisco S.P.C.A.

Funeral services 2 p.m. Thursday, December 12 at the Protestant Episcopal Old Ladies Home, 2770 Lombard at Lyon. Friends may call at N. GRAY & CO., Divisadero Street at Post. Memorial contributions to Protestant Episcopal Old Ladies Home preferred.

Earlier that year ...

5 June 1968

Robert Kennedy Assassinated. He was shot three times by Palestinian immigrant Sirhan Sirhan shortly after midnight after giving a speech at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Kennedy, born 1925, died of his wounds 26 hours later. Sirhan was convicted and sentenced to death. This was commuted to life imprisonment.



Robert Kennedy
1925–1968

Eugene Dunlap Bennett died seven days after his wife on 16 December 1968. His death was reported in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, p. 34, col. 4, two days later:

BENNETT, Eugene Dunlap — In this city, December 16, 1968, Eugene Dunlap Bennett, beloved husband of the late Gertrude Douglass Bennett, loving brother of Dr. Dudley W. Bennett, devoted uncle of Jean Bennett Downs. A native of Newton, Kansas, Aged 71 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services 11 a.m. Thursday, December 19 at Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco. N. GRAY & CO., Divisadero Street at Post. Memorial contributions to the American Cancer Society preferred.

Judge Isaac⁵ Richardson Douglass married his second wife Margaret Gertrude Stephenson on 11 March 1829 in Washington County, Maryland. (Ref.: Maryland Marriages 1655–1850). She was born 18 August 1812.

Margaret employed a teacher of music as evidenced by this advertisement she placed in the *Spirit of Jefferson* on 24 December 1850:

EDUCATION.
I HAVE engaged, for the education of any children, a gentleman of ascertained merit, as a Classical, English, and Mathematical scholar. I shall be glad to take some day scholars and boarders.
 Music on the Piano will be taught.
 Terms made known on application to me.
MARGARET G. DOUGLASS.
 Dec. 24, 1850. — Free Press dt.

Margaret died 9 October 1887 in Wayne County, West Virginia. She was buried alongside her husband at the Zion Episcopal Church graveyard. Margaret was the daughter of John Stephenson (1761–1846) and Sarah Agnus ‘Sally’ Morehead (1775–1856).

**MARGARET
 GERTRUDE**
 WIFE OF
**JUDGE I. R.
 DOUGLASS**
 BORN AUG 18, 1812
 DIED OCT. 9, 1887



Isaac and Margaret Douglass produced seven children:

- (i) Jane⁶ S. Douglass was born 1836 Charles Town, Virginia and died 12 September 1912. She married John Montgomery Macfarland I on 1 June 1853. He was born 1826 in Pennsylvania and died 10 January 1856 in Virginia. He was buried at Edge Hill Cemetery, Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia. Their marriage was announced in the *Daily National Intelligencer*, Washington DC, on 4 June:

On the 1st instant, in the Presbyterian Church at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., by the Rev. T. W. SIMPSON, JOHN MACFARLAND, Esq. to JANE S., eldest daughter of the late ISAAC R. DOUGLASS.

Jane and John Montgomery Macfarland had two children:

- (a) Fannie⁷ Davenport Macfarland was born 7 April 1854.
- (b) John⁷ Montgomery Macfarland II was born 14 January 1856 in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia) and died 9 June 1942 in California. He married Agnes Lyle Forrest on 10 December 1878 in Charles Town, West Virginia. She was born 1859 in Stanton, Virginia and died 9 July 1942 in Los Angeles, California.

John⁷ Montgomery Macfarland II died 9 June 1942. His passing was announced in the *Los Angeles Times* on 11 June:

MACFARLAND. John Montgomery Macfarland, beloved husband of Agnes F. Macfarland; loved father of Mrs. J. B. Richardson of Douglaston, Long Island, N.Y., Forrest S., Charles R., Donald D. and John M. Macfarland Jr. of Los Angeles and Thomas T. Macfarland of Worcester, Mass.
Services today, 3 p.m., at the chapel of B. E. Dayton, Inc., 417 North Maple Drive, Beverly Hills.

They are both buried at the Zion Episcopal Churchyard in Charles Town West Virginia, which was the burial ground of John's grandparents, Isaac⁵ Richardson and Margaret Stephenson Douglass.



John Macfarland and Agnes Forest had six children:

- (1) Samuel⁸ Forest (sometimes Forest Samuel) Macfarland was born 2 February 1880 in Columbus, Nebraska and died 20 April 1956 in Hemet, California.

Signature on WWI
Draft Registration card

- (2) John⁸ Montgomery Macfarland III was born 2 May 1882 in Nebraska and died 8 August 1945 in Los Angeles.

Signature on WWI
Draft Registration card

- (3) Louise⁸ M. Macfarland was born 1885 in Virginia.

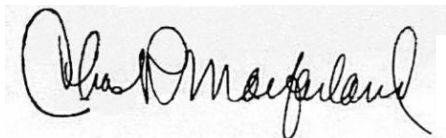
- (4) Thomas⁸ Truxtun Macfarland was born 18 October 1887 in Columbus, Nebraska. He married Millicent Twinning.

Signature on WWII
Draft Registration card

Thomas⁸ Truxton and Millicent Twinning had one daughter:

- (A) Barbara⁹ Macfarland, born 16 June 1917 in Newton, Massachusetts and died 12 April 1995 in Connecticut. She married Augus R. Southworth Jr. He was born 2 April 1917 and died 22 May 1985. Barbara and Augus were subsequently divorced.

- (5) Charles⁸ Richardson Macfarland I was born 5 January 1892 in Omaha, Nebraska and died 16 October 1965 in Orange County, California. He married Maruice (unusual spelling) E. Barker.



*Signature on WWII
Draft Registration card*

Charles⁸ R. Macfarland and Maruice E. Barker had two sons:

- (A) Charles⁹ Richardson Macfarland II was born 1 June 1920 in Omaha, Nebraska and died 21 April 1984 in Newport Beach, Orange County, California. He married Charlotte Lenore Lockwood. She was born 10 October 1923 in Iowa and died 4 September 1998 in Glendale, Los Angeles, California. Charles and Charlotte were divorced in May 1973.
- (B) John⁹ Montgomery Macfarland IV was born 9 January 1922 in Omaha, Nebraska. He died 14 October 1993 in Anchorage, Alaska and was buried at Fort Richardson National Cemetery.

Charles Richardson Macfarland I married second to Agnes Virginia Clegg (1904–1967). They had one son:

- (Ai) Charles¹⁰ Richardson Macfarland III was born 28 June 1941 in California.

- (6) Donald⁸ Douglas Macfarland was born 20 March 1897 in Virginia and died 1 June 1977 in Hemet, California. He married Madalyn A. Meehan. She was born 18 May 1905 in Nebraska and died 26 December 1962 in California. Donald and Madalyn are both buried at San Jacinto Cemetery, Riverside County, California.



In 1859, following the death of her first husband, Jane⁶ Douglass Macfarland married Dr William McPherson Fuller as his 2nd wife. He was a dentist and was born 1826 in Gettysburg and died 31 March 1913 in Winchester, Virginia.

Jane⁶ Douglass Fuller died 12 September 1912 in Washington DC. Her death was reported in *The Washington Post (DC)* on 8 September 1912:

Mrs. Jane Douglas Fuller Dead.

Charlestown, W. Va., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Jane Douglass Fuller, oldest daughter of the late Judge I. R. and Margaret Gertrude Douglass, died here today after an illness of about ten days. She was born at Mordington, near Charlestown, in October, 1836. She is survived by her second husband, Dr. William Fuller, of Winchester, Va.; one daughter, Mrs. B. G. Harris, of Maryland, and two sons, John M. MacFarland, of Omaha, Nebr., and H. Douglass Fuller, of Winchester.

Jane⁶ was buried at the Zion Episcopal Churchyard in Charles Town, West Virginia,



Continuing with the children of Isaac⁵ and Margaret Douglass:

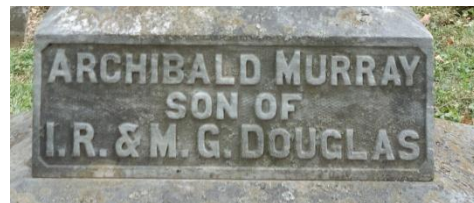
- (ii) Richardson⁶ Douglass was born 1838.

- (iii) John⁶ Hogan Douglass was born 1840 and died 26 June 1858. He was buried at the *Zion Episcopal Church* in Charles Town. His obituary was published in the *Alexandria Gazette* on 2 July:

On the 26th ult., at Goldsboro', N. C., on his return home from Mobile, JOHN HOGAN DOUGLASS, in the 19th year of her age. The deceased was a son of the late Judge I. R. Douglass, and a young man of decided character. Gifted by nature with fine intellectual powers, with studious habits, he rapidly acquired, and in early life he had well digested much valuable information—to these were added high moral principle and independence of thought and action—such qualifications gave rare promise of activity and usefulness. Nor was he wanting in those feelings of the heart which ever constitute the better part of man. These were his in an eminent degree, for by his loving and affectionate disposition, he won many and warm friends. His manly deportment, his strict integrity, his attention to business, commanded the respect and secured the esteem of all who knew him. A dutiful and loving son, an affectionate brother, a firm friend, all have been lost in him. We trust our loss has been his gain, for though not a communicant in any church, his friends have every reason to hope he has, through Christ, gained a happy immortality.

- (iv) Archibald⁶ Murray Douglass was born 1842 and died June 1909. Census records have him as a resident of Westin Lunatic Asylum (aka Westin State Hospital) as late as 1900. He was buried at the *Zion Episcopal Church in Charles Town*.

This appears on the reverse side of the monument for his sister Jane Douglas Fuller

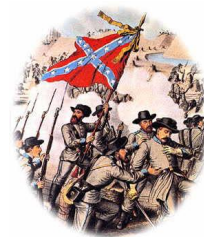


His obituary was published in the *Evening Star*, Winchester, Virginia:

Referring to the recent death of Mr Archibald M. Douglass, brother of Mrs. William McP. Fuller, of this city, the Charles Town Free Press says:

Mt. Archibald M. Douglass, who died last week was born at 'Mordington', near Charles Town, and was a son of the late Judge Douglass of Jefferson county. He was in his sixty-eighth year. A devout Episcopalian, he was buried in Zion church yard. Archibald Murray Douglass was descended from an old and distinguished family. His great-grandfather was judge John Douglass, a member of the great Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania when it contained only twenty prominent citizens. He received his appointment as Judge from the King of England, and held many other important positions. Mr Douglass is survived by one sister, Mrs William McP. Fuller, of Winchester, Va., and two brothers, Mr J. T. Douglass, of California, and Mr. Walter Cazenove Douglass, of Philadelphia, Pa., and many relatives in Delaware, Virginia and Missouri.

- (v) **James⁶ Travilla Douglass** was born 9 September 1844, probably in Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia). We know nothing of his life until he entered the *Virginia Military Institute*, from which he graduated on 12 May 1864. As a 17 year-old his training was interrupted when his class was called upon to serve with the Confederate forces.



[www.vmi.edu/archives/] – *VMI Archives, Online Rosters Database:*
Douglass, James Travilla (1865) —James Travilla Douglass, Class of 1865: New Market Cadet; Sergeant, Co. A. Genealogy: Born- September 9, 1844 in Mordington, West Va. Father- Judge Isaac Richardson Douglass; Mother- Margaret Gertrude Stephenson. Pat. Grandfather- William Douglass; Pat. Grandmother- Hannah Travilla. Mat. Grandfather- William Stephenson; Mat. Grandmother- unknown. Married- Sarah Lewis. Children- James Hubard Douglass. Matriculated to VMI from Charles Town, WV. At VMI 3 years. Military Record: Enlisted May 15, 1861 at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia for 1 year as a Private, Company G, 2d Virginia, as a clerk; discharged June 9, 1862 to go to VMI where he served as a Sergeant with Company A at New Market; according to an unofficial source, he served in the Confederate Army during the summer of 1864, although no official records of such service have been found; captured near Millwood, VA on Aug. 18, 1864 as a Private, Company A, VMI Corps of Cadets; believed to be a spy, Union troops sent him to Camp Chase, Ohio where he was held until paroled on May 2, 1865. Post War Career: Lawyer, teacher, manufacturer. Died- Apr. 21, 1910 in San Francisco, California.

Diane B. Jacob, the Institute's archivist kindly provided the following additional information:

*The V.M.I. New Market Cadets
 Biographical Sketches of all Members of the Virginia Military Institute
 Corps of Cadets who fought in The Battle of New Market, May 15, 1864*
 Wm. Couper, p.60:

70. James Travilla Douglass—1865

Lawyer—Professor

Born: Sept 9, 1844, at Mordington, Charles Town, (West) Va.

Parents: Judge Isaac Richardson Douglass and his wife,
 Margaret Gertrude Stephenson, of Charles Town, W.Va.

Grandparents: William Douglass, and Hannah Travilla
 William Stephenson, and ---

During the year 1861, he was a private in Co. 'G', 2nd Virginia Infantry Stonewall Brigade, from which he was honorably discharged to enter V.M.I. on January 9, 1862. He was fourth Cadet Sergeant Co. 'A', in the battle of New Market and in July 1864 after the corps had been furloughed to go home he saw service with General Early's Army around Washington, D.C. Afterwards he joined a troop of cavalry and while scouting and fighting in the rear of Sheridan's Army, he was captured and taken as a prisoner to Camp Chase, in Ohio, and held for some nine months. He, with a party of some 500 Confederate prisoners of war, was paroled on May 31, 1865, at Vicksburg, Miss.

From September 1865, to July 1866, he was assistant professor of military science and commandant of cadets at the *Maryland Military Institute*. Then followed two years of teaching in a private family school at Liberty, Belford County, Va., studied law, and was admitted to practice law in July 1870. Removed to San Francisco, Calif., in August 1874, where he engaged in teaching in Cooper Medical College. Injured by falling bricks during the earthquake on April 18, 1906.

Married: The widow of Dr. Samuel Meredith who was formerly Sarah Lewis, daughter of Henry M. Bowyer, of Greenfield, Botetourt County, Va., and they had one son, James Hubard Douglass.

The New Market Cross belonging to 'J. Douglass' was found in July 1915 by Robert M. Green, on a mountain near Oroville, California, and it was restored through General Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., who had served in Company 'A' of the New Market corps with Douglass. Douglass died in San Francisco, April 21, 1910, from pleurisy.

Note: The VMI records have the date of death incorrect. James⁶ T. Douglass died 22 March 1910.

oOo

[<http://www.2020site.org/medals/new.arketcross.html>]:



New Market Cross of Honor

The medal is a twelve pointed variation of the cross pattee resting on a wreath. In the center is a circular medallion bearing the seal of the State of Virginia. The four arms of the cross are inscribed: V.M.I. CADET BATTALION NEW MARKET MAY 15, 1864. The reverse is a smooth surface on which is stamped: V.M.I. ALUMNI ASS'N. TO. A blank space is left for the name of the recipient. The cross is suspended by two chains, of three links each, from an ornamental clasp, and inscribed: FOR VALOR. Made of Bronze.

One of the oldest and most famous institutions of learning in the Southern states is the *Virginia Military Institute*, at Lexington, Virginia, which was founded in 1839. At the beginning of the Civil War the distinguished Confederate 'Stonewall' Jackson was a member of the faculty. Among its graduates were five major generals, nineteen brigadier generals and over five hundred officers who served in the Confederate Army.



Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
1824–1864

To carry out a scheme of cooperation with the Army of the Potomac, General Franz Sigel, with about eight thousand troops, started up the Shenandoah Valley, on the first of May, 1864. He intended to march to Staunton, at the head of the valley, cross the Blue Ridge from there to Charlottesville, and continue further operations as circumstances might direct.

At New Market, about fifty miles from Winchester, he was met on May 15th by the Confederate General John C. Breckinridge, with a somewhat smaller force. He was decisively defeated, being driven back about thirty miles, with a loss of seven hundred men, six guns and considerable other supplies.

General Breckenridge's force had been hastily gathered, and, with the permission of the Governor of Virginia, the Cadet Battalion of the Virginia Military Institute, consisting of two hundred and ninety-four boys, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, volunteered. The services of two hundred and fifty

were accepted, the remainder being either left on guard at the Institute or sick in the hospital. They behaved with great courage during the battle, about one-quarter of their number being killed or wounded.

Forty years later in 1904 the Alumni Association of the Virginia Military Institute, presented a bronze cross to each survivor of the two hundred and ninety-four Cadets, and to the families of those no longer living.

The V.M.I. information also contained an obituary notice for James⁶ Travilla Douglass. Unfortunately the name of the newspaper publication is not provided

Mr. Douglass Dead in San Francisco.

Mrs. William McPherson Fuller of Winchester, who is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. B.G. Harris, in Baltimore, has received a telegram announcing the sudden death of her brother, Mr. James de T. Douglass, in San Francisco, Cal. He had been ill a week with pleurisy.

He was one of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute under **General Smith**, at the battle of New Market during the early part of the civil war. He was only fifteen years old* when he went into service, but was a brave and gallant soldier. After the war he studied Law and practised for some time in Bedford, Va. From there he went to San Francisco, where he was appointed a professor in one of the colleges, retaining it until the great earthquake, during which he was seriously injured.



*General Francis H. Smith
c.1862
Photograph courtesy of
V.M. I. Archives*

Mr. Douglass leaves a widow, who was Mrs. Dr Samuel Meredith and Miss Louille Bowyer, of Botetourt, before her marriage; one son, Mr. Hubard Douglass, of Philadelphia; one brother, Mr. Walter C. Douglass, of Philadelphia, and one sister, Mrs. Fuller, of Winchester. He was a son of the late Judge I.R. Douglass, of Charles Town W.Va., and had a large family connection in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

** This age is incorrect. James would have been 16 years and 7 months old at the outbreak of war.*

James⁶ Travilla Douglass married Sarah ‘Lulie’ Lewis Meredith, née Bowyer, on 25 March 1871 in Botetourt County, Virginia. She was born 25 January 1837 in Virginia and was the daughter of Henry Morton Bowyer (1801–1893) and his first wife Sarah Radford Preston (1806–1848).

Sarah ‘Lulie’ Bowyer was first married to Dr Samuel Meredith on 14 November 1860. Of their three children, only one survived to adulthood:

1. Virginia Preston Meredith was born 16 August 1862 and died 17 March 1951. She was buried at Boyer Cemetery, Botetourt County, Virginia. Virginia married Louis Philippe Holladay on the 14th of July 1881. He was born 20 March 1859 and died 14 July 1923 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. They had five children.

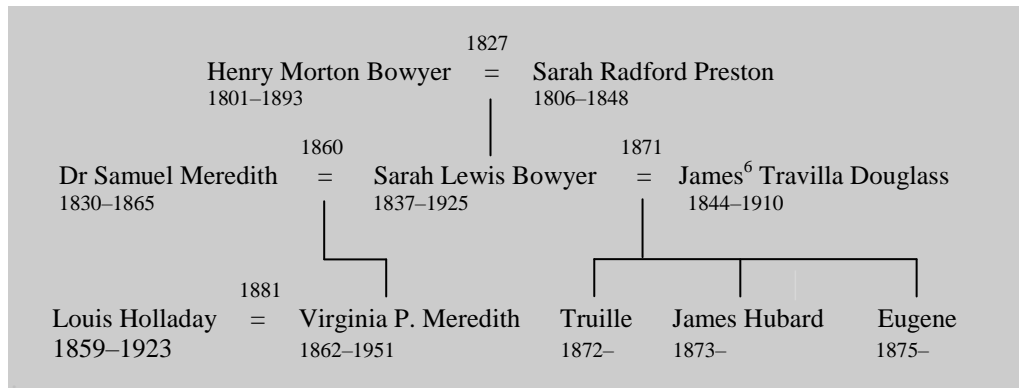
Dr. Samuel H. Meredith was born 3 December 1830 in Virginia and died at the tail end of the Civil War on 23 April 1865. He was a surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States from June 1861 until the fall of Richmond in March 1865. He was buried at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond City, Virginia.



*Dr Samuel H. Meredith
1830–1865*

Following Samuel's death, his wife Sarah gave bond to be the guardian of their infant daughter Virginia. At the time Sarah was living with her father, Henry Morton Bowyer, and continued to do so until about 1870.

After Sarah married James⁶ Travilla Douglass in 1871 they set up a separate household in the vicinity of Amsterdam, Botetourt County, Virginia.



In 1874 James⁶ left for California, leaving behind his wife and children.

James's half-brother, Dr. William⁶ A. Douglass, had settled in San Francisco with his family. Whether it was the intention for James's family to join him in California we will never know. As it turned out they never did, his wife Sarah and son Hubard⁷ remaining in Botetourt County. Nothing is known about the two other children, Truille⁷ and Eugene⁷. However, despite living thousands of miles apart, and to all intents and purposes separate lives, they continued to state that they were married on census forms.

James⁶ and Sarah Douglass had three children:

- (a) Travilla⁷ (Truille) Douglass was born June 1873.
- (b) James⁷ Hubard Douglass was born 15 June 1873 in Bedford County, Virginia and died 13 October 1958 at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. Death was due to a bleeding duodenal ulcer. His death certificate states that he was divorced. He was buried at Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia.

*James Hubard Douglass
WWI Draft Registration Card*

- (c) Eugene⁷ Douglass was born 22 November 1874 in Staunton City, Virginia. Eugene was a minister of religion and studied at the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Virginia. He died 19 November 1901 in Mercer City, West Virginia. He was buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Mercer City, West Virginia.

Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia

1124.* DOUGLASS, EUGENE; b. Roanoke, Va., Nov. 22, 1874; Gr. H. S. C.; (3. Gr.); L. Montg. Pby., April 26, '01; O. August, '01; P. Princeton, W. Va., '01. Died at Princeton, Nov. 19, 1901.

The * indicates that the person is deceased.

The 1880 census has James⁶ Travilla Douglass boarding with the Burnett family in San Francisco. The same census shows his wife Sarah living in Amsterdam, Botetourt County, Virginia with her children from both her marriages:

- Virginia P. Meredith
- Truille⁷ Douglass
- James⁷ H. Douglass (Hubard)
- Eugene⁷ Douglass

James⁶ Travilla Douglass is said to have left for California in 1874. Presumably Sarah had given or was about to give birth her last child at that time as Eugene⁷ is stated on Census records as born in November 1874.

The 1900 census shows Sarah Douglass living in Roanoke City, Virginia with her sons James⁷ H. Douglass and Eugene⁷ Douglass. There is no mention of Truille⁷.

By 1910 the census lists Sarah (called Lulie) living in Amsterdam, Botetourt County, with her daughter from her first marriage, Virginia, who has married Louis Holladay. No mention of Eugene, Hubard or Truille.

In the 1920 census Sarah, now 83 years old, is still living with Virginia Holladay and her family. Also in the same household is Hubard Douglass aged 47. He is stated as divorced. No mention of Eugene or Truille.

Sarah 'Lulie' Lewis Douglass, née Bowyer, died 7 September 1925 in Botetourt County, Virginia aged 88 years and 7 months. The cause of death was stated on her Death Certificate as *Senile Degeneration*.

James⁶ Travilla Douglass died 22 March 1910 in San Francisco. His death was reported in the *San Francisco Call* on 24 March, p. 9, col. 5:

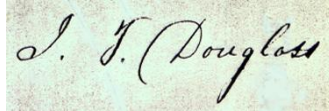
DOUGLASS—In this city, March 22, 1910, James T. Douglass, a native of Charlestown, Jefferson County, W.Va., aged 65 years.

Friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral service today (Thursday), March 24, at 1 p.m., at the chapel of N. Gray & Co., 2196 Geary street corner of Devisadero. Interment private.

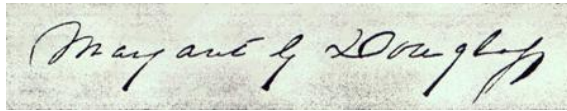
Note: Charles Town and Charlestown are interchangeable

James⁶ led an interesting and varied life. His courage as a youngster of just 17 during the Civil War is evidenced in his obituary. It was while fighting with the Confederate Army that his hometown of Charles Town, Virginia became part of the Union State of West Virginia.

Well educated, he was obviously something of an academic, judging by his various teaching posts. Finally, in the mid 1870s, he ended up in California teaching at the Cooper Medical College where his older half brother, Dr William⁶ A. Douglass, who was 19 years his senior, was Professor of Clinical Surgery.



*Signature of James Travilla Douglass
VMI correspondence, 1866*



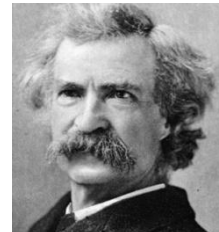
*Signature of Margaret Gertrude Douglass, James's mother
VMI correspondence, 1866*



21 April 1910

Death of Mark Twain

A month after James T. Douglass died the people of America, indeed, the world, lost the great humorist and author Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835–1910). Known by his millions of readers as *Mark Twain*, who died at his home in New England. He wrote the classic novels *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.



*Mark Twain
1835–1910*

13 August 1910

Florence Nightingale died in her sleep at her home in London at the age of 90. She was born in Florence, Italy on 12 May 1820 to affluent British parents. A nurse during the Crimean War, Florence spent her night rounds giving personal care to the wounded, establishing herself as *The Lady with the Lamp*. With her team of nurses she improved the unsanitary conditions at a British base hospital, reducing the death count by two-thirds.



*Florence Nightingale
1820–1910*

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3 SEX Male	4 COLOR OR RACE White	5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED Married	16 DATE OF DEATH March 22, 1910
6 DATE OF BIRTH 1845	7 AGE 65	8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Professor (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment; in which employed (or employer) Y of <i>San Francisco</i>	17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <i>Feb 22nd</i> , 1910, to <i>March 22</i> , 1910, that I last saw him alive on <i>March 22</i> , 1910, and that death occurred on the date stated above at <i>6:30 p.m.</i> The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: <i>Pleuritis, tubercula- several weeks duration</i>
9 BIRTHPLACE [State or country] West Virginia	10 NAME OF FATHER Isaac R. Douglass	11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER [State or country] Virginia	18 SPECIAL INFORMATION ONLY FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS OR RECENT RESIDENTS Former or Usual Residence <i>Charlestown</i> How long in <i>30</i> Days Where was disease contracted <i>West Virginia</i> If not at place of death?
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Margaret Stephenson	13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER [State or country] Virginia	14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) <i>John H. Saunders</i> (Address) <i>423 Kearny</i>	19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <i>West Covington</i> DATE OF BURIAL <i>Mar. 24, 1910</i>
15 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE At Place of Death <i>1</i> years, <i>1</i> months In California <i>2</i> years, <i>2</i> months	15 FILED <i>Mar. 24 1910</i> W. F. McNUTT, Jr. Registrar or Deputy	20 UNDERTAKER <i>N. GRAY & CO.</i> 2198 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.	20 UNDERTAKER <i>N. GRAY & CO.</i> 2198 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.

California State Board of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
State Index No. *286 421*
Local Registered No. *1576*
10-007618

1 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number, and fill out no. 19.)

18 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

19 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

20 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

21 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

22 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

23 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

24 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

25 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

26 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

27 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

28 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

29 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

30 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

31 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

32 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

33 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

34 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

35 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

36 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

37 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

38 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

39 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

40 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

41 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

42 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

43 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

44 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

45 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

46 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

47 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

48 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

49 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

50 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

51 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

52 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

53 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

54 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

55 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

56 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

57 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

58 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

59 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

60 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

61 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

62 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

63 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

64 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

65 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

66 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

67 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

68 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

69 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

70 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

71 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

72 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

73 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

74 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

75 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

76 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

77 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

78 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

79 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

80 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

81 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

82 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

83 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

84 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

85 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

86 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

87 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

88 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

89 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

90 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

91 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

92 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

93 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

94 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

95 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

96 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

97 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

98 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

99 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

100 *State the disease causing death, or, in deaths from violent causes, state (1) Means of Injury; (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

The Death Certificate of James Travilla Douglass

Note that the informant was John H. Saunders (1880–1940), a first cousin, once removed, of the deceased. James, 36 years older, was perhaps a father figure to John, whose immediate family had all died by 1903 (→ See Chapter 9)

Continuing with the children of Isaac R. Douglass and Margaret G. Stephenson:

- (vi) Margaret⁶ Gertrude Douglass (referred to as Gertrude Margaret on some records perhaps so as not to confuse her with her mother of the same name) was born 1848 in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia). On December 10, 1867 she married Edward White, an attorney. He was born 1840 in Fredericksburg, Virginia and died 31 May 1888 in St Louis, Missouri.



*Margaret Gertrude White
née Douglass
1848–1906*



*Edward White
1840–1888*



Judge Edward White died 31 May 1888 in St Louis, Missouri. His obituary was printed in the *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, WV) on 12 June 1888:

Judge Edward White, of the Second Police Court of St. Louis, died in that city a few days ago, after a lingering illness of consumption. Judge White was a native of Virginia, and had received a classical education. He entered the Confederate service and soon rose to the rank of captain, and at the close of the war was adjutant-general of a North Carolina regiment. After Appomattox he entered the Winchester Law School, and after admission to the bar he settled in Berryville, and was elected judge of the county court of Clarke county. He married a daughter of the late Judge Isaac R. Douglass, of this place. Judge White removed to St. Louis in 1871, and soon took front rank as an office lawyer.

Margaret⁶ Gertrude White died 18 February 1906 in St Louis Missouri. Her death was announced in the *Baltimore Sun, Maryland* on 1 March:

MRS. GERTRUDE M. WHITE.
[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]
Winchester, Va., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Dr. William McPherson Fuller today received a telegram from St. Louis announcing the death of her sister, Mrs. Gertrude M. White, widow of Judge Edward D. White, aged about 75 years. Her father was Judge I. R. Douglass, one of the most widely known Virginians of his generation. Mrs. White is survived by three sons, two daughters, one sister and two brothers.

Margaret⁶ Douglass and Edward White had six children.

- (a) Chester⁷ Bailey White was born 7 September 1868 at Berryville, Virginia. He married Laura Cicelia Garesche on 16 October 1901 in Chicago, Illinois. She was born 18 June 1881 in St Louis, Missouri..



Chester B. White
1925 Passport Application



Chester B. White
1868–1937
1924 Passport

Their marriage was announced in the *Akron Daily Democrat* on Thursday, 21 November 1901:

PARENTS APPROVED HER ELOPEMENT.

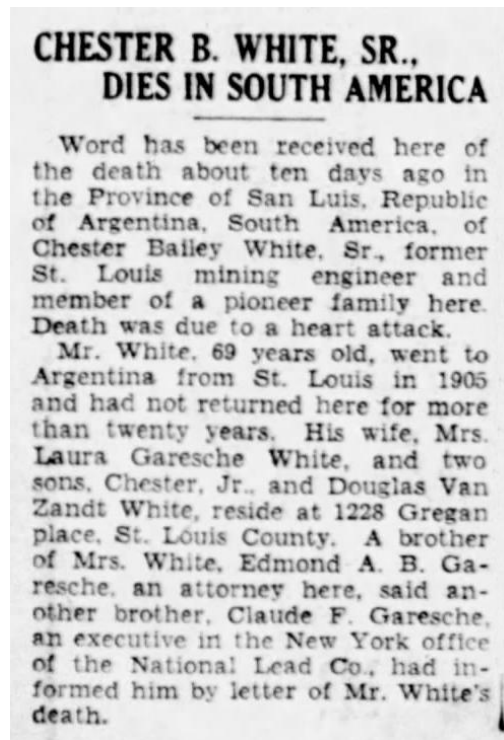
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21.—The old proverb that "love will find a way" was demonstrated again in the case of Miss Laura B. Garesche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Garesche, and Chester B. White, both of this city. The young couple had been sweethearts for some time past and finally became engaged. They were of different faiths, she a Roman Catholic and he a Presbyterian of the old school. Naturally the young woman desired to be married by a priest, and the expectant groom had no objection to that. Unfortunately there is in existence a rule in this archdiocese which makes it different for a non-Catholic to marry one of the faith unless certain pledges are made to the church. Then Cupid suggested a way out of the dilemma, and correspondence was opened with friends of the betrothed young couple in cities situated in dioceses where the rules were not so stringent. So the two eloped with their parents' consent.



Laura B. Garesche
on her wedding day
16 October 1901

Chester⁷ White was a mining engineer and lived in Buenos Aires, Argentina for some years where he was a consulting engineer for the National Land Company and travelled throughout South America.

He died 23 May 1937 while in Argentina. His death was reported in the *St Louis Star & Times* on 2 June 1937.

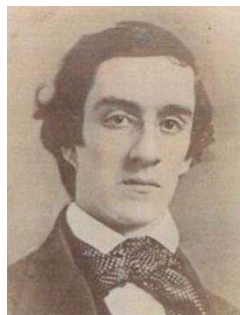


Laura G. White died 29 February 1954. She was buried at Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, St Louis, Missouri.



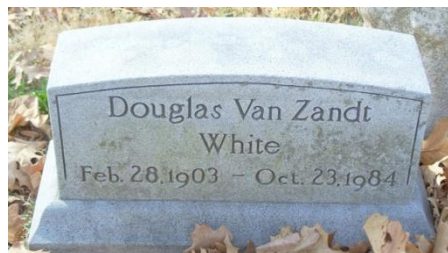
Chester⁷ and Laura White had two children:

- (1) Douglas⁸ Van Zandt White was born 27 February 1903 in St Louis, Missouri and died 23 October 1984.
- (2) Chester⁸ Bailey White Jr. was born 25 June 1904 in St Louis, Missouri and died 15 February 1981.



Chester Bailey White
1904–1981

Both Douglass and Chester White Jr. were buried at Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, St Louis, Missouri.



- (b) Margaret⁷ White was born 1870 in St Louis, Missouri.
- (c) Edward⁷ Erwin White was born 13 December 1871 in St Louis, Missouri and died 14 April 1910. Missouri. He married Christina Bell Waterman on 5 May 1903. She was the daughter of Henry Delavan Waterman and Helen Hubbell. Christina was born 13 May 1873 in St Louis, Missouri and died April 1941. They had two children.

North America Family Histories 1500–2000 – Waterman Family:

- iv. CHRISTINA BELL, b. at St. Louis, Mo., 13 May 1873; m. at St. Louis, Mo., 5 May 1903, EDWARD ERWIN WHITE, b. at St. Louis, 13 Dec. 1871, d. at Oak Park, Ill., 14 Apr. 1910, son of Edward and Gertrude Margaret (Douglas) White. He was sales agent for the National Biscuit Co.; Episcopalian. Children:
- I. Edward Erwin⁹, b. at Chicago, Ill., 13 May 1904.
 - II. Henry Delavan, b. at Oak Park, Ill., 29 Jan. 1910.

Both Edward and Christina White are buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery, St Louis, Missouri.



- (d) Richard⁷ White was born 1874 in St Louis, Missouri.
- (e) Allison⁷ White was born 1876 in S Louis, Missouri and died 11 October 1891 near Lackland Station, St Louis.
- (f) Gertrude⁷ White was born 1878 in St Louis, Missouri.

(vii) **Walter⁶ Cazenove Douglass 1849–1922**

Walter, the youngest of Judge Isaac Douglass's children, was born in 1849 at Mordington, the family home in Charles Town, Virginia, now West Virginia. He was educated at the Academy in Charles Town and at a Military School in Maryland. He then went on to university where he studied law. After he was admitted to the Bar he practiced in Bedford County, Virginia and St Louis, Missouri.

The following information on Walter C. Douglass was extrapolated from material supplied by Dagmar Getz, Reference Archivist, *Kautz Family Y.M.C.A. Archives, University of Minnesota*. It comprises almost all we know of the man and relates primarily to his long and dedicated involvement with the Y.M.C.A. movement in America. There is no mention of his early life other than briefly outlining his education as described above.



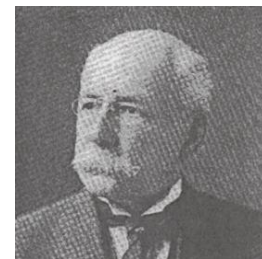
Walter C. Douglass
1849–1922

The February 1912 Y.M.C.A. publication *Association Men* carries an article on p. 221 titled *Our Own People, Walter C. Douglass Retires*:

Mr. Douglass was a Southern man, a fiery young lawyer, of lively social instincts, of honoured Virginian ancestry, and a scoffer at religion. The secretary of the State Committee of Missouri, the late Hargrave White, induced him to attend a religious service in the early seventies (1870s) which led the scoffer to pray and then devote himself with all his impetuous fervor to the cause and Kingdom of Christ.

Walter had gone to St Louis, Missouri alone, leaving his family behind in Lynchburg, Virginia. Here, at a St Louis Y.M.C.A. meeting, he was converted to Christianity by Hargrave White, said to be a relative. He became a member of the Episcopal Church and practiced Law.

He became a very strong gospel worker, having taken lessons under Dr James H. Brookes, and preached in many of the evangelical churches in the city. Besides this, he held Sunday evening gospel meetings in the rooms of the Association which he is reported to have addressed with great power and oratory. About this time he moved his family to St Louis.



Walter C. Douglass
at about the time of his
retirement in 1912

Walter C. Douglass
From letter written in 1883

Walter's new-found Christian fervour was held in such esteem that in May of 1876 he was called upon to be the General Secretary of the St Louis Y.M.C.A., a career change which led him to devote his entire life to the organisation and its goals.

The January 1923 edition of *Association Forum*, a Y.M.C.A. publication, carried a posthumous article *An Appreciation – Walter C. Douglass* by William H. Morris, General Secretary, Baltimore. The following is an extract:

Mr Douglass began his Association work as General Secretary at St Louis in May 1876 and served that Association nine years. Then for a year he was State Secretary of Missouri. In 1886 he was one of the Secretaries of the International Committee. Boston called him as General Secretary in 1887 and he served there for two years. Leaving Boston in 1889 he began his last and perhaps his greatest Association service, in Philadelphia, where he remained until ill-health compelled him to retire in 1904.

From the moment he decided to give up his profession of law and enter the work of the Association he was a marked man in his new profession. Distinguished in appearance, with great personal magnetism, rare courtesy and affability with unusual gifts in public addresses and with a strong Christian character and conviction, his was a personality that made him conspicuous in any group of men.

He soon gathered around him a company of fine Christian leaders in St Louis and with their help he placed the Association in that City and indeed throughout Missouri, in the front rank. What he did for St. Louis and Missouri, he repeated everywhere he went and the Central Building in Philadelphia is only one of the movements to his wide vision and constructive ability.

The influence of a man with the intellectual and spiritual equipment of Walter Douglas could not be confined to any one City. His was an International mind and the "world was his parish". Wise in counsel, clear in vision and outlook-broad in his sympathies, a confirmed optimist in relation to the scope and work of the Association, he soon found himself in a position of recognised national leadership.

Walter⁶ Cazenove Douglass married Ellen Johnson on 9 December 1869 in Bedford, Virginia. She was born 1850 and died 1919. They had four children:

- (a) Walter⁷ Cazenove Douglass Jr. was born 17 July 1870 in Bedford, Virginia and died 6 June 1931 in Pennsylvania. He was an Attorney.



Walter C. Douglass Jr
1923 Passport Application

On 11 June 1908 Walter⁷ married Ellen Hewson and they had one daughter:

- (1) Ellen⁸ Hewson Douglass Jr. was born 21 April 1909 in Philadelphia.



Ellen H. Douglass Jr
1926 U.S. School Yearbooks The Shipley School PA



Walter⁷ C. Douglass Jr. with wife Ellen Hewson and daughter Ellen H. Jr. (aged 14) from 1923 Passport Application

- (b) Ellen⁷ Douglass was born 1873 in Pennsylvania and died 1914.
- (c) Fullerton⁷ Johnson Douglass was born 14 January 1875 in Bedford City, Virginia and died of *Tuberculosis* on 28 February 1913 in Rome, Italy. He was cremated and his ashes taken to the United States and interred at Fair View Cemetery, Roanoke, Virginia along with other members of his family.
- (d) Susan⁷ F. Douglass was born 1876 in Virginia. She married James Clyde Humphries Sr. 9 June 1902 in Montgomery, Virginia. He was born 4 March 1873 in Virginia and died 8 January 1939. He was a druggist by profession.

*James C. Humphries
WWI Draft Registration Card*

Susan⁷ Douglass and James Humphries had three children:

- (1) Ellen⁸ Douglas Humphries was born 13 August 1903 in Christiansburg, Virginia. She called herself Douglas, perhaps because of the number of Ellens in the family. Note however, that it is spelt with but one "s".



*1923 Passport Application photo and signature.
While the Application was made in the name of
Ellen Douglas Humphries,
she signed it E. Douglas Humphries.*

- (2) Susan⁸ Fullerton Humphries was born 21 July 1911 and died in Louisiana. She married Joseph Ellsworth Phelps on 15 December 1936 in Roanoke, Virginia. He was born 1 November 1911 and died October 1973 in Mississippi.
- (3) James⁸ C. Humphries Jr was born 23 August 1913 in Virginia and died 12 November 1985. He married N. Mae Snead on 20 July 1942 in Richmond, Virginia.

Walter⁶ C. Douglass died 14 September 1922. An Assessment Notice from the *General Secretaries Insurance Alliance* in St Petersburg, Florida carried an obituary. Like much of the printed material his name has been incorrectly spelt with but one "s".

General Secretaries' Insurance Alliance

St. Petersburg, Florida, September 25, 1922

DEAR BROTHER:

Mr. Walter C. Douglas died Thursday, Sept. 14th, at the Jefferson Hospital in Roanoke, Va. He was 74 years of age.

He had been in poor health all summer, but went to the hospital about a month ago, as the physician advised the radium treatment in his case. He had cancer of the rectum, and while little hope was held out from the start, he was willing to take the treatment in case something might be learned from his case which might benefit someone else. He was cheerful and bright throughout his entire illness, and was spared the suffering which is so often the case in this disease. The end came peacefully.

Mr. Douglas studied law and then practiced in Bedford and Franklin Counties. He later went to Philadelphia where he entered the Y.M.C.A. work as general secretary of the Central Association. After remaining in Philadelphia he went to Boston and was general secretary of the Boston Y.M.C.A. for four years. He then returned to Philadelphia where he was general secretary in that city for 22 years. From this position he retired 12 years ago and moved to Roanoke. He had been retained in an advisory capacity by the Philadelphia Association and took an active part in the planning of the Roanoke Young Men's Christian Association.

He was one of the pioneer workers in Y.M.C.A. work in this country, being closely associated with Robert McBurney, Richard C. Morse and Dr. John R. Mott and other leaders of the Y.M.C.A. movement. He was a speaker of national reputation and has attended a number of the World Y.M.C.A. conventions in Europe.

Mr. Douglas is survived by one daughter, Mrs. J. C. Humphries and one son, Walter C. Douglas, Jr., of Philadelphia, and also several grand-children.

C. B. WILLIS
Secretary-Treasurer

oOo

The *Roanoke Times* carried an informative obituary for Walter C. Douglass on 16 September 1922:

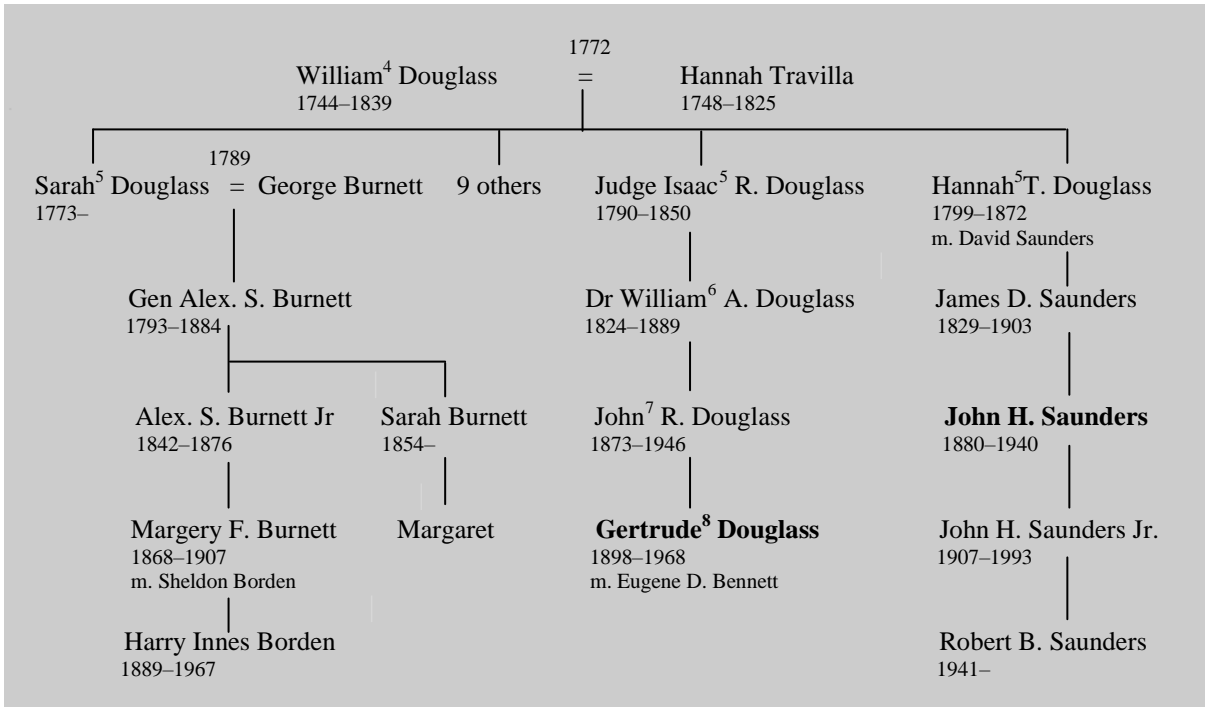
Walter C. Douglass

Walter C. Douglass for many years a prominent Y.M.C.A. worker, died Thursday at 2 o'clock at a Roanoke hospital at the age of 72. He had been in failing health for some time. He leaves a daughter, Mrs J. C. Humphries of this city and a son Walter C. Douglass Jr. of Philadelphia.

The funeral will be conducted this afternoon at 1 o'clock from the home of his daughter, Mrs Humphries, No. 411 Avenham Avenue, South Roanoke. Burial will follow in Fairview.

Mr. Douglass was one of the pioneers in Y.M.C.A. work in the United States, having gone into it in St. Louis more than thirty years ago. He went from there to Boston, serving in that city for a period of four years, and then to Philadelphia where he was the general secretary of the central branch of the Y.M.C.A. until about eight years ago, at which time he was retired. For the past three and one-half years he has lived with his daughter in this city.

On the 1st March 1938 John⁸ (Jack) Henry Saunders (1880–1940), who had settled in Sydney Australia in the 1920s (→ See Chapter 10), wrote a letter to his cousin Gertrude⁸ Bennett (née Douglass) then residing in San Francisco, The letter was obviously in response to an inquiry by her about the Douglass family. Gertrude Bennett was the granddaughter of Dr. William⁶ Ancrum Douglass and was a 1st cousin, once removed, to Jack Saunders.



The following is a transcript of the letter:

Mrs. Gertrude Bennett
3150 Baker St.,
San Francisco
CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

1st March 1938

My dear Gertrude,

I am a bit foggy concerning the family tree or trees, and I am sure, from your letter that you are as well versed as I am. I will, however, do my best, from which you may not benefit greatly. I know nothing about the Burnetts except of General Burnett, cousin Sara's father, and his descendants.

I believe that the General's wife, mother of cousin Sara, was a Douglass, and the sister of my grandmother, Hannah T. Douglass, who married David Saunders, my grandfather. I never heard of Hannah T. being previously married, so I take it that, in fact I am sure, that James C. Douglass, whose letter you refer to, was a cousin [see *James C. Douglass letter to Hannah Saunders in this chapter*].

Judge Richardson Douglass of Charles Town, Virginia, was also a brother of Hannah T. and the General's wife, and the father of Dr. Douglass, and consequently, your great grandfather. Your Grandfather, Dr Wm. Douglass had a brother, or half brother, James T. Douglass who lived in San Francisco for many years, and died after the fire (earthquake) your Dad would remember him well.

James T. Douglass had a brother, Walter Douglass, who was head of the Y.M.C.A. in Philadelphia. I believe he is dead, but the Y.M.C.A. there might put you in touch with his wife, or descendants. Perhaps he is one of those you heard from. I met Walter Douglass when in Philadelphia on one occasion.

I have never heard of any blood relationship between the Burnett's and Douglass', none at all before the marriage of the General and his (Douglass) wife, cousin Sara's parents, although there may have been.

I also visited the old homestead (in decay) of Judge Richardson Douglass. The archives and tombstones of Charles Town might give you more information as to "Old Dick's" forebears.

Fran Borden* has the Saunders Bible, and I think a Douglass Bible, and some of the pertinent facts may be recorded therein. Tell her I told you about them. Her address is:

* Mrs. H. I. Borden
Route 2, Box 426,
LOS GATOS

I did call your Grandmother "Auntie", but that was a misnomer, and I presume used as a convenience when I was a kiddie. I was really a cousin of your grandfather, Dr. Douglass. This is all I can give you at the moment, and if you find my "Tree" wrong, I wish you would send me a copy of the correct one, when you discover it.

We are having a beautiful "fall" weather here now after a hot summer. I presume you will be flying kites when this reaches you.

My best to your Dad and Margaret, and all who remember me after this long time. Always glad to hear from you. Hope the ribbons you received were blue ones.

Sincerely,
John H. Saunders

* *Fran Borden is Lillian Frances Chinn, John H. Saunders's first wife, and was married 2nd to Harry Innes Borden. → See Chapters 10 & 12*

Accompanying this letter was very simplified listing of past and current generations of the Saunders-Douglass family. There were no dates. Some of the information is incorrect and is shown correctly on the family tree chart following.

However, John⁸ Saunders's recollections of the family tree are also partially incorrect with respect to the connection to the Burnett family. It was General Burnett's father, George² Burnett who married into the Douglass family. He married Sarah⁵ Douglass, not her sister Mary⁵ Douglass. The General's wife and cousin Sara's mother was the General's third wife, Margaret Ann Sullivan. The General was actually General Alexander³ Shields Burnett. He was born in Virginia and spent his working life in New Albany, Indiana where his children were born. They included, Alexander⁴ Sullivan Burnett Jr. and cousin Sara⁴ mentioned above. The Burnett family relocated to California in the early 1870s.

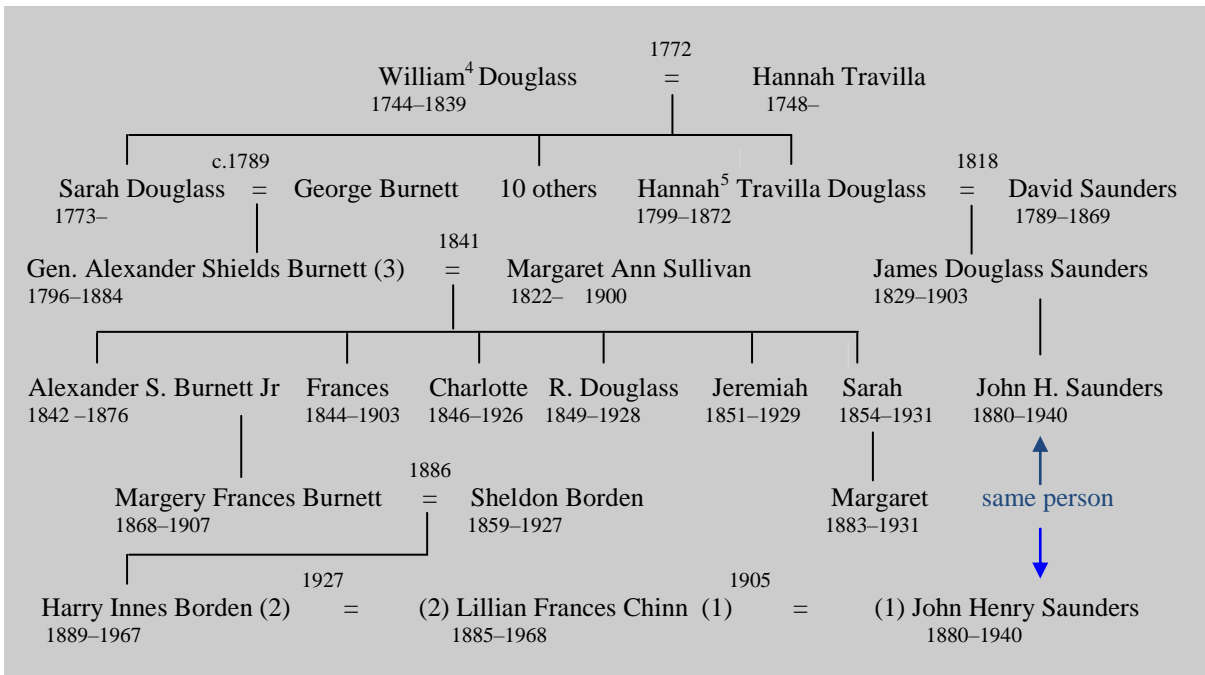
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Judge Richardson Douglass | <p>Father of Dr. William A. Douglass (your grandfather), James T. and Walter.</p> <p>Dr. William A. Douglass
Father of Winifred, Helen (Ellen), Margaret and John Douglass</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">John Douglass
Father of Gertrude Douglass [<i>recipient of letter from John H. Saunders</i>] and Margaret</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Gertrude Douglass
Married to Bennett</p> |
| 2. Mary Douglass | <p>Sister of Judge (Isaac) Richardson Douglass
Married General Burnett
Mother of Jerry, Douglass, Fannie and Sara Burnett</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sara Burnett
Mother of Margaret</p> |
| 3. Hannah T. Douglass | <p>Sister of Judge Richardson Douglass
Married David Saunders
Mother of Wm. H., John H. and James Douglass Saunders</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">James Douglass Saunders
Father of Wm. H., J. Douglass and John H. Saunders (self)</p> |

John H. Saunders
 (Author of letter to Gertrude Bennett)
 Father of **one son**

(Typed on the sheet):

I think Judge Douglass was married twice and that James T. and Walter were full brothers. I always had the idea that Cousin Sara and I were of the same generation but you can see by the above that I am of a younger one. Of course she was many years older than yours truly.

The chart below shows the correct family connections and relationships:



➔ See Chapter 12: Lillian⁹ Frances Chinn for a full account of the Burnett family, their connection to the Douglass family and consequently how the Burnetts and their descendants are related to the Saunders family.

oOo

18 January 1936

Rudyard Kipling died in London. Born Joseph Rudyard Kipling in Bombay (now Mumbai) India in 1865, he was an English journalist, short-story writer, poet and novelist. His works include *The Jungle Book*, *Just So Stories*, *Kim* and his famous poem *If*. Kipling was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907 at the age 42 making him the first English-language writer to receive the prize and its youngest recipient to date.

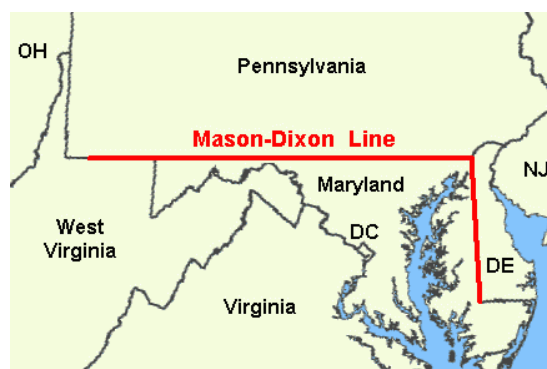


Rudyard Kipling
 1865-1936

The Mason and Dixon Line – surveyed between 1763 and 1767

Most Americans know the Mason-Dixon Line as the divider between North and South: freedom and slavery. But the line's origins have nothing to do with slavery and actually predate the United States. However, it became widely known as the symbolic divider between the Northern and Southern states during the Civil War, dividing slave states from non-slave states.

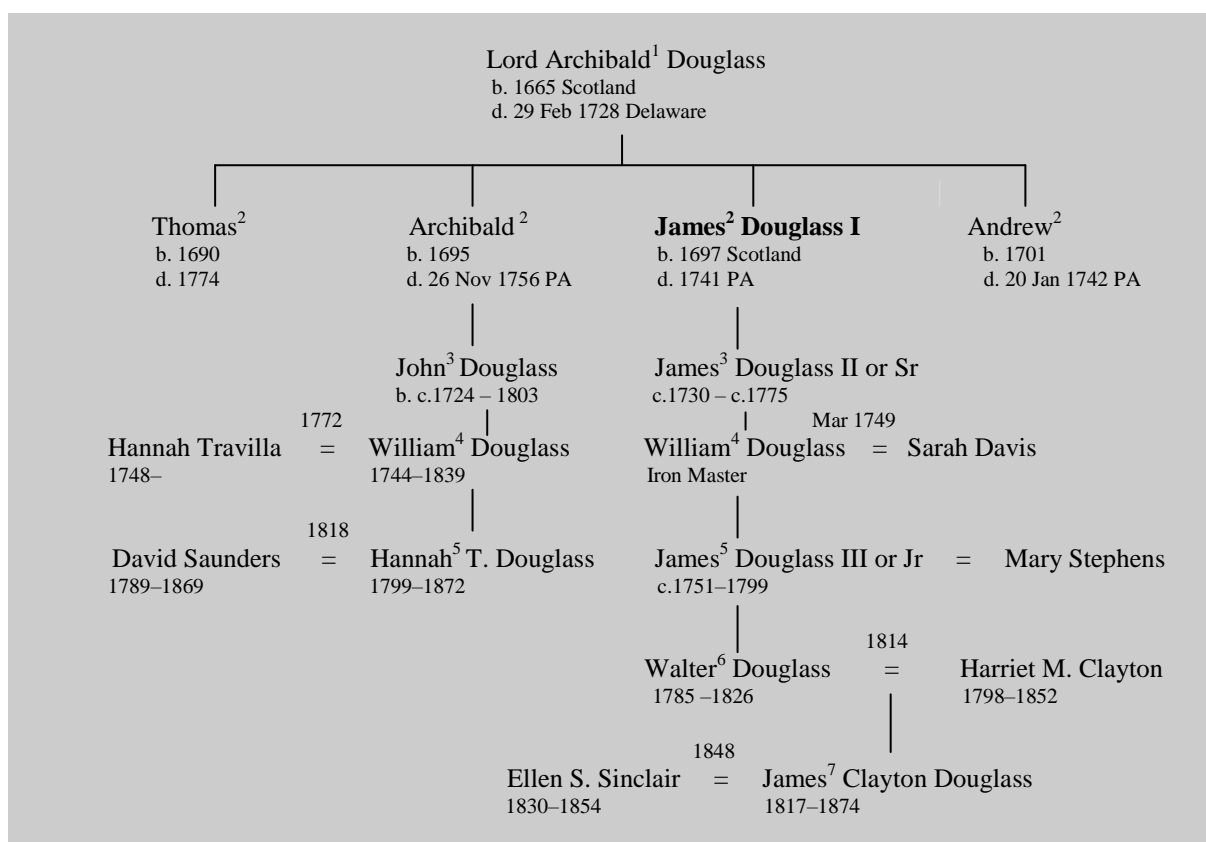
The line is in fact the result of a bloody land dispute between proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland when the country was just a collection of British colonies. It forms a demarcation or border line between Pennsylvania and Maryland in an effort to settle an 80-year land dispute between the two colonies. It also included the north-western section of Virginia (now West Virginia) and the western border of present-day Delaware which was then part of the Pennsylvania colony.



The on-going dispute between the Penn family of Pennsylvania and the Calvert family of Maryland over the border between the two colonies finally erupted into war in 1730, known as Cresap's War. After years of conflict, England's King George II negotiated a cease-fire in 1738. Shortly thereafter the Penns and the Calverts commissioned two surveyers, Englishmen Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, to mark the official border.

Continuing with the children of Lord Archibald Douglass ...

The Douglass Family of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware



3. **James² Douglass**, born 1697 in Scotland and died between 7 June 1740 when his Will was executed and 6 May 1741 when it was probated. He probably died in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He is said to have been buried in the St. John's Church graveyard but he is not listed amongst the Douglass burials.

Perhaps his tombstone had disappeared by the time Church records of burials were being made.

FamilySearch records indicate that James married Jane Wilson who was born in Scotland about 1697. James's wife died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania on 8 November 1757 aged 60 years. Whatever her name was, she is recorded amongst the Douglass burials in the St. John's Church graveyard:

*The wife of James Douglass departed this life on the
8th day of November 1757 aged 60 years*

Summery of James² Douglass:

- 1697 – Born in Scotland (Ref: *FamilySearch* records)
He is said to have arrived in America already married to Jane Wilson. She was born in Scotland in 1697 (Ref: *FamilySearch* records).
- 1725 – Migrated to America about this time with family.
Settled in Lancaster County, PA with his three brothers.
- 1738 – Took up 90 acres in Lancaster County
- 1740 – 07 June -- Wrote will – names Archibald, Andrew and Edward as children. Did not name minor children.
Died between June 1740 and May 1741, in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County.
- 1741 – 06 May -- will probated.
- 1749 – Children named as orphans. – Isaac Richardson one of four persons named to appraise his estate.

Pennsylvania Vital Records, from the Pennsylvania genealogical Magazine and Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 1, pp. 334-335:

(Note: Superscript number after name is author's)

- 1749 – 7th March. Andrew Douglass, James, Margaret and Susanna Douglass, Orphan Children of JAMES DOUGLASS, of Salisbury Township, deceased, chuse (*sic*) Edward Berwick to be their guardian. The said Edward Berwick is appointed over Thomas³ Douglass, minor child of James² Douglass, deceased.
- 1749 – Petition of Edward³ Douglass, **Eldest Son** of JAMES² DOUGLASS, deceased, and Edward Berwick, the Guardians over Andrew, James, Margaret, Susanna and Thomas Douglass, Orphan children of the said James² Douglass. Setting forth that the said James² Douglass made his last Will and Testament bearing the date the 7th day of June 1740, in which he authorised his executors to make Sale of his Estate if Occasion should arise. The said Edward³ Douglass is willing to Hold the Real estate of Testator undivided, and to pay the younger children their respective Shares. The Court ordered that Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Holliday, Charles Cookson, **George Boyd** and ***Isaac Richardson** or any four of them to value and Appraise said Estate.

***Note: Isaac Richardson** must have been a close family friend as the great grandson of Archibald² Douglass was named after him: Judge Isaac Richardson Douglass (1790–1850) of Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia).

- 1757 – Wife (Jane Wilson) died 08 November 1757. She was buried in St. John's Church graveyard.

ibid. p. 338:

(5) Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Holliday, Chas. Cookson, George Boyd and Isaac Richardson, the persons appointed to value and appraise the land of JAMES DOUGLASS, Do report the same being one hundred and eighty acres at one hundred and sixty pounds.

Collections of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. 24, Abstract of Lancaster County, Penna Wills 1721–1820:

Douglass, James² (D) June 7th 1740 – (P) May 6th 1741.
Exec. Archibald³, Andrew³ & Edward³ Douglass.
Salisbury (Twp). W (name not given) Children–
Archibald, Andrew & Edward.

James² Douglass and Jane Wilson had seven children:

- A. Edward³ Douglass was born before 1719 and died between 8 April and 13 December 1766 in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, PA. The Orphan's Court records state he is the eldest son of James² Douglass. There is no mention of his wife's name anywhere, including his will.
Edward Douglass had six children:
 - i. Mary⁴ Douglass, died after 8 April 1761.
 - ii. Margaret⁴ Douglass, died after 8 April 1761.
 - iii. Jean⁴ (or Jane) Douglass, died after 8 April 1761.
 - iv. Catherine⁴ Douglass, died after 8 April 1761.
 - v. James⁴ Douglass, died after 8 April 1761.
 - vi. Archibald⁴ Douglass, died after 8 April 1761. He married Rebecca Richardson. Her father William Richardson came to Pequea Valley before 1720 and settled along the old Peter's Road near what is now White Horse. He was one of the founders of St. John's Church. It is likely Isaac Richardson is related to this family
- B. Andrew³ Douglass was born before 1719 and died after 7 March 1749. He was probably one of the principal members of St. John's Church in 1757.
- C. Archibald³ Douglass was born before 1719 and died after 18 December 1749.
- D. **James³ Douglass Sr.** was born before 1735 and died after 1773.
→ See details of his family further on.
- E. Margaret³ Douglass. Date of birth unknown. However she chose Edward Berwick as guardian in 1749. To do that she had to be over 14, so she must have been born before 1735. Obviously she died after 7 March 1749.
- F. Susanna³ Douglass was born before 1735 and died after 7 March 1749. She also appointed Edward Berwick as her guardian in 1749.
- G. Thomas³ Douglass was born *after* 1735 (had guardian appointed for him).

D. James³ Douglass Sr. – son of James² Douglass, the immigrant

James³ Douglass Sr would have been born before 1735. We know this because in the Orphan's Court of 1749 he chose his own guardian and one had to be over the age of 14 to do that. He died after 1773. He was one of the principal members of St. John's Church in 1757. The records show that he was paid on the 10th April 1773 by St. John's Church for 500 feet of boards, so was still living then. We do not know the name of his wife.

Summary of James Douglass Sr.:

Born before 1735.

1749 – Chose Edward Berwick as his guardian.

1757 – One of the principal members of St John's Church.

1773 – Paid by St John's Church for 500 feet of boards.

The following extract provides information on the iron manufacturing activities of James³ Douglass Sr. and successive generations and confirms some relationships.

The Mills and Millers of Mud Mill Pond, Kent County, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland: 1757 to the Present – A documentary History by Richard Alan Sehorn, pp. 73–74:
[The superscript numbers attached to the names have been inserted by the author of this family history]

Joseph P. Comegys was educated at the old academy at Dover and at the age of seventeen began study of law with John M. Clayton, United States Senator. Admitted to the bar at Dover in 1835, he maintained an active law practice for over forty years. In 1876 he was appointed Chief Justice of Delaware, which office he held until just before his death in 1893.

On March 30, 1837, he married Margaret⁷ A. Douglas, daughter of Walter⁶ Douglas and Harriet M. Clayton. Walter Douglas was the grandson of an iron master and miller.

The grandfather of Walter⁶ Douglas was William⁴ Douglas who was an iron master, a manufacturer of iron who settled in Dorchester County, Maryland. He was a member of a partnership, formed with Jonathan Vaughn, David McMurtee and others that founded the "Deep Creek Iron Works" of Sussex County, Delaware. It was the first iron furnace operation in Sussex County, established sometime before 1763 when that area was considered a part of Worchester County, Maryland.

William⁴ Douglas was also a member of another partnership, formed with John³ Douglas, Thomas³ Douglas, James³ Douglas Sr. and Joseph Vaughn for obtaining properties and erecting a forge and mills. They obtained 1600 acres located in what is now Caroline County. In 1784 John³ Douglas, father of Virginia, and Thomas³ and James³ Douglas Sen., both farmers of Pennsylvania, sold their rights to these properties to James⁵ Douglas Jr., iron master of Caroline County. The deeds recorded states that William⁴ Douglas was deceased and that they were selling all their rights to the properties. James⁵ Douglas Jr. was the son of William Douglas.

The same year James⁵ Douglas purchased these properties, he also purchased a gristmill and sawmill located at Brown's Branch of the Murderkill in Kent County, Delaware. He owned another gristmill, purchased with the forge properties in Caroline County, called "Birch Grove", located on Church Branch of Marshy Hope, at the time called Northwest Fork. His two sons Walter⁶ and William⁶ inherited the mills when he died in 1799. In 1807, Walter⁶ and William⁶ agreed to a division of their father's properties and Walter got the mill in Delaware.

On 6 October 1814, Walter⁶ Douglas married Harriet M. Clayton. They lived at the Delaware mill property and he owned the mills until his death in 1826. The millpond is still there and is now called McColley Pond. The brick mansion the Douglas family built on the property is also still there. While under the Douglas family's ownership, the property was named Mordington and the mill became known as "Mordington Mills".

[Note: The family name in this publication has been spelt with but one 'S']

James³ Douglass Sr. had one child that we know of:

- i. **William⁴ Douglass** was an iron master. We don't know when he was born. The records show he formed a partnership with Jonathan Vaughn, David McMurtee and others. With them he founded the Deep Creek Iron Works in Sussex County, Delaware. It was the first iron furnace operation established before 1763 when Sussex County was considered a part of Worcester County, Maryland.

Another partnership was formed with his cousins, John³ and Thomas³ Douglass, both sons of Archibald² Douglass, his father James³ Douglass Sr. and Joseph Vaughn, father of Jonathan Vaughn. They erected mills and forges in Caroline County, Maryland. This County was formed in 1773 from parts of Dorchester and Queen Anne's Counties.

William⁴ Douglass died between 15 November 1776 and 5 March 1785, probably in Caroline County, Maryland. It was thought that he married Sarah Davis on the 1st March 1750 in Christ Church, Philadelphia, PA. She was the daughter of Edward and Mary Davis.

Summary of William⁴ Douglass:

Date of birth unknown.

Occupation: Iron master and manufacturer of iron.

1749 – 1st March – married Sarah Davis.

1752 – Appointed guardian of minor children of John Bowen.

1754 – Appointed guardian with Isaac Richardson of minor children of John Morgan.

– Settled in Dorchester County, Maryland.

1763 – Member of partnership with Jonathan Vaughn, David McMurtee and others. Founded Deep Creek Iron Works in Sussex County, DE. First iron furnace operation established before 1763 when Sussex County was considered a part of Worcester County, Maryland. Furnace located about 7 miles northwest of Georgetown on Deep Creek.

Another partnership was with John³ Douglass and Thomas³ Douglass, both sons of Archibald², James³ Douglass Sr and Joseph Vaughn. They erected mills and forges. Part of the property was in Caroline County, MD. This county was formed in 1773 from parts of Dorchester County and Queen Anne's County.

1765 – Living in Worcester County, Maryland.

1773 – Caroline County MD created from Dorchester County.

1774 – Witnessed will of John Loftis Sr in Kent County, DE.

1777 – Appraised estate of Thomas Causey in Caroline Co. DE.

1784 – Said to be deceased by this year.

Caroline County, Maryland, Register of Wills 1770–1778, LIBER Ai, Folio 17:

Samuel Shelton Sloss, of Sussex County, Delaware 16 Apr 1777
30 Apr 1778, bequeaths to:

1. Margaret⁵ Douglas -- daughter of William⁴ Douglas of Caroline County – to have £300 taken out of the estate.
2. James⁵ Douglas – son of William Douglass⁴ of Caroline County – to have watch, bridle, saddle, saddle bags etc.

William⁴ Douglass had three children we know of. They are not necessarily listed in order of birth:

- a. Mary⁵ Douglass
- b. Margaret⁵ Douglass
- c. **James⁵ Douglass Jr.** (grandson of James³ Sr.) born about 1751 and died 11 June 1799 in Kent County, Delaware. He married Mary Stevens.

Summary of James⁵ Douglass Jr.:

Date of birth unknown.

Married Mary Stevens.

1776 – 29 April -- Elected Vestryman St John's Church.

1784 – John³ Douglass, farmer of Virginia, Thomas³ and James³ Douglass Sr, both farmers of Pennsylvania, sold all their rights to certain properties to James⁵ Douglass Jr., iron master of Caroline County, MD. Documents state William⁴ Douglass deceased and they were selling their rights to the properties. It added that James⁵ Douglass Jr was the son of William⁴ Douglass.

1784 – Purchased gristmill and sawmill on Brown's Branch of Murderkill in Kent Co., DE.

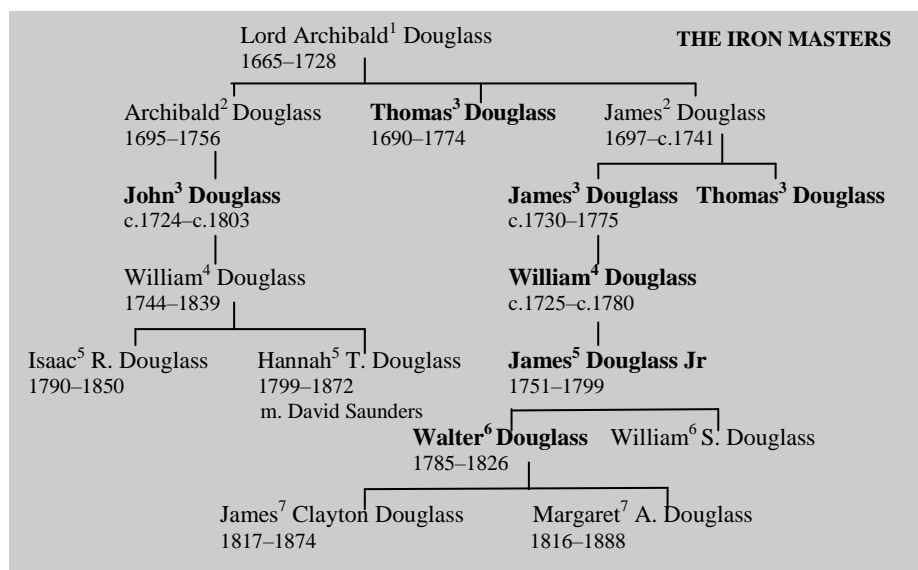
1785 – Purchased the mill site in Kent County, DE and called it *Mordington Mills*.

1793 – Named in grandmother Sarah Davis's will as her grandchild.

1799 – Died in Kent County, DE. His two sons, Walter⁶ and William⁶ inherited the mill when he died.

History of Delaware 1609–1888, by John Thomas Scharf, Volume II, p. 1187:

On May 25, 1785, James⁵ Douglass purchased of John Clayton, sheriff, 'all that lot of ground or millseat with part of mill thereon on the south side of Brown's branch,' ... A very large merchant mill was erected by Douglass, which was known as 'Mordington Mills'. In 1816, it was in the possession of his son, **Walter⁶ Douglass**. He operated the mill till his death, which occurred in 1827.





Mordington, Kent County, Delaware

Historic Houses and Buildings of Delaware, pp.81–83:

Mordington, on a side road between Canterbury and Milford, is one of the most noteworthy plantation houses of southern Delaware. As most people think of Mordington, it is an exceptionally fine Georgian brick house of three-bay width and two room deep. In height it is of the two-storey-and-attic type. Such, indeed, is the brick part of the house, built in 1777.

... The one-story-and-attic frame wing on the east side of Mordington is inconspicuous but important. It is obviously an older building than the brick main block of the house ... The site of Mordington is unusually attractive and one can readily understand why the Douglass family chose to build their plantation house on this spot nearby their grist mill at the dam. Set amidst lofty trees, the house stands on a high knoll overlooking the placid expanse of what is marked on the maps as McColley's millpond, on a branch of the Murderkill.

Allusion to the Murderkill suggests a word of explanation regarding a name of sinister sound. It actually means murder creek and has been so called since the days of Swedish rule. It is so noted on the map made by the Swedish engineer, Peter Lindeström, in 1654-56. The name was given because of the fate that befell some Dutch traders in 1648. Gerrit Van Sweeringen told how the traders invited some Indians aboard their sloop and, becoming drunk and off guard, were murdered by them. "... soe, that place was christened with their blood and to this day called y 'Murderers' kill, that is Murders Creeke."

James⁵ and Mary (Stephens) Douglass of *Mordington* had two sons:

- (i) **William⁶ S. Douglass**. According to his nephew James⁷ C. Douglass, William's extravagances dissipated the family fortune. He is reported living in Alexandria in 1811.
- (ii) **Walter⁶ Douglass** was born in 1785 and died 20 May 1826. He was buried at the Old Presbyterian Cemetery in Dover, Kent County. Walter inherited his father's mills after coming to an arrangement with his brother William over a division of their father's properties.

Walter married **Harriett M. Clayton** on 22 October 1814 as her first husband. She was the daughter of James Clayton and was born 6 May 1798. She was 16 at the time of her marriage, 19 years younger than Walter. Harriett was the sister of Delaware and U.S. statesman John Middleman Clayton (1796–1856). He is discussed further on.

Walter's marriage to Harriett was announced in the *American Watchman* on 22 December 1814:

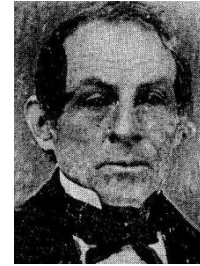
→ See the Clayton Family at the end of this chapter.

DOUGLASS, Walter married 16 December 1814. On Sunday the 16th instant by the Rev. Solomon Sharp, Mr Walter Douglass of Mordington Mills, Kent Co., DEL to the truly amiable Miss Harriett M. Clayton daughter of Mr James Clayton of Milford, DEL.

Walter's death was reported in the *American Watchman* on 22 May 1826:

DOUGLASS, Walter at his residence in Kent Co. DEL on the 20th ult., after a lingering illness in the 47th year of his age

On 13 February 1831, five years after Walter died, Harriett married Henry William Peterson, pictured at right. He was born 27 May 1793 in Germany and died 12 June 1859 in Canada. Harriet and Henry Peterson had two children.



Harriett died 18 April 1852 in Canada. Her death was reported in the *Daily National Intelligencer*, Washington DC:

DEATH, On Sabbath, the 18th ult. in Guelph, Mrs HARRIETT MIDDLETON PETERSON, wife of H. W. Peterson, Esq., Register of the united counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey [Canada]. Her illness was short, but painfully severe. She was born May 6th, 1798, in Sussex Co., Del., U.S., and consequently lacked a few days of completing her 54th year at the time of her death. Her family name was Clayton, which is found honourably mentioned with the earlier history of her native state. She was the third of seven children born to James and Sarah Clayton, of whom the only survivor is the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, ex-Secretary of State of the U.S. In 1813, the subject of this notice was married to Walter Douglas, Esq., who died in 1826, leaving her the mother of three children, two of whom only survive – a son who holds a prominent and responsible commission in the American navy, and a daughter, the wife of a distinguished legal and civic gentleman in Delaware. In 1831, she was married to Mr. Peterson, and with him she leaves a son to mourn their irreparable loss.

Toronto Guardian. (18 MAY 1852)

Walter⁶ and Harriett Clayton Douglass had three children:

- (a) Daughter⁷, name unknown, who died young.
- (b) Margaret⁷ Ann Douglass was born 7 April 1816 and died 24 April 1888. She was buried at the Old Presbyterian Cemetery

in Dover, Kent County. Margaret married Joseph Parsons Comegys on 30 March 1837.

→ See the Comegys Family at the end of this chapter.

- (c) **James⁷ Clayton Douglass** was born on the 24th November 1817 at *Mordington*, Kent County, Delaware and died 13 December 1874 at *Buena Vista*, near New Castle, Delaware.

→ See below.

James⁷ Clayton Douglass 1817–1874 ... son of Walter⁶ Douglass

On 7 November 1849 James Clayton Douglass married Ellen Stewart Sinclair in Westchester County, NY. Ellen died 15 April 1854 aged two months short of her 24th birthday and a month after the birth of her son Clayton Douglass.

James died 13 December 1874. His death was reported in the *Philadelphia Enquirer* on 16 December:

DOUGLASS — At his residence at Buena Vista, New Castle county, Delaware, on Sunday morning last, JAMES C. DOUGLASS, Esq., a nephew of the late Hon. John M. Clayton, an formerly purser in the U. S. Navy
Funeral at New Castle, today (Wednesday). Meeting at the residence at 12 M.

James is the author of the letter to Hannah Travilla Saunders , a transcript of which is shown further on.

Ancestry.com–American Biographical Library provides a condensed outline of the life of James Clayton Douglass:

Douglass, James⁷ Clayton, naval officer, was born at "Mordington", Kent County, Delaware, November 24, 1817; **son of Walter⁶ and Harriet (Clayton) Douglass**; nephew of John M. Clayton; grandnephew of Dr. Joshua Clayton; **grandson of James⁵ and Mary (Stephens) Douglass**; **great-grandson of William⁴ and Sarah (Davis) Douglass**; and **great, great-grandson of James² Douglass, who with his brothers Archibald², Thomas² and Andrew², removed from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century** and settled in the Pequea valley, Pennsylvania. He received a classical education; taught school in Georgia for one year; was a civil engineer and bridge architect in the construction of the Illinois Central railroad; was a purser in the U.S. navy, 1842–53, during which time he was on board the *St. Louis* in her voyage around the world; on the *Fulton* in the Gulf of Mexico; and at the Brooklyn navy yard where he was inspector of clothing and provisions for the navy. He was at Washington, D.C. in 1849, where he was private secretary to his uncle, John M. Clayton, secretary of state in President Taylor's cabinet. He was married in Brooklyn N.Y., to Ellen, daughter of Purser William Sinclair, I.S.N. He was an active member of the Historical Society of Delaware. He died at "Buena Vista", near New Castle, Delaware, December 13, 1874.

Note: Researcher Sharon Hodges believes there is a generation missing in the above biographical capsule between James⁷ Clayton Douglass and the James² Douglass who migrated to America around 1720 from Scotland and would have been the great, great, great grandson of James². Her research outlines the following:

Lord Archibald¹ Douglass

James² Douglass

– Migrated to America with his father Lord Archibald Douglass and three brothers, Thomas, Archibald and Andrew.

James³ Douglass Sr.

William⁴ Douglass

James⁵ Douglass Jr.
Walter⁶ Douglass
James⁷ Clayton Douglass

State of Delaware Website, History Section:

James⁷ C. Douglass was the son of John Clayton's sister, Harriet M., and her husband Walter⁶ Douglass. He served over eleven years in the United States Navy as a Purser (Administrative Officer) and is said to have served John M. Clayton as a private secretary during the negotiations with Great Britain that led to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which avoided war and asserted the Monroe Doctrine. With no heirs, Clayton wanted his nephew to take ownership of Buena Vista. On February 7, 1853, Clayton writes of Douglass: "... I feel some apprehension that he may decline farming, although I have offered him a fine chance for it. His fears have been that being ignorant of it, he may not be able to support his family and pay his debts by it. I shall offer him every inducement to stay him (*sic*) for the rest of his life." He sold Buena Vista to James C. Douglass for \$30,000.00. Ten thousand dollars in cash and a twenty thousand dollar mortgage sealed the transaction. John Clayton later willed the interest on the mortgage to be used for the education of James's son, Clayton⁸ Douglass. Once again, tragedy marred domestic life at Buena Vista. Ellen Douglass died in 1854, leaving her husband with two children under the age of three. Their son Clayton Douglass died at age 18, leaving Constance⁸ Margaret and her father to manage Buena Vista.

James Douglass died in 1875 and his daughter Margaret was left with the farm.

On 30 June 1849 James⁶ Clayton Douglass, who was born in Delaware, wrote a letter to his cousin Hannah Travilla Saunders (née Douglass), then living in Washington DC, wherein he outlined what he believed was the family's history. Hannah was born in Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia).

F Street near 4th
June 30th '49

Dear Madam,

I take the liberty to send such little mementos of the Douglass family as I can now lay hands upon.

They will be found meagre enough but I trust may be the means — some of them — of affording a little additional information. I have a coat-of-arms as well the crest — the crest herewith enclosed. The motto upon it is '*Jamais Arriere*' — never behind, a little truism, I fear, when applied to the name of the family who were quite as famous for doing things which it were well in their hurry had been left undone — the crest is of the Scott-Douglass family, the original branch having intermarried with the family about 1650, **Sir William Douglass** having espoused the daughter of **James Douglass, Baron of Airdit** — and who died in the reign of Charles 2nd [1660–1685].



The ancestor who removed to this country — (the family having previously owned large estates in Nova Scotia)—James Douglass—came with Penn in Oct. 1682. He entered into a partnership under the name of Douglass, Vaughn & McMooter not far from Philadelphia and was there an extensive iron manufacturer.

The family afterwards removed to Sussex County, Delaware where he also owned large furnaces and at one time was a proprietor of no inconsiderable portion of that county.

He afterwards built the mills and houses at **Mordington**, Kent County, and removed there as his permanent residence.

He was a merchant of high standing and universally esteemed as I have heard from one or two old octogenarians in our state who well remember him. His approach was made known by a habit he had of jingling with his hands stuffed in his pockets the money he had there. Pity he did not lay some portion of it aside for his descendants to jingle.

My father died in 1826, having lost all his fine estate, partly through free living, partly by becoming surety for every good fellow who might pass that way and afterwards be so unfortunate as to break, and materially by the extravagance of his brother Wm. S. Douglass through whose dissipation he lost over 24,000.

I have met several families in our country claiming to come from this stock, but the habitual caution they take to spell the final syllable with but one S always convinces me that they were off track; for though the old family in Scotland (in accordance with the very spirit of their rules of

orthography) so spelt it, their descendants coming to this country were independent enough to Anglicise it, thinking, I suppose, as all the titles of the family would soon be swept away they would take the occasion to lengthen the name one more letter at all events. After all as we remarked when I had the pleasure last to see you, this family contained a good many wild and noisy folks and who have contributed their full share, if history be true, to the immoralities of the age they lived in; but it is true there have been learned and good men amongst them too—and that there are as few dishonored spots upon the pages of their history as a family as can be produced in that of any other.

The miniature of my father **Walter⁶ Douglass** is a rather poor attempt at copying by an artist from as fine a life sized portrait of his as possibly could be made. This portrait my sister has at her home in Delaware, with one of similar fineness of Wm. S. Douglass. I also include a common daguerreotype of my mother and sister—my mother's being a very good one, save a certain disconsolateness about her countenance which one so robust and healthy as she could hardly,— O maintain,—possess—also one of her only child by her last marriage—Henry M. Peterson. He is a very fine fellow and a promising good boy. Remarkable for his talents and will soon graduate at Upper Canada College, Toronto, I do not think I ever saw him with such a pair of hands on as the man here gives him. I also add to the list a likeness of my **Uncle Jno. M. Clayton**—which may be considered a pretty good one.

I take the occasion to thank you for your kind and warm attentions to my sister during her recent visit here and to assure you how sincerely she and myself will reciprocate on every occasion—I would beg you to please to remember us both very kindly to the Mordingtons of Virginia. We confess that it sounds strange to hear of any other **MORDINGTON** than our dear, but now deserted one in Delaware that it is difficult for us to realise that there can be any other.

I am improving slowly in my health, have become very tired of the house and all things pertaining to it—but trust in a few days more to be able to get downstairs for a portion of the day at least. Please excuse Madam this long epistle written upon the spur of the moment and with best regards to all the gentlemen; believe me very sincerely and truly.

Your ob't servant
James C. Douglass

At the time of writing this letter James was only 32 years old, yet if you did not know that, you would think it was the writings of an aged man in declining health. His condition must have been temporary as he went on to live another 25 years, dying in 1874.

The author of this letter, James⁷ Clayton Douglass, made a number of statements which require clarification. For simplicity in this explanation he will be referred to as JCD.

1. Attempts to trace the family back to the Sir William Douglass who espoused the daughter of James Douglass, Baron of Airdit have not been successful.
2. No documented evidence has been found of a connection to any Douglass family in Nova Scotia other than Earl Deveney's information outlined at the beginning of this chapter, for which we have no supporting documentation.
3. It was William⁴ Douglass, JCD's great grandfather who formed a partnership with Vaughn and McMooter. The latter's name was actually David McMurtee.
4. It was JCD's grandfather, James⁵ Douglass Jr, who built the mills and houses in Kent County, Delaware, known as Mordington Mills. James² died about 1799 and the estate ended up in the hands of Walter⁶ Douglass, JCD's father.
5. Walter Douglass married into the Clayton family amongst whom there were Quakers. Joshua Clayton is said to have travelled to America with William Penn. (See the Clayton Family at the end of this chapter).
6. JCD's allegation that his ancestor James Douglass came with Penn in Oct. 1682 was checked against records of those aboard Penn's ship the *Welcome*. No Douglass could be found amongst the listed passengers, who were mostly Quakers. Nor were any Douglasses discovered on board the accompanying vessels. JCD perhaps confused his ancestor with James Clayton (1632–1684) who is also said to have come with Penn in 1682. See Clayton Family further on.

The following extract from *The Welcome Claimants Proved, Disproved and Doubtful* by George E. McCracken, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Company, 1970, p. 1, provides an outline of Penn's initial voyage:

Voyages have often been memorable from priority of date but the *Welcome* had been preceded by other vessels bringing Englishmen to what is now the United States three quarters of a century earlier; other Europeans to the Delaware Valley in particular more than forty years before, while Quakers had begun to arrive in the region during the preceding decade. Even in the eventful year itself, the *Welcome* was only the eighteenth of twenty-three ships to reach the infant port of Philadelphia. No important discoveries were made, the North Atlantic run having then become routine, if still not without daring and danger. Furthermore, no document of high historic import was composed and signed on board, as had been the case with the *Mayflower* in 1620—Friends produced many such landmarks of human liberty but not on the *Welcome*. This ship owes its great fame solely to the fact that amongst its passengers was the Governor and Proprietor of Pennsylvania, William Penn himself, now arriving in his American possessions for the first time.

Early in the month of July 1682 Robert Greenway, master of the *Welcome*, began to load his vessel intending to sail to Pennsylvania, and preparations for the voyage were reported in various English newspapers of the time.

The True Protestant Mercury No. 168, covering the period 12–16 August 1682, carried the following:

Yesterday Mr. Penn the Quaker having a Patent for the colony of Pensilvania [*sic*] took his farewell of his Friends in London and tomorrow goes on board the ship *Welcome*, and in Order for that Voy [*sic*] in company of 5 ships more of the people of that perswasion [*sic*], some of great Estates, and is the most improved Plantation for so short a time as one year as has been known, and there is already settled 4000 Souls.

Apart from Joshua Clayton just mentioned, as far as we know the only Quaker connections to the Douglass family are some members of the Travilla family and, of course, David⁶ Saunders who married Hannah⁵ Travilla Douglass.

oOo

James⁷ Clayton Douglass and Ellen Stewart Sinclair had two children:

- (1) **Clayton⁸ Douglass** was born 27 March 1854 and died 21 February 1872 aged 17 years, 10 months and 26 days old. His mother died the following month.
- (2) **Constance⁸ Margaret Douglass 1852–1926**. Always called Margaret, she married Francis Nixon Buck (1842–1926) at *Buena Vista* where they had four children, three of whom reached adulthood. On August 28, 1897, Margaret and Francis sold *Buena Vista* to Margaret's [great] aunt Harriet D. Comegys, sister of Delaware and U.S. statesman John Middleman Clayton (1796–1856). He is discussed further on.

One of their sons was:

Clayton⁹ Douglass Buck Sr. who was born 21 March 1890 at *Buena Vista*. He was elected Delaware's Governor twice, serving 1st from 1929 to 1933 and 2nd from 1933 to 1937. After military service in WWI, Clayton was appointed by Governor Denney as Chief Engineer of the Delaware Highway Dept.

Clayton Douglass Buck Sr died 27 January 1965.

Signature on WWII
Draft Registration Card



C, Douglass Buck Sr
1890–1965

During this time he married the widow **Alice du Pont** (1891–1967) on 11 April 1921 as her second husband. She was a descendant of Delaware Governor Nicholas Van Dyke and the daughter of **Thomas Coleman du Pont**. Alice married her first husband Paul E. Wilson on 29 October 1912 in Wilmington, Delaware. The marriage was reported in the *New York Times*:

MISS ALICE DU PONT WEDS.

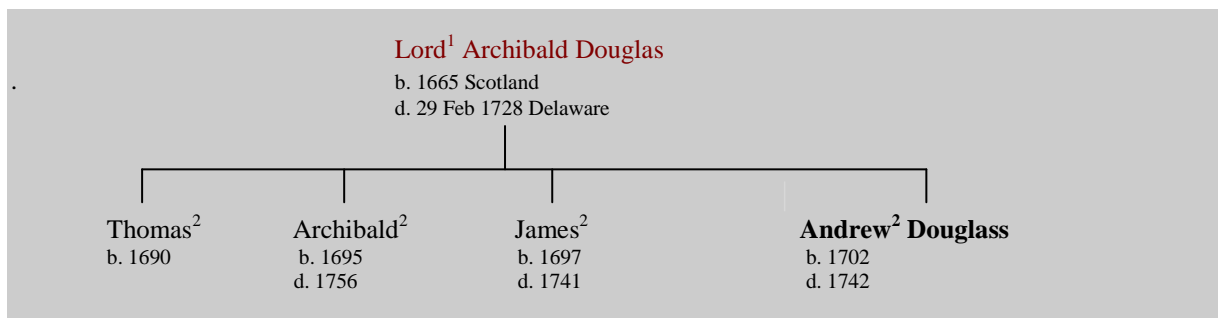
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman
Du Pont Married to Paul E. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

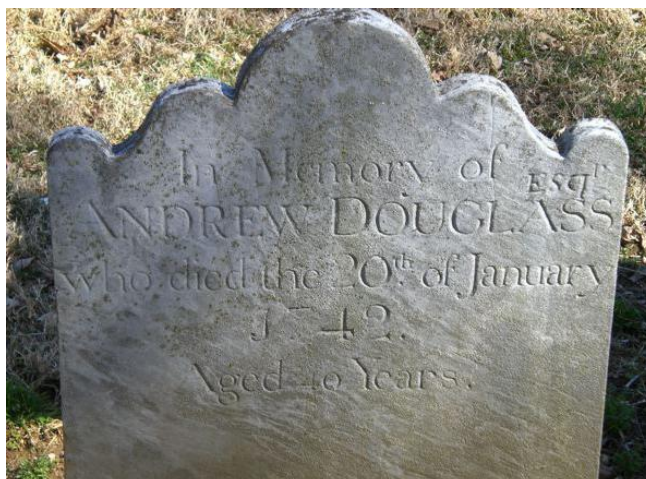
WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 29.—In Trinity Episcopal Church, at 6 o'clock tonight, Miss Alice du Pont, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont, became the bride of Paul E. Wilson of New York. The wedding brought together members of the du Pont family from all over the country, as well as many guests from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The guests numbered 1,000.

→ See the Du Pont Family at the end of this chapter.

Continuing with the children of Lord Archibald¹ Douglass ...



4. **Andrew² Douglass** was born 1702 in Scotland. He married Jane Ross, daughter of Lord Hugh Ross, Earl of Hawkhead House, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Jane was born 1703 in Renfrewshire, Scotland and died 24 January 1742 aged 38. Andrew died four days earlier on 20 January 1742 aged 40. Both died in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and both were buried in the St. John's Church graveyard.



Andrew² Douglass and Jane Ross had three children:

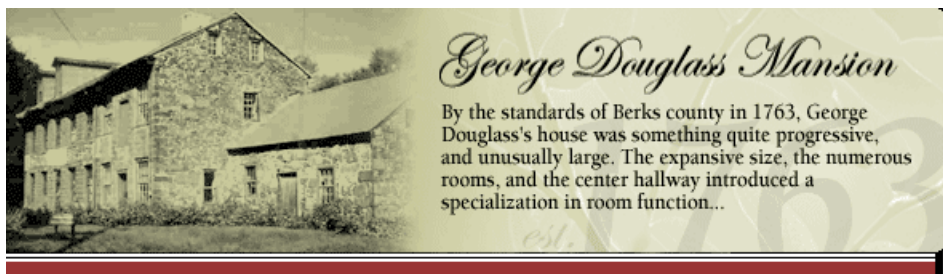
- A. Capt. George³ Douglass was born 25 March 1726 in Salisbury, Pennsylvania and died 10 March 1799 in Amity Township, Berks County, PA. He married Mary Piersol (sometimes spelt Pearsol) on 25 April 1747. She was born 25 August 1730 and died 12 October 1798. They were both buried at St Gabriel's Episcopal Church, Douglassville, Pennsylvania, along with some of their children, including children George⁴ Douglass Jr. George served in the U.S. Army during the revolution.



*George Douglass's tombstone and Marker at St. Gabriel's Church
In Douglassville, Berks County, Pennsylvania*

Inscription on Marker:

WEALTHY AND INFLUENTIAL COLONIAL SETTLERS.
 GEORGE DOUGLASS BUILT HIS FAMILY MANSION
 HERE AND ALSO THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN IN 1765.
 THIS STAGE COACH STOP WAS OF HISTORICAL
 IMPORTANCE DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.
 DOUGLASSVILLE WAS NAMED FOR HIM



GEORGE DOUGLASS MANSION (1763):

Reference: www.historicpreservationtrust.org/historic-properties/.../george-douglass

Family History:

George Douglass was descended from Scottish nobility and spent his formative years in Salisbury Township in eastern Lancaster County. George's father, Andrew, was the son of a Lord Douglass and is buried at St. John's Episcopal Church in Pequea, PA. Andrew had

emigrated from Scotland. George Douglass married a Mary Piersol—another resident of Salisbury Township—in 1747. A 1750 tax list shows him still residing in Salisbury Township, but the 1754 and 1760 tax lists show him as a renter in Reading. It is likely he was one of many inn or tavern keepers in the busy county seat and market town because at the time he bought the White Horse Inn, in 1762, he was referred to as “innholder.”

Douglass was thirty-six years old when he came to Morlatton. During the 1760's, Douglass was active in petitioning for road creation. George Douglass lived from 1726 to 1799, was a **Revolutionary War** veteran (fighting in the battles for Long Island as a captain in the Berks County militia) and is buried in St. Gabriel's church yard.



Douglass was an extremely wealthy man. A reference to his wealth can be found between 1781 and 1794 on tax lists because he is listed as owning one pound of silver plate. The 1795 tax list shows Douglass owning fifty ounces of silver plate. He was even taxed in 1785 for his family wagon.

According to a receipt book located in the files of the Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County, a Mary Douglass spent the year 1833 collecting debts owed to her deceased husband's store. George⁴ Douglass Jr. had died in 1833.

Social History:

George Douglass was a Justice of the Peace for Berks County from 1764-1776. Two important factors for the post were high local social and economic status, and potential usefulness to the Proprietary government as a local political organizer and exerter of influence for the Proprietary interest. As a Justice of the Peace in the 18th Century, George Douglass would have conducted county business from his home. Local residents would have gone there to deal with land disputes, wills, water right agreements, and probate records, as well as crime.

In addition to being a Justice of the Peace, he served as a vestryman at St. Gabriel's Church from 1763 to 1778. In addition to being a vestryman, he was listed as the Church's money collector in 1764. George Douglass would have been a well-known and respected man. As a respected man, Douglass would have been asked to officiate over such things as lotteries.

oOo

George³ Douglass and Mary Piersol had nine children:

- i. Richard⁴ Douglass was born 25 November 1748.
- ii. Elizabeth⁴ Douglass was born 25 January 1750 and died 4 April 1825. She married John Jenkins on 30 October 1770. He was born 24 September 1732 and died 7 March 1810.
- iii. Jane⁴ Douglass was born 1752.
- iv. Mary⁴ Douglass was born 1 July 1754 and died 15 April 1825. She married Richard Graham on 16 January 1774.
- v. Anna⁴ Rebecca Douglass was born 13 February 1757. She married Mordecai Piersol on 25 December 1775 at St Gabriel's Episcopal Church in Berks, County, PA. He was born 1750 and died 1811 in Philadelphia. Mordecai was first married to Margaret Aston on 20 February 1770. He was the son of Jeremiah Piersol (1728–1771) and Bathsheba Ann Babb. It is not known whether Mordecai Piersol is related to his mother-in-law Mary Piersol Douglass. Anna and Mordecai had eight children.

- vi. Bridget⁴ Douglass was born about 1760 and died 10 October 1796. She married James May.
- vii. Andrew⁴ Douglass, born 1762. He married Rachel Morgan.
- viii. George⁴ Douglass, born 1764 died 1766.
- ix. George⁴ Douglass was born 14 February 1767 and died 17 April 1833. He married Mary Tea. She was born 25 December 1773 and died 4 September 1848. They had six children.

Continuing with the children of Andrew² Douglass and Jane Ross ...

- B. Mary³ Douglass was born 1734 and died 14 February 1807. She married John Elliott. He was born 21 March 1731 in Scotland and died 1809. John became the guardian for Mary's brother Andrew³ in the Orphan's Court on 4 September 1753.

Ref:

Pennsylvania Vital Records, from The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine and The Pennsylvania magazine of History and Biography, Volume 1, p. 352:

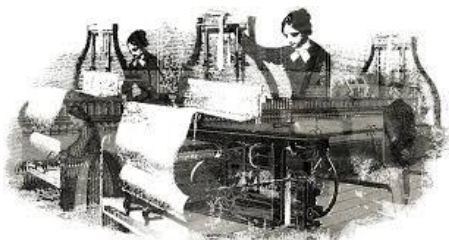
Andrew Douglass, an Orphan child of ANDREW DOUGLASS, deceased, being above the age of fourteen, Chuses John Elliot to be his Guardian in the Room of Edward Berwick, Esq. (who has resigned).

- C. Andrew³ Douglass was born 1739 in Salisbury Heights, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and died in 1820 in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He was probably buried in St Gabriel's Episcopal Church Cemetery. Andrew was a Revolutionary War soldier. He received a pension and land warrant of 400 acres in Berks County, Pennsylvania.



1760 – 1840

The **Industrial Revolution** was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. About the time of the American Revolution, the people of England began to use machines to make cloth and steam engines to run the machines. A little later they invented locomotives. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, improved efficiency of water power, the increasing use of steam power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the factory system. It marked a major turning point in history as almost every aspect of daily life was influenced in some way.





The Douglas Clan Crest is a green salamander surrounded by fire

The Douglas Clan motto is:
Jamais Arriere (Never behind)



The Douglas Tartan



Douglas Castle was a stronghold of the Douglas family from medieval times to the 20th century. The first castle, erected in the 13th century, was destroyed and replaced several times until the 18th century when a large mansion house was built in its place. This too was demolished in 1938, and today only a single corner tower of the 17th-century castle remains. The castle was located around 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) north-east of the village of Douglas, South Lanarkshire, in south-west Scotland.

The Travilla Family

William⁴ Douglass married Hannah Travilla in 1772

Hannah Travilla was the daughter of James Travilla (c.1720–) and his wife Katherine Pugh. He was her second husband, she having first married Benjamin Rhodes. The Pughs were natives of Wales, the first immigrant arriving in America in the late 1600s.

The origins of the Travilla family go back to the 16th century in Cornwall, England. The spelling of the family name varies through the generations, with the variant Treviller being the most common.

The earliest known is Richardi Trevailor, born about 1578 in Cornwall, England. He is reported to have married thrice. From his second wife Ann Honeywell and third wife Thomasine Genver we have no record of any issue.

Richardi's first wife was Margaret, last name unknown, whom he married in 1600. Of their children we know of one son:

1. Thomas Treviller, born about 1600 in Cornwall, England. He married Agnes Francis in 1625 in Cornwall. She was born about 1602. Again we only know of one son born to Thomas and Agnes:
 - A. Richard Treviller, born 1627 in Cornwall, England and died 1678. He married Honor Owlcock in 1656. She was born 1632 in Cornwall. Amongst their children was a son:
 - i. Thomas Treviller, born 14 April 1656 in Cornwall, England. He married Katherine Duens. She was born 19 April 1657 in Cornwall, England and died 1726 in Pennsylvania. Thomas and Katherine had issue:
 - a. Henry Trevilla was born 1691 in Pennsylvania where he died in 1726. He married Mary James in 1720 in Pennsylvania. She was born 1696 in England and died 1769 in Philadelphia. Henry and Mary had issue:
 - (i) James Travilla, born about 1720 in Virginia. He married Katherine Pugh as her second husband in 1745. She was first married to Benjamin Rhodes in 1739 and was the daughter of Thomas Pugh and Jane Ann Rogers who were both Quakers. **James and Katherine were the parents of Hannah Travilla who married William⁴ Douglass (1744–1839). Their youngest child Hannah⁵ (1799–1872) married David⁶ Saunders (1789–1869).**
 - (ii) Ann Traviller, born 1716, died 1804, married Samuel Underwood on 10 March 1738 at London Grove Meeting in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was born 1713 in Pennsylvania and died 1774 in North Carolina.

Some lineal descendants of Ann Traviller and Samuel Underwood

1. James Underwood was born 2 May 1752 in North Carolina and died 24 May 1834 in Ohio. He married Margaret Campbell in Orange County, North Carolina. She was born 31 March 1753 and died 24 March 1808.

James and Margaret Underwood's daughter ...

2. Mary Underwood was born 16 February 1779 in North Carolina and died 22 December 1841 in Ohio. She married Stephen Hussey Jr on 7 June 1798 in North Carolina. He was born 3 October 1773 in North Carolina and died 28 September 1853 in Ohio.

Mary and Stephen Hussey's daughter ...

3. Anna Hussey was born 11 June 1813 in Ohio and died 19 February 1901 in Ohio. She married Gilbert Holmes. He was born 24 August 1814 in New Jersey and died 4 December 1899 in Ohio.

Ann and Gilbert Holmes's daughter ...

4. Catherine Holmes was born 20 November 1846 in Ohio and died 19 July 1921 in Ohio. She married Dr Nelson Barrere Lafferty in 1880 in Ohio. He was born 6 January 1840 in Ohio and died 9 November 1913 in Ohio. He was an assistant surgeon for the Union forces during the Civil War.



Catherine Holmes Lafferty
1840–1913
c. 1906



Dr Nelson Barrere Lafferty
1846–1921
c. 1864



Catherine and Nelson Barrere Lafferty's son ...

5. Frederick Holmes Lafferty, born 17 October 1884 in Adams County, Ohio and died 14 July 1952 in Columbus, Ohio married Margaret Lucile Barrere in 1914 in Ohio. She was born 1887 and died 1952.

Frederick and Margaret Lafferty's son ...

6. Frederick Barrere Lafferty Jr., born 1919 in Ohio and died 1991 in Brisbane, Australia married Beverley Hanley in 1944 in Brisbane. She was born 1918 in Queensland, Australia.

Frederick and Beverley Lafferty's daughter ...

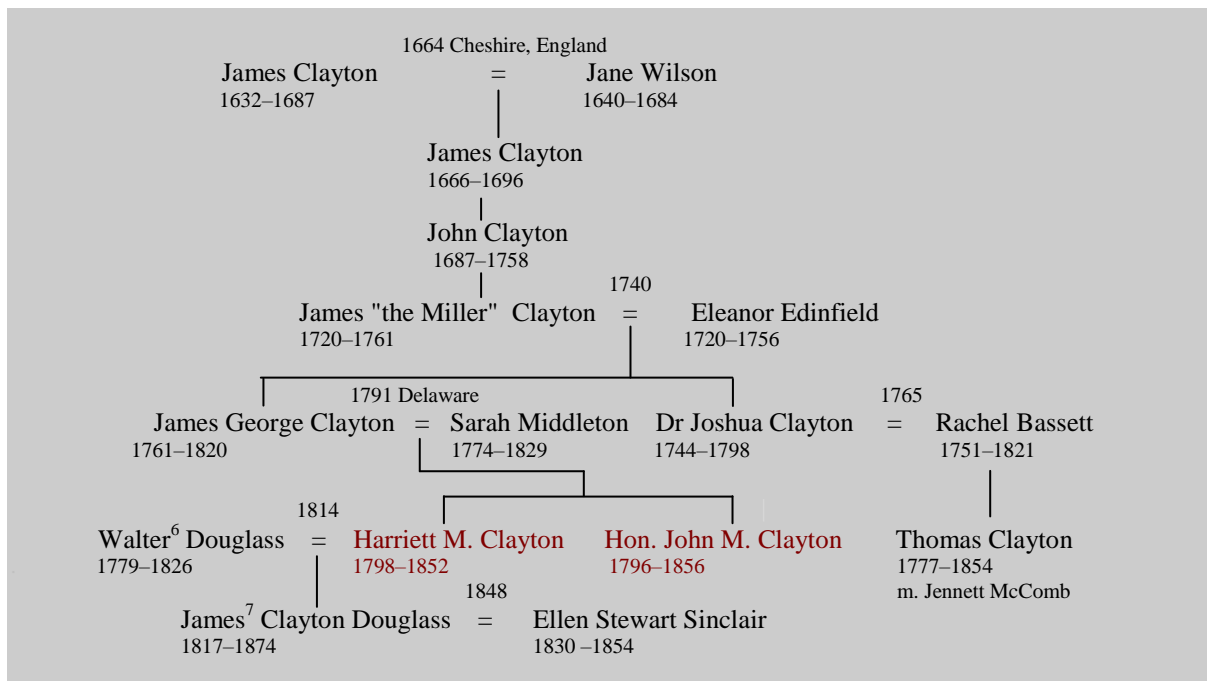
7. Shaune Lafferty was born 1954 in Brisbane, Australia and married Gregory Edward Webb in 1988 in Brisbane. He was born 1960 in Texas, USA.



The Clayton Family

Walter⁶ Douglass married Harriett M. Clayton in 1814

The Claytons were a very prominent Delaware family. They were Quakers and came with Penn in 1682. Harriett M. Clayton's brother was John Middleton Clayton who married Sally Ann Fisher (1799–1825). She was the daughter of Dr James Fisher and the granddaughter of Delaware Governor George Truitt.



John M. Clayton
1796–1856

John Middleton Clayton was born 24 July 1796 in Dagsborough, Sussex County, Delaware and was a Statesman who served three terms as U.S. Senator.

On 13 September 1822 he married Sally Ann Fisher. She was born 30 March 1799 and died two weeks after the birth of her second son, Charles, on 18 February 1825.

John and Sally had two sons: James Fisher Clayton (1823–1881) and Charles McClyment Clayton (1825–1849).

The history section of the State of Delaware website carries a short account of his life and his home which he called *Buena Vista*:

John Clayton Purchased 325 acres of land for \$12,500 on March 26, 1845. We don't know who built the house. He appeared to be living in his new home on the State Road below Hare's Corner" later that year. By April 18, 1847, he referred to home as *Buena Vista* in honor of General Zachary Taylor's victory during the Mexican War.

John Clayton's public life was replete with success. Born in Dagsboro (Delaware), he graduated from Yale (1815), became an attorney and served as Representative in the Delaware House (1824), Delaware Secretary of State (1826–28), U.S. Senator (1829–36), Delaware Chief Justice (1837–39), U.S. Senator (1845–49), U.S. Secretary of State for President Zachary Taylor (1849–50) and U.S. Senator (1853–1856).

Tragedy and loss were the hallmarks of his personal life. His wife, Sally Ann Fisher, died three years after they were married and both their sons died as young adults. In 1854, Clayton wrote: *I am out of health and very solitary of course. You will always find me alone.*

John M. Clayton's greatest achievement was the Clayton-Bulwar Treaty of 1850. Signed by the United States and Great Britain it gave both countries an equal share in the protection of a canal to be built through Central America. Both countries agreed to maintain neutrality of the canal on either side of it. However, the treaty became unpopular in the United States and in 1901 the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty replaced the Clayton-Bulwar Treaty. It granted the U.S. the right to build and manage the canal.

John Middleton Clayton died 11 August 1856 and was interred at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Dover, Delaware.



Clayton's statue in the National Statuary Hall collection, sculpted by Bryant Baker



*Buena Vista
DuPont Highway, New Castle, Delaware*

Dr Joshua Clayton was Harriet's uncle. The son of James and Eleanor (Edinfield) Clayton, he was born 20 December 1744 at Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland.

Joshua attended the University of Pennsylvania medical school from 1757 to 1762 after which he set up a practice in Dover where he renewed an old acquaintance, Richard Bassett, a future governor of Delaware. Together they owned 20,000 acres called *Bohemia Manor*. In 1776 he married Bassett's adopted daughter Rachel McCleary (1751–1821) and they had three sons, Richard (1744–1836), James Lawton (1769–1833) and Thomas (1777–1854). There were also several daughters who all died young.



Joshua Clayton
1744–1798
Official State Portrait

Rachel McCleary Bassett
1751–1821



During the **Revolutionary War** he served as a major in the Bohemia Battalion Militia. It has been said that he was later commissioned a colonel and acted as aide and surgeon to General George Washington at the Battle of Brandywine.



Between 1782 and 1784 he was a delegate to the Provincial Congress and served in the Delaware State House of Representatives in 1785 and 1787. During the intervening year of 1786 he was elected Delaware State Treasurer.

Joshua was elected by the Delaware General Assembly as the 9th President (Governor) of Delaware and served from June 1789 until January 1793. He was elected three times as Delaware's Governor, his final term ending in 1796.

He was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Vining (1758–1802) and served from January 1798 until his death.

Joshua Clayton died probably of Yellow Fever on 11 August 1798 in Philadelphia aged just 54. He was interred three times: 1st at his home in Locust Grove, west of Mt. Pleasant, Delaware; 2nd in the Bethel Cemetery, Chesapeake City, Maryland and finally to a different location in the same cemetery due to canal widening.

oOo

Harriet's first cousin was **Thomas Clayton**, son of Dr Joshua and Rachel Clayton. He was born in July 1777 in Massey, Kent County, Maryland. Thomas served in the Delaware State House of Representatives from 1802 to 1806 and from 1810 to 1813. Then he served in the State Senate in 1808 and was appointed the Secretary of State of Delaware by Governor George Truitt, serving from 1808 to 1810.



Thomas Clayton
1777–1854

He served in the office of the Delaware State Attorney General from 1810 to 1815. Thomas was then elected as a Congressman to represent Delaware and served from 1815 to 1817. He was elected twice to serve in the U.S. Senate from Delaware and served from 1823 to 1827 and from 1837 to 1847.

Thomas married Janette McComb on 1 November 1801 in Delaware. She was born in 1789 and died 19 October 1812.

Thomas Clayton died 21 August 1854 aged 77 in New Castle County, Delaware. He was buried in the Old Presbyterian Cemetery in Dover, Kent County, Delaware

oOo

Memoir of John M. Clayton by Joseph P. Comegys, published by The Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, 1882, provides a brief account of the Clayton family's genealogy, their connection to the Douglass family and John M. Clayton's wife, Sally Anne Fisher, who was from a Quaker family, died after only three years of marriage leaving two small children who also died young. The original immigrant to America was also a Quaker:

pp. 11-12

Among those who shared the voyage of Penn and concluded to cast his fortunes in the new commonwealth ceded to his friend, was Joshua Clayton, who at his death left sons, John and Joshua. John also left two sons to survive him, James and John. James's posterity was five sons, the eldest of whom was Dr. Joshua Clayton, President of the State of Delaware, at the close of her first period of sovereignty under the constitution of August 1776, and her first Governor under that of 1789; he was the father of [Chief Justice] Thomas Clayton. The youngest of these five children of James Clayton was originally named George, but his brother James dying shortly after his father, and when George was a mere infant, the name thus lost was restored by being conferred upon George, who became James. This James was the father of the subject of this memoir [John M. Clayton].

James Clayton (formerly George) was born on the 24th day of March, 1761, married to Miss Middleton on the 18th August 1791, and died on the 24th day of November, 1820, leaving his wife (who died on the 23rd of June, 1829, at the age of fifty-five years, three months, and fifteen days), and six children to survive him; Lydia, who married John Kellum, John M.; Harriet, who became the wife of **Walter⁵ Douglass**, who died in 1824, and afterwards of Henry W. Peterson, Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Mary Anne, who was the wife of George T. Fisher and James H. M. Clayton, who died unmarried in 1837. These sisters and brothers of John M. Clayton all died in his lifetime, only one of them, Harriet, having left any issue now alive.

p. 20

He toiled at his profession in every branch of it, legal and equitable, civil and criminal, enjoying nothing but the society of his friends and the weekly visits he paid the loved ones at Milford, whither he went every Saturday afternoon, walking sixteen miles of the distance to the home of his brother-in-law and friend **Walter Douglass**.

p. 22

His love for his wife was the greatest passion that ever influenced him. While to others she was a lovely woman, of most affectionate heart, and with just enough of the Quaker, in the blood she had inherited from her father, to give to all her actions, expressions, and emotions, that characterizes the daughters of the Society of Friends.



2 August 1876

James Butler Hickok, better known as 'Wild Bill' Hickok, was shot from behind and killed while playing poker in a saloon in Deadwood, Dakota Territory by Jack McCall, an unsuccessful gambler. The hand of cards which he supposedly held at the time of his death has become known as the dead man's hand: *two pairs, aces and eights*. He was a folk hero of the American Old West known for his work across the frontier as a drover, wagon master, soldier, spy, scout, lawman, gunfighter, gambler, showman and actor.

He was raised on a farm in northern Illinois at a time when lawlessness and vigilante activity were rampant.

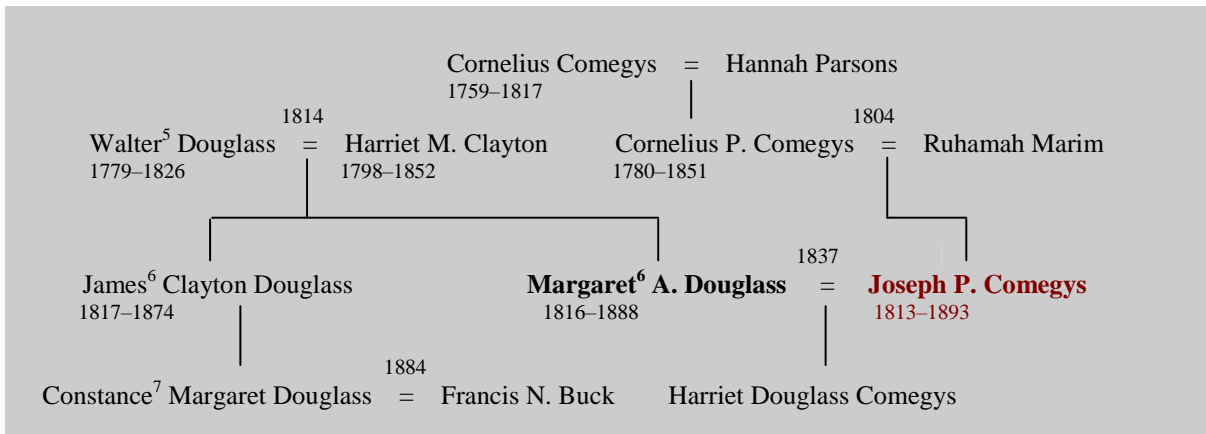


*Wild Bill Hickok
1837-1876*

The Comegys Family

Margaret⁷ Douglass married Joseph P. Comegys in 1837

The Comegys family were prominent in Delaware politics and public life and we know more about this family than we do of the Douglasses.



Joseph Parsons Comegys was born in Cherbourg, Kent County, near Dover, Delaware on 29 December 1813 and was the son of Cornelius Parsons Comegys. He attended the old academy at Dover where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1835. Joseph entered politics and became a member of the State House of Representatives in 1842. He was appointed as a Whig to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John M. Clayton and served from 19 November 1856 to 14 January 1857. Resuming his practice of law he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1876 and served until 1893 when he resigned owing to ill health.



Joseph P. Comegys
1813-1893

Joseph was the author of *Memoir of John M. Clayton*, published by The Historical Society of Delaware in 1882.

History of Delaware 1609-1888, by John Thomas Sharpe, Volume I, p. 536:



When he (Joseph P. Comegys) had been about two years at the bar he married Miss Margaret A. Douglass, a lady of the highest mental endowment and most finished manners and education, the daughter of the late Walter Douglass, of Mordington Mills, sister of James C. Douglass, late paymaster in the United States Navy, and the niece of Hon. Jno. Clayton.

Margaret Ann Douglass
1816-1888

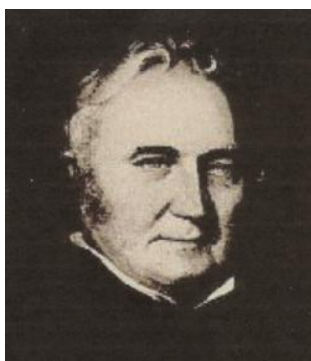
Joseph married Margaret Ann Douglass about 1837. She was born 17 April 1816 and died 24 April 1888.



Margaret Ann Douglass
1816-1888
later in life

Joseph Parsons Comegys died 1 February 1893 in Dover and was interred at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Dover, Delaware.

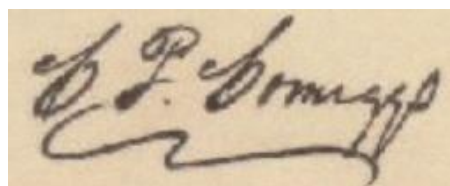
Joseph's father was **Cornelius Parsons Comegys VI** was born 15 January 1780 in Kent County, Maryland and was the son of Cornelius and Hannah (Parsons) Comegys. Cornelius was elected as Delaware's 32nd Governor and served from 17 January 1837 to 19 January 1841. He held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel during the War of 1812. He served in the Delaware General Assembly for a number of years including the office of Speaker of the House.



Cornelius P. Comegys VI
1780–1851



Cornelius was raised and educated in Baltimore, Maryland and moved to Delaware about 1800 where he married Ann Blackiston. She died in their first year of marriage after producing a daughter who died young. He then married Ruhamah Marim on 16 February 1804. in Maryland. She was born 6 December 1756 in Kent, Delaware and died 1848. She bore him ten children: William, Sarah (Sally), Ann, **Joseph Parsons**, Cornelius, George, Benjamin Bartis, Mary Elizabeth and John.



Cornelius Parsons Comegys died 27 January 1851 aged 71 and was buried at Whatcoat Cemetery, Dover, Delaware.

His second wife Ruhamah, who died in 1848, is buried with him.



16 April 1850

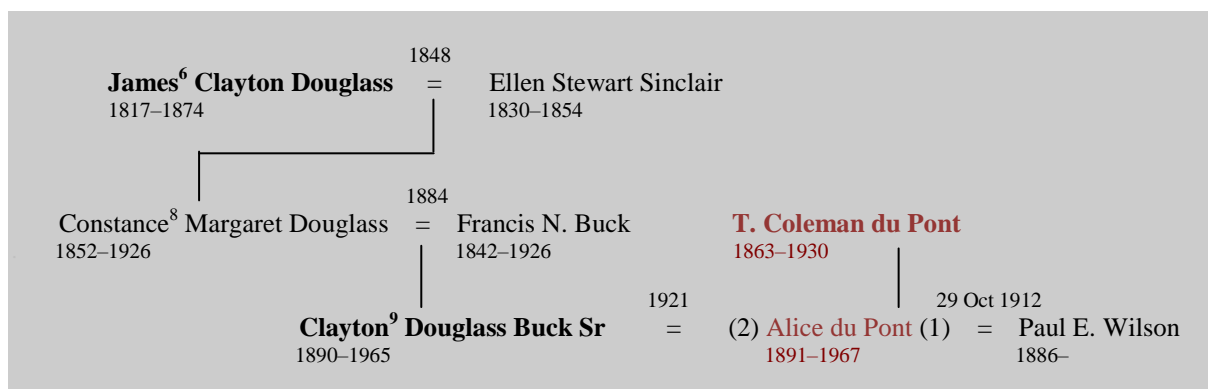
Marie Tussaud died aged 88. She was Born Anna Maria 'Marie' Grosholz in 1761 in Strasbourg, France. She was a French artist known for her wax sculptures and Madame Tussauds, the wax museum she founded in London. In 1796 she married Francois Tussaud. Her museum has become a major tourist attraction in London and has branches throughout the world. After her retirement the role of chief artist was continued by three successive Tussaud generations.



Marie Tussaud
1761–1850

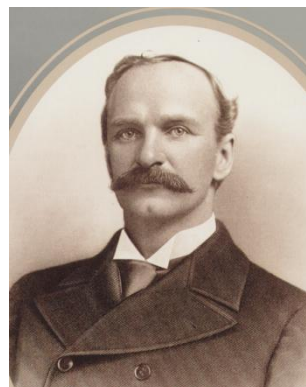
The du Pont Family

Clayton⁹ Douglass Buck married Alice du Pont



Thomas Coleman du Pont moved to Delaware after making his fortune in steel, coal and street railways. There he joined his cousins Alfred and Pierre du Pont in taking over control and incorporating the DuPont Company. Coleman served as the company's president from 1902 to 1915. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1924.

In 1914 Coleman du Pont purchased *Buena Vista* from Harriet Comegys. When he died in 1930, his daughter Alice, who had married Clayton Douglass Buck Sr., inherited the property and carried out substantial renovations and extensions.



T. Coleman du Pont
1863-1930

DuPont: From the Banks of the Brandywine to the Miracles of Science by Adrian Kinnane, provides an in-depth history of the du Pont family and the enterprise they founded, commencing in the early 1800s as a company manufacturing gunpowder. Individual family members always spelt their name *du Pont*. The company was, and still is, shown as '*DuPont*'.

Alice and Clayton Buck gifted *Buena Vista* to the State of Delaware in 1965 for \$1.00. Today it is a Conference Center as part of Delaware's Historical and Cultural Affairs Division.

