



Robertson Coat of Arms.

Burke's Heraldry.

Robertson: Gules three wolves' heads erased argent armed and langued azure.

Crest: A hand supporting a regal crown proper.

Motto: "Virtutis gloria merces" (Glory is the reward of virtue.)

Supporters: (Dexter side) a serpent proper.
(Sinister side) a dove proper.

(Below the arms shield) a wild man chained proper.

Many of this distinguished old family were among the nobility of Scotland. Duncan, the son of Robert, Chief of the Clan having with great courage and intrepidity apprehended the murderers of King James I of Scotland, James II granted to his family for a crest the hand supporting the regal crown. The man in chains lying under the shield was adopted in commemoration of this event.

The wolves were the symbol of great strength, cunning. The dove showed peace and love. The serpent was a symbol of wisdom.

Colors.

Gules(red) denoted military fortitude.

Argent(silver) purity and constancy.

"Proper" signified that the natural colors of the object were to be used.

The "supporters" (animals on the sides of the shield) were only used by the nobility.

**THE ROBERTSONS
OF
WINTERPOCK**

*A study of The Ancestors and The Descendants
of John and Catherine Traylor Robertson
of Winterpock, Virginia*

**By Joseph S. Gresham
1968, Reprint 1992**

*With an Addendum of
THE DESCENDANTS OF
BENJAMIN MOSES ROBERTSON AND
ANNA COX AIKEN ROBERTSON*

Compiled by Laurie H. Horner, 1992

Printed in the USA by:



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Preface

To my mother, Kate Tucker Gresham, a great granddaughter of John and Catherine Robertson, I dedicate this brochure dealing with the ancestors and descendants of her Winterpock forebears. She was a devoted and unselfish mother, of whom her sons and daughters could truthfully say, "She loved us and gave herself for us."

It is presumed that John was born at the ancestral home in Chesterfield County, Virginia, on a bluff overlooking the Appomattox River, about four miles south of Winterpock, and that Catherine was born at the home of her parents, "The Isle of Pines," on Noonung Creek, about five miles east of the Robertson home.

I am grateful for the assistance given me by General Edwin P. Cox, of Richmond and Aylett, Virginia, a descendant of Mary Traylor Cox of Winterpock, who was a sister of Catherine Traylor Robertson.

I dare to question Shakespeare's logic, ascribed by him to Mark Antony, in his funeral address at the burial of Julius Caesar, Act III, Scene 2:

*"The evil that men do, lives after them;
the good is oft interred with their bones."*

This verdict is quite applicable to Judas Iscariot, Robespierre, Benedict Arnold, and Adolph Hitler, but it is not supported by the burial notices or funeral services of our day, nor is it reflected in the voluminous family records of our public libraries, which tend to accentuate the achievements and admirable characteristics of our departed friends and

loved ones, but are rather reticent regarding their mistakes and shortcomings.

I have no need or desire to canonize my Robertson and Traylor forebears, but I am glad I can say, after months and months of patient research in our State Library in Richmond and also at Chesterfield Courthouse, that they were, as far as I could ascertain, law-abiding, home loving, patriotic citizens who richly deserve our respect. There may have been skeletons in their closets, but in all of my research I failed to find a single fact or statement regarding them which I would hesitate to include in this family booklet. Some of them achieved distinction, some acquired wealth, some became valuable public servants and capable military leaders. Reversing the famous aphorism of Mark Antony, I would say of them:

*"The good they achieved lives after them;
their evil deeds were buried with their bones."*

Because of impaired vision, I shall not attempt an alphabetical index. However, the family records of four of the children of John and Catherine Robertson, viz., Benjamin M., Francis Henry, Judith Ann, and James Gaston, as shown in the concluding chapters, should enable their descendants to find their respective places in reference to John and Catherine, which in turn will enable them to trace their ancestral claims back to Colonial days, and also back through these Colonial ancestors to families in England and Scotland and Ireland, prior to the landing at

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Jamestown.

I am happy to share my findings with my Robertson kin, far and near, in the hope that they will join me in giving to our ancestors the high regard I feel they so amply deserve.

The following symbols, as used in this study, refer to books and magazines which are available in the State Library:

A.C.A.G. refers to "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy."

Mackenzie to "Colonial Families in the

United States" by Mackenzie.

**Purcell* to "Robertson and Related Families," by Laura Purcell.

Passages and personal data in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biology are listed in the excellent method employed by the late Dr. Swem in his well know *Index*, where, for instance, the symbols 4V320 will direct your attention to the Fourth Book of the Virginia Magazine, Page 320.

* The author of this source is Laura Purcell *Robertson*. She is hereafter referred to as Purcell.

Chapter I

“Scotch William”

The “Struan Clan” of Scotland contributed at least two well known family groups to the English Colony of Virginia during the Seventeenth Century, and their descendants may examine with pride an ancient chart in the archives of our State Library, which shows that the history of Scotland abounds in information regarding our Struan Robertson ancestors. The list includes King Fergus, ruler of Scotland in the Sixth Century, and King Duncan, who was murdered by Macbeth in the Eleventh Century.

There was a noted Robertson chieftain in Scotland in the Fifteenth Century, know as “Grizzled Robert,” son of Duncanus of Athiola and his wife, Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Lennox. This clan leader succeeded in apprehending an assassin who was charged with the murder of King James, and he was rewarded by having his lands erected into a free barony, with an “honorable augmentation to his coat of Arms.”

According to Purcell, our immediate ancestor in Scotland during the Colonial period was John Robertson, “bailie of Edinburg,” whose son, William, born about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, came to Virginia and held some important posts, such as Receiver for the York District, and Secretary of the Virginia Council under Governor Spotswood. Mackenzie, V1, Page 446.

William Robertson married Christina Ferguson, and the names of their children

are listed in A.C.A.G., Vol. V., Page 160 and again in Vol. VI., Page 302. One of his sons, know as “Scotch William,” is listed in about fifty family charts in the State Library, usually with the connotation that he was sent “back to Scotland for his education,” which could indicate that he had been born in Scotland. Mackenzie, Vol. I., Pages 443-446.

We know that he was married to Sarah Townes and that he eventually returned to Virginia. I have no information regarding his wife except that she is referred to in his will, dated 1774, and recorded in Will Book, 2, Page 340, Chesterfield County. In language typical of his day and times, he began the will as follows: “In the name of God, Amen. I, William Robertson, being in my proper sense and memory, Blessed be God, and knowing that it is appointed to all men once to die, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following . . .”

Also typical of his age was the provision he made in the will for “my loving wife.” Nothing was bequeathed to her in fee simple, but we find that she should have the use of the bulk of his estate as a “loan” for the remainder of her life, unless she terminated her widowhood by contracting a second marriage. There were a few personal bequests for his sons and daughters and three sons-in-laws, but he loaned to Sarah practically all of his earthly belongings.

It is not known how long she survived

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him to enjoy what he had loaned her, but in time his rather large estate reverted to his sons and daughters, and there is good reason to assume that his first son, John, inherited a large portion of it, including several hundred acres in Chesterfield County, presumably near Winterpock. In addition to John, the will refers to William, James, and Archibald, and to Martha and Ann. Also named as beneficiaries were three sons-in-

laws, so there must have been other daughters, in addition to Martha and Ann.

A description of the Robertson coat of arms will be found in Robertson, Page 45, and in Mackenzie, Vol. I., Page 443. In "Clans and Tartans of Scotland," by Robert Bain, Page 228, the plaid of the Struan tartan is reproduced in blue and white.

Chapter II

Lieutenant John Robertson

As stated in the previous chapter, John was the oldest of the children of Scotch William. I have examined carefully at least seventy applications for membership in a well known patriotic society all based on credentials offered to prove that the applicants were directly descended from Lieutenant John Robertson, and I was amazed to find so many errors in these citations. According to some of these affidavits, John was born anywhere from 1716 to 1756. A few gave approximately the year of his marriage, but over half of them failed to give the correct name of his wife, and not a single one of the applicants knew the year in which he died, nor did a single one of them know when his widow died. Moreover, not a one of them could supply the name of his wife's parents. Most of them claimed that John died in 1806 or 1808, and that his wife died in 1812. Most surprising of all was the statement in "The Historic Register," by Heitman, that Lieutenant Robertson died in 1810.

As far as I can ascertain, John was born in 1743, and was married in 1764 to Ann Walthall. Dozens of the applications referred to in the previous paragraph certified that her name was Mary or Mary Ann, but she is listed in the Walthall family record as Ann, she signed her will as Ann, her name appears on the family monument as Ann, and nowhere in all of my very careful research, except in the erroneous applications cited

above, did I find her referred to as Mary or Mary Ann. That John died in 1798 and his wife in 1803 is shown on the Robertson family monument, and these dates are verified in their respective wills, recorded in Chesterfield Will Book 5, Page 185, and Will Book 6, Page 264.

The Robertson graveyard is located near Walke Quarter, a hunting lodge on the Appomattox River near Winterpock, about twenty-five miles west of Petersburg. My cousin, Verney Robertson, of Matoaca, discovered the burial square and the basement site of the old home place while hunting in that area some years ago. The property remained in the Robertson family until 1832, when it was purchased by John R. Walke, and we know that the house was still standing at the time of the War Between the States. However, on the map of the county published about 1888, it is not shown as a residence, so it may have been destroyed by fire prior to that time.

The contour of the basement excavation would seem to indicate that it was a large country home. Nearby is a very deep well, covered by tree trunks and debris, which may have supplied water for the large Robertson family and their numerous slaves. Here, far from the beaten track, it is possible that John Robertson's family lived in rural seclusion and safety, while he was serving in the Continental Army, and while Benedict Arnold and Colonel Tarlton were pillaging

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the farms and villages between Petersburg and Richmond.

Of special interest to my cousin and me was the large burial square enclosed by a homemade wall of huge river rocks, laid without the benefit of cement, but balanced so perfectly that it has weathered the storms and the pressure of large tree roots for over a century and a half, and high enough to prevent cattle from tramping over the graves. And it was especially gratifying to us to find that the large central stone had been erected by our respective great grandfathers, Benjamin and James Gaston Robertson, in memory of their mother, Catherine Traylor Robertson. See Chapter Four.

My cousin, on a previous visit to the burial square, had found that a falling tree had damaged the central stone, so he carried with him some fresh cement, and he and his son and I succeeded in replacing the broken part, making the monument look almost as good as new.

To reach the old home site and the family graves, one must travel in a jeep or a high-wheeled vehicle in order to ford Winterpock Creek. We followed River Road out of Matoaca and turned to the left at Phillips Store, then we turned south about a hundred yards from the intersection. Soon we came to a narrow sawmill road, which led us in a southwesterly direction to Walke Quarter, situated on a hill that towered above the river.

The graveyard is in a wooded section not far from the road on the left, just before we came to Walke Quarter. To reach the home site, we retraced our steps from the lodge about half a mile, and then followed an old trail for perhaps a half of a mile, toward the

west, until we came to the old well and between the well and the river we found the basement excavation of the old home, on a high bank, overlooking a wide bend in the Appomattox River.

About five miles west of the Robertson home site is "Eppington," a beautiful home that once belonged to John Wayles Epps, son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson. Nearby, on the river, is Epps Falls, and just below the Falls was the terminus of the old Bright Hope Railway, over which tons and tons of bituminous coal were brought from Winterpock during the Nineteenth Century to be loaded on barges bound for Petersburg and Norfolk. Five miles northwest of Eppinton was a large farm on Sappony Creek owned by John Robertson, known as "Mt. Ida."

In the State census of 1782 John Robertson was listed as the head of a household of eight whites and twenty-two slaves, an enumeration which did not include his two sons, Richard Henry and William, then unborn.

The military record of Lieutenant Robertson is cited in detail by Purcell. Pages 45 and 182. He served under Captain Haskins, Colonel Febiger, Captain Walthall, General Stevens, and again under Captain Haskins. According to Heitman's "Historical Register," Page 469, John was an Adjutant in 1777, a Second Lieutenant in 1778, and the First Lieutenant in 1781. During the latter part of The War With England he was captured and imprisoned by the British in South Carolina. Military service in the Colonial Army, prior to his marriage, entitled him in compensation to a large grant of land. (Land Grants, Chesterfield County, 1761)

Lieutenant John Robertson

Reference will be made to his will in Chapter Four and also to the will of his widow, Ann Walthall Robertson.

Lieutenant Robertson's military record should not be confused with that of a con-

temporary, also named John Robertson, who served as a Commissary Agent in the Continental Army, who is reported to have disappeared when the war ended.

Chapter III

“Daughter of the Walthalls”

Ernest Walthall, historian for the Walthalls of early Virginia history, was the author of two excellent books, one in 1942 and another in 1946, in which his forebears in Chesterfield County are listed and their relation to other Colonial families documented clearly. Reference is made to the Wistaston Walthalls back in England, who had an enviable record and an honored place in Great Britain for centuries prior to the landing at Jamestown.

It is known that Luke Walthall and Mary Basse were married in the old country in 1610, and that their son, William, born about 1615, came to Virginia prior to 1656 and became a ship owner and a large landholder. (28 V 34) In 1657 Captain Walthall was awarded 1,600 acres in Chesterfield County, a part of which was to compensate him for transporting seventeen persons from England to the Virginia Colony. Prior to this he is referred to as a Justice. On the large acreage he acquired in 1657, between Ashen Creek and Randolph River, (The Colonial name for Swift Creek) he erected in 1670 the lovely plantation home, “Valley Farm,” which was a landmark in the lower part of the County for about two hundred and fifty years. A fine picture of it is found in “Plantations around Petersburg.” (Wyatt, Page 17)

For many years Captain Walthall and his sons and grandsons maintained a profitable landing post on the Appomattox River known as “Port Walthall,” and they

owned or leased a fleet of ocean going merchant ships that plied regularly between Virginia and South America. Port Walthall continued to be a valuable commercial asset in Virginia during the Nineteenth Century, as shown by the fact that the Richmond and Petersburg Railway Company ran a spur track from the main line down to the Port in 1844, and the railway junction was called “Port Walthall Station” long after the spur track was abandoned.

The County converted his former spur track bed into a public highway, and in 1956 I traveled over it to visit the old home site and the nearby graveyard accompanied by Mrs. Gresham, who was also a descendant of the Walthall's. The people then living in a house built on the old site came to America from one of the countries in eastern Europe. When we complimented them for the excellent care they were taking of the Walthall cemetery, they reminded us that their own ancestors are buried in the old country and expressed the hope that the present occupants of their former home will show the same consideration for the graves of their forefathers.

Prior to the year 1667 Captain Walthall was married to Ann Archer, who may have been a relative of George Archer, a wealthy land owner in that part of Chesterfield. See Chapter Nine. After the death of her husband, Ann became the legal guardian of her own children, and it is known that she sub-

"Daughter of the Walthalls"

mitted her reports to the Orphans' Court under the name of Ann Morris, which suggests that she was married shortly after Captain Walthall's death, and that her second husband was the Reverend William Morris, a local Clergyman. She continued making her reports until her youngest child, Elizabeth, reached the age of 21.

The will of Captain Walthall, dated in 1668, has been lost, but sources available for study indicate that he was the father of at least four children, and we are indebted to Ernest Walthall for supplying data concerning Richard, 1660-1715, ancestor of Ann Walthall.

The Walthall's were loyal to the Established Church and the records of Bristol Parish abound in references to marriage and baptismal services involving members of the Walthall family and these records have been most helpful to me in this study of my forebears. In this brochure we are interested only in vital statistics that pertain to Richard Walthall, and his grandchildren. He was the father of at least ten sons and daughters. We do not know the name of his wife, and we presume she died prior to the writing of his will in 1714. (Henrico County Records, 1714-1718, Page 27)

Reference here can be made to only two of his children, Richard Walthall, Jr., born about 1685, and Henry, his brother. Richard Walthall married a woman whose first name was Mary, and they had a son, Richard Walthall III, born about 1716. Henry, in the meantime, had married Phoebe Ligon, daughter of Thomas Ligon, who may have been his cousin, and Henry and Phoebe became the parents of Elizabeth, born in 1722. (Bristol Parish Records, Pages 383 and 387)

Marriages of first cousins frequently occurred in the Virginia Colony, and the parish books show that Richard Walthall III and his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of his Uncle Henry, were married in 1743. Ernest Walthall gives a list of their children in his 1946 book, page 13, as follows: Ann, Elizabeth, and Richard IV. Richard III, the father of these three children, died prior to 1758, and his widow, Elizabeth, was appointed as guardian for her own children, who were minors at the time. (Order Book 2, pages 38 and 454)

The Walthall records, as a rule, were carefully preserved, but these three fatherless children were lost sight of, and only recently were they accounted for. Ernest Walthall had nearly completed his study of his ancestral family, when, just before the printing of his brochure in 1946, too late for the item to be reflected in the index of his book, he made a discovery that enabled him to identify Ann Walthall, daughter of Richard Walthall III, as the woman who later married John Robertson. See Chapter Two.

This Ann Walthall had a cousin, John Walthall, who in 1825 executed a deed in which he referred to John Robertson, Jr., as "his relation by blood and cousin Germain." (Chesterfield Deed Book 26, Page 284) I have consulted several attorneys and library officials, none of whom were able to explain the use or significance of his unusual phrase. Perhaps this John Walthall, who signed the legal instrument, was aware of the fact that Ann's parents were first cousins, and, since he was related to both of them, he may have felt that Ann's son, John Robertson, Jr., was doubly related to him, and it is presumed

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that he attempted to indicate this double relationship by referring to Ann's son as his "Relation by blood and cousin Germain." Whatever may have been the significance, Ernest Walthall felt justified in stating that Ann, the mother of John Robertson, Jr., was a daughter of Richard Walthall III. (Walthall, 1946, Page 124 A.)

As a great granddaughter of Captain Walthall on her father's side and also on her mother's side, Ann was truly a Daughter of the Walthalls. Many of the applications for club membership, as shown in Chapter Two, indicated erroneously that her name was

Mary or Mary Ann. One applicant claimed that she was born in 1775, and one of them put her marriage as late as 1779, fourteen years after the birth of her first child.

Taking into account that her parents were married in 1743, I feel safe in concluding that she was born in 1744 and was married in 1764. We know that her first son, Walthall Robertson, was born in 1765, and that she died in 1803. Reference to her will be found in Chapter Four. A beautiful pen and ink drawing of the Walthall coat of arms appears in Ernest Walthall's book printed in 1943.

Chapter IV

The Children of John and Ann Robertson

As shown above, John and Ann Robertson must have been married in 1764. Here are the names of their sons and daughters, as found in Purcell, A.C.A.G., and Mackenzie.

(1) *Walthall Robertson*, born May 31, 1765. Married in 1787 to Frances Cox, daughter of Captain Henry Cox and his first wife. This Captain Cox and his second wife were the parents of Judge James H. Cox. (See Chapter Eleven) Frances Cox, first wife of Walthall Robertson, became the mother of five children, all of whom died without issue. However, one daughter, Frances, was living when her grandfather, Lt. John Robertson, made his will in 1796.

In 1794 Walthall Robertson was married to his second wife, Ann Cary, daughter of Robert Cary, member of a well known Chesterfield family. Ann was born in 1770 and died in 1861. Of their ten children there were two sons: Richard Cary and William, whose names appear in scores of the applications referred to in Chapter Two. The validity of their claims is amply shown by Purcell, Page 46.

Walthall became a Baptist minister, and his name appears as the officiating clergyman again and again in the record of weddings in Chesterfield County. He owned extensive acreage in Kentucky and lived in the State for several years prior to his death in 1820.

(2) Elizabeth Robertson, Born 1766.

Married in 1792 to Henry Turpin, and later to Major Josiah D. Bromwell, a merchant of Owensboro, Kentucky. (Purcell 46)

(3) Peter Robertson, Born about 1771. Moved to South Carolina, and died without issue. (Mackenzie I — 448)

(4) Ann or Nancy Robertson, Born 1774. Married in 1794 to Jeremiah Turpin, as shown by the Registry of Marriages of Chesterfield County. She was the mother of seven children.

(5) Martha Robertson, Born 1777. No further information.

(6) John Robertson, Jr., Born June 14, 1780. (See Chapter Five)

(7) Richard Henry Robertson, Born 1782. According to Purcell he was married to Philadelphia Stone, and they were the parents of eleven children.

(8) William Robertson, Born 1786. Married Pamela Moseley, a descendant of "Parson George Robertson," and they went with her parents to South Carolina, where William served as the superintendent of the first railroad built in the State, and also as the superintendent of the first steamboat line on the Savannah River. He died in 1859.

The Will of Lieutenant Robertson

In 1796, when John made his will, he provided generously for his "loving wife, Ann," assigning to her certain household items, cattle, slaves, two whisky stills, etc.,

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and the use of the farm on Sappony Creek, several miles west of Winterpock, but he stipulated, as did his father before him, that these gifts were for her use only as long as she remained single. Later he added a codicil in which he made the home place on Winterpock Creek available for her if she preferred that to the farm on the Sappony, but on the conditions outlined above. (Will Book 5, Page 185, 1798)

Perhaps he had already made ample provisions for Walthall, his first son, as he did not mention him in his will, but he provided for the other sons and daughters and also for Walthall's daughter, Frances, only survivor of Walthall's first wife, Frances Cox.

It is not known whether John Robertson's widow, Ann, elected to live at Mr. Ida, but she is buried in the Robertson grave-

yard, and it is possible that she was living at the home place at the time of her death in 1803.

The Will of Ann Walthall Robertson

As shown above, Ann died in 1803, and her will, properly documented, was recorded in Chesterfield Will Book 6, Page 264. She had very little to devise, but the record shows that she made a few simple bequests for her three younger sons, John, Jr., Richard Henry, and William. John, Jr., was named as the executor of his mother's will.

Chapter V

John and Catherine Traylor Robertson

It is a matter of keen regret to me that I have so little data regarding these great, great grandparents of mine. I presume that young John was living at the Winterpock home when his father died and also when his mother died five years later. As shown above, his mother directed that he should execute her will. I think it is reasonable to assume that he was residing there at the time of his marriage, April 17, 1806, and we can imagine the pride he must have felt when he brought his bride, Catherine Traylor, to his ancestral home. They were married by the Reverend Thomas LaFon, Rector of the Church of Christ. Many of her forebears, as will be shown in the ensuing chapters, were well known in Virginia and elsewhere as able public servants and wealthy land owners.

Catherine was born May 1, 1780, presumably at the "Isle of Pines," which her father, Captain Archer Traylor, inherited from his grandfather, Captain Thomas Neale. Nearby was another farm, "Riverside," also inherited from Captain Neale. Some years ago I went with my cousin, Verney Robertson, to visit these old home sites, but we failed to secure any helpful data. According to a map of the County, dated about 1888, these houses were then intact, but in 1962, when we were there, they had been destroyed or moved, and we could not be certain just where they once stood, nor did we discover any family burial grounds.

The title to the Traylor property is now held by the Continental Can Company whose officials graciously gave us permission to explore the old sites.

Somewhere in this part of Chesterfield, George Archer, an ancestor of Captain Traylor, at one time owned 3,000 acres, known as "Moreland," but I have not been able to determine the exact location.

John and Catherine Robertson became the parents of at least five sons and one daughter: Benjamin, Francis Henry, Joseph, James Gaston, John III, and Judith Ann. Some of the descendants of Frances Henry have preserved a family record which shows that he was born at "Mt. Pleasant." Now there was a small home in the extreme southeastern corner of Chesterfield about thirty miles from the Robertson home at Winterpock, know locally as "Mt. Pleasant," but at the time of the birth of Francis Henry it was occupied by a family named Archer, who were very distant relatives of Catherine.

I doubt very seriously that Ann would have gone that far for the birth of her son. The Robertson's owned a farm on Sappony Creek which they called "Mt. Ida," and it could easily be possible that they like the name, "Mt. Pleasant," and may have occasionally referred to their home on the river by that name. It well deserved such a title. That it was popular name for a country home is shown by the fact that over in Din-

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widdie County at that time there was a residence known as "Mt. Pleasant." Moreover, during the year of the birth of Francis Henry, his father purchased 500 acres adjacent "to the land on which the said John Robertson now resides." And a few years later John Robertson, Jr., purchased from Archie Thweatt a right of way to use a road on the east side of Winterpock Creek, to shorten the distance from his home to Petersburg.

In 1821, fifteen years after her marriage, Catherine died and was buried near the ancestral home of her husband. On the monument, referred to in Chapter Two, erected by two of her sons, is found this tribute to her:

*Our Mother
Catherine Robertson
Consort of
John Robertson, Jr.,
Died 1821, Aged 41 Years
She was an affectionate Mother
And In Her The Poor Found a Friend.*

Catherine, daughter of the Traylor, Markham, Beale, Wood, and Archer families in Chesterfield, and of the Matthews and Bellmont families in New York, had a rich heritage indeed, and she, in turn, must have made a significant contribution to the moral fiber of her children, imparting to them, no doubt, the highest ideals and the most worthwhile ambitions. And they, so far as I have been able to study their family and business concerns, were undoubtedly a credit to her. I like the generous praise implied in the tribute to her that, beyond the circle of her own loved ones, "In Her the Poor Found a Friend."

John Robertson, Jr.

In my extensive study of the Robertson family, over a period of several years, I failed to find a single line or reference that was critical of John Robertson, Jr. As I have shown in Chapter Three, a cousin of his went out of his way to compliment him by referring to him in a legal document as a "relative by blood and a cousin Germain." It does not appear that John inherited the home near Winterpock, so he must have purchased the equity of his brothers and sisters. He is known to have made several purchases of land adjacent to the acreage originally owned by his father.

On September 22, 1827, he was married to Matilda Vaughan, and they were living at the home place, I presume, when they sold it to John R. Walke for \$7,030. The deed, recorded February 11, 1833, Deed book 29, Pages 103-104, contains a most interesting agreement. John evidently had a commendable pride regarding the graves of his forebears, as shown by the fact that he and Matilda reserved "To themselves and to their heirs forever the graveyard in which their family is buried and also the graveyard in which the slaves of his and his ancestors are buried, together with the enclosures that may be around the same, together with a suitable quantity of land, say one-fourth of an acre." I repeat: "To their heirs forever." So, until Gabriel blows his horn to announce the final judgment, the Robertson and their accredited descendants have a legal right to visit that quarter of an acre.

I have just referred again to my copy of a very rare and interesting book: "My Confederate Girlhood," by Kate Cox, daughter of Judge James H. Cox, in which she relates

John and Catherine Traylor Robertson

her recollections of Dr. Walke, a beloved physician, who was, no doubt, a son of the John R. Walke who had purchased the old Robertson home in 1832. She told of frequent visits to the home of Dr. Walke, which his wife called "Physic Hill," of the fine boxwood hedges, and of the elaborate meals served by Mrs. Walke. I feel quite sure that it was to this Dr. Walke that Dr. Swem referred as a surgeon in the Confederate Army.

I wish I had further information regarding John Robertson, Jr. . . It is possible that he and Matilda remained in the Winterpock area after the sale of the home place. His name appears on the wedding permit issued in 1833 when his daughter, Judith Ann was married to Washington Nunnally, but it does not appear on the court records in 1842 when she was married to Moses Robertson.

Chapter VI

Our Colonial Governor

For information concerning the ancestry of Catherine Traylor, wife of John Robertson, Jr., as previously stated, I am greatly indebted to General Edwin P. Cox, whose ancestor, Captain Henry Cox, was married in 1805 to Mary Traylor, a sister of Mrs. John Robertson, Jr. He and his distinguished father, the late Judge Edwin P. Cox, have preserved intact the family records showing that Catherine and Mary Traylor were lineal descendants of Lord Bellomont, Governor of New York and Massachusetts from 1695 to 1701, and I value very greatly a rare and most interesting book given me by General Cox which deals with the brief administration of this famous Colonial Governor. The book also traces Bellomont's relation to the peerage of Great Britain.

The author, Frederick de Peyster, President of the New York Historical Society, writing nearly two hundred years after the Governor arrived in America, showed that Bellomont was descended from a French Knight, Sir John Coote, who came to England in the Eleventh Century, settled in Devonshire, and married the daughter of Sir John Fortescue. Among his descendants was Sir Richard, Lord of Calooney, County Sligo, Ireland, who married Mary St. George, daughter of George St. George, Baronet of Caricksdrumske, County Lestrum, Ireland. According to recognized authorities, St. George was a descendant of Edwin I, first of the Plantagenet Kings, which means that

the accredited descendants of Sir Richard Coote and his wife, Mary St. George, are eligible for membership in "Americans of Royal Descent."

Sir Richard's first son preceded his father in death, and the Earldom of Calooney was inherited in 1683 by his second son, Richard, who was born in 1636. Richard, who later became Governor of New York and Massachusetts was an ardent Protestant and was subjected to bitter persecution during the reign of King James, who denied him his seat in Parliament. For a time he lived in exile, but William and Mary, when they became rulers of Great Britain, showered him with gifts and honors. He was made Treasurer to the Queen, and they created for him in 1689 the Earldom of Bellomont. (Complete Peerage, Cockayne.) At that time his holdings included 77,000 acres of land in Ireland. General Cox has a fine oil painting of Bellomont's castle.

In 1695 the King recalled Colonel Fletcher, Governor of New York and Massachusetts, and appointed Bellomont to succeed him. Fletcher was under suspicion of being in league with the maritime outlaws who were preying on the ships of France and England, and there was the possibility that he was sharing in their ill-gotten gains. Bellomont, before leaving England, devised a plan for driving the pirates from the high seas. With the aid and advice of Colonel Livingstone of New York, a man-of-war was

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outfitted with the best naval guns, and an experienced mariner, highly recommended by Colonel Livingstone, was commissioned as Captain, with orders to proceed at once against the privateers.

But this able seaman, in spite of such high recommendations, proved a great disappointment. His name was Captain William Kidd, charged by some historians with using the splendid equipment provided for him by Lord Bellomont to commit more depredations than any other buccaneer of his day. Eventually he came back to New England and offered to talk matters over with the Governor. Bellomont's predecessor, according to some authorities, was suspected of accepting bribes from the pirates, and was said to have entertained one of them at the Governor's mansion. But a man of Sir Richard's character would naturally resent Kidd's offer as an insult. The Captain was promptly put under arrest and sent to England for trial. After a bitterly contested hearing, he was convicted and hanged. Even today there are writers who claim that he was "framed," while others have excused him on the ground that he was forced into piracy by the members of his crew.

After a brief and stormy term as Governor, the Earl suffered a fatal attack and died in February, 1701, at the age of 65. He was buried with military honors "in the chapel of the Fort at the Battery." Later his remains were interred in St. Paul's church yard. Bellomont was vilified and maligned by some of the political leaders of the New York and England, but he received high praise from MacCauley, who described him as a man of "eminently fair character, upright, courageous and independent." de Peyster pic-

tured him as a man who sympathized deeply with the people over whom he ruled and who sought in every way to promote their welfare. "He was possessed of inflexible integrity." "His only weapon in dealing with his enemies was the truth." "He refused to profit by doing wrong or by allowing others to do wrong."

Bellomont's wife was Catherine, daughter and heiress of Bridges Nanfan, Esq., of Bridgemorton, County of Worcester. (Burke: "Peerage of Great Britain") According to de Peyster she was in her early teens when she married Sir Richard. Following her husband's death she remained in New York a few years and then returned to England, where she was married to a gentleman named Samuel Pytts. At her death she was buried in Westminster Abbey. Two sons of Bellomont are referred to by de Peyster, but General Cox and his father, Judge Edwin P. Cox, have preserved records which show that there were also three daughters, Judith, Catherine, and Bridget. The last named became the wife of Captain Peter Matthews.

The Governor's Son-In-Law

Peter Matthews, one of the most dynamic and colorful characters in New York in his time, came to America in 1692, as a member of Governor Fletcher's family, but it is not clear what the relation was, or how deeply he was involved in the political affairs of Fletcher. There was a time when Bellomont described Matthews as his personal enemy. However, as stated above, Bridget, a daughter of Sir Richard, became the wife of Captain Matthews.

Matthews was possibly of Scotch-Irish

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origin, and may have been a native of Ulster. In America he served as Lieutenant of the Fusiliers, and was engaged in military service against the French and Indians. (Calendar of Historic Manuscripts, 1664-1776, published by the Office of the Secretary of State in 1886, Albany, N. Y.) He held various offices in the Colonial Government and received large grants of land in upper New York along the Hudson River. He was one of the founders of St. Peter's Church, Albany,

where he was buried in 1719.

Two years later his wife, Bridget, died and her will was probated on January 27, 1721 in which she named her daughter, Catherine, as a legatee. (Liber 9, New York Historical Society Collections, Vol. 26, Page 244) Some years later this daughter, Catherine Matthews, was married to John Markham and they moved to Virginia and settled in Chesterfield County.

Chapter VII

The Markhams of Chesterfield

According to a statement made by Mrs. Flournoy Rivers, of Pulaski, Tenn., 5 V 205, John Markham came from England in 1720 to New York. He is credited with military service from 1727 to 1738, having been made a Lieutenant in 1731. Reference to his marriage to Catherine, daughter of Captain Peter Matthews, is found in an article submitted and vouched for by George Dickson Markham, a prominent citizen and churchman of St. Louis, Mo. (The National Cyclopedias of American Biography, Vol. 12, Page 40)

The Markhams came to Virginia about 1740 or 1745, and settled in Chesterfield County, where he acquired considerable property, or may have inherited it, on the south side of the James River, opposite Warwick Ferry. He served as a Justice of the Peace in 1756, as High Sheriff in 1765, and as a vestryman in Dale Parish. In the Pleasant's Collection of Papers, (Valentine

Notes) Volume 3, Page 1322, it is stated that he was appointed in 1757 as an attorney for Brett Randolph, suggesting the possibility that he may have had some legal training. In one reference he was to be a kinsman of William Penn.

For a list of the children of John and Catherine Markham we are dependent upon his will, dated 1765, and recorded in the Chesterfield Will Book 2, Page 138, following his death in 1770. His sons John, Vincent, and Bernard were very prominent in the affairs of the county and quite active in the War with England. Others named in the will are Rebecca, George, Archibald, and Judith.

Judith, born about 1760, was married in 1779 to Captain Archer Traylor, who was serving at the time in the Continental Army, and their daughter, Catherine Traylor, born in 1780, became the wife of John Robertson, Jr. (See Chapters Five and Eleven)

Chapter VIII

"The First Gentleman of Petersburg"

For information concerning General Abraham Wood, Colonial explorer and military commander, I am deeply indebted to the Honorable Patrick H. Drewry, Virginia State Senator from Petersburg, who accorded to General Wood the honor of having been Petersburg's First Gentleman. (Petersburg Index-Appeal, July 31, 1910)

Expressing his own conviction that Wood, as Commander of Fort Henry on the Appomattox, and his contribution to the establishment of "The Cockade City," have not received adequate recognition, he described Wood as "one of the foremost men of his day, and his deeds, evidencing an unusual activity and breadth of mind, entitle him to highest rank among those who laid the foundations of this great country." "As legislator, explorer, soldier, he was foremost in every field of endeavor."

In Volume I, Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, Pages 122 and 265, we learn that Abraham Wood came to Virginia as a "Head-right" or perhaps as a protege of Captain Thomas Osborne, who owned a large tract of land in Chesterfield County in the area now known as "Dutch Gap." The ship on which young Wood traveled, "The Margaret Ann," commanded by Captain Anthony Chester very narrowly escaped capture by two Spanish vessels. At that time Abraham was perhaps ten years old.

Within the space of a few years he was employed by Captain Samuel Matthews,

who later became the Governor of Virginia, and while still a young man, Wood's ability and qualities of leadership were noted and he soon became one of the most valuable members of the Virginia Colony. He was elected to the House of Burgesses in 1644, to represent the Shire of Henrico, which then included Chesterfield, but shortly thereafter he was assigned responsibility to garrison and maintain a fort at the head of Tidewater on the Appomattox River. This action was due to the murderous effort of Opeccanough to destroy the entire English Colony, and several strategic points on the frontier were selected for fortification. The post to which Abraham Wood was assigned, Fort Henry, later became known as "Peter's Point," because Peter Jones, a great grandson of General Wood, established a trading center there. (5 V 252)

A grant of 600 acres on the south bank of the Appomattox was made available to compensate Wood for his services, but there was some delay in securing a legal title to the land. However, it is recorded in June, 1653, Deed Book 3, Page 77, that the House of Burgesses made an allotment of 1,597 acres to General Wood, 600 of which had previously been voted for him and 997 acres as compensation for transporting 20 persons to the Colony. (County Courthouse Notes, August, 1931, Page 38) Since these allotments covered land on the Appomattox River, located below the Falls, it is evident

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that Wood owned a large part of what later became the lower part of Petersburg.

General Wood had the unique distinction of serving as a Burgess from two different shires. After the fort on the south side of the River became his legal residence, located in Charles City County at that time, he was elected as a Burgess from Charles City in 1652. In 1655 he was chosen as a member of the Quarters Court under Governor Matthews, and his attendance at the Court in 1657 at Varina is a matter of Court Record. He also served as a member of the Virginia Council in 1658, and as a member of a committee appointed to review the laws of the Colony.

It was, however, as an explorer that he rendered his most notable service. He led in person a group of whites and friendly Indians in 1650 from Fort Henry on an expedition as far as the Dan River, presumably at the point where Danville is now located, and the experiences of the explorers were recorded and related by Richard Bland in a most interesting booklet, entitled, "The Discovery of New Britain." (Henning, Vol. 1, Page 126) Several years later General Wood promoted and engineered an even more significant venture. In the minds of the early settlers there still lingered the hope that beyond the mountains of Virginia there might be found a passage to the Orient, a hope that had motivated Columbus to attempt the long voyage across the Atlantic.

The dream of "Finding out the ebbing and flowing of the waters behind the mountains, in order to aid the Discovery of the South Seas," led General Wood in 1671 to organize an expedition for the purpose of crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains. Captain

Thomas Batts was selected to conduct the scouting project, and he lead a little group of explorers out of Fort Henry on September 1. In a few days they had crossed the mountains, probably near the modern city of Roanoke. On the ninth day they reached the present location of Salem and proceeded as far as the New River, "whose waters flow westward."

Somewhere out in that area, at a place they called, "Peter's Falls," they selected three large trees on which they burned the initials of the English King, of the Governor of Virginia, and of General Wood, engineer of the expedition. ("Virginia's First Century," by Standard) After gathering valuable geographical data, they retraced their steps and returned to Fort Henry on October 1, 1671 having made in one month the "First recorded passage of the Appalachian Mountains, and having laid the claim of England to the waters that seek the Gulf." According to Kegley, author of "Virginia Frontiers," this was the most important undertaking of its kind in Colonial history.

Early in the Eighteenth Century, as stated above, the city of Petersburg grew up around the trading post operated by Peter Jones at the head of Tidewater on the Appomattox, and "Peter's Point" was already a successful venture when William Byrd visited the Falls in 1733 and recommended that a city be established there.

Back in 1643 Wood had patented a tract of land in Chesterfield, just below Port Walthall, on the Appomattox River, where he subsequently built a home at the picturesque spot known as Point of Rock, which towers above the River just a few miles before it converges with the James at City

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Point. I have been told that this imposing stone ledge once rose to a height of eighty feet above water level, but during "Reconstruction Days" some employees of the Federal Government, who were constructing a stone wall around the National Cemetery in Price George near City Point, came across the River in search of material, and that they destroyed, perhaps inadvertently, much of the beauty of Point of Rock.

In his home on the river General Wood was in excellent company. Ten miles away was the home of his friend Captain Osborne, and in nearby Bermuda Hundred there were the Strattons, Royals, Shippeys, Ishams, and Elams. Next to him on the River was the home of the Cobbs, later owned by the Bollings, and west of him was the colonial home of the Walthalls on Ashen Creek. Across the river was the large estate of the Epps family, including the present site of Hopewell.

The independent spirit of General Wood was demonstrated in his opposition to the vindictive and barbarous attitude of Governor Berkeley in dealing with the defeated followers of Nathaniel Bacon. Some Virginia settlers received grants of land that had formerly belonged to those who supported Bacon, and who were judiciously murdered by Berkeley, but General Wood opposed the Governor openly and, in reprisal, Berkeley reduced him in rank from General to Colonel.

Our hero's status in the social world is clearly indicated by the very suspicious marriages of his children and grandchildren. Mary Wood was married to Thomas Chamberlayne, scion of a privileged family, and one of the most colorful Virginians of his day. Like his father-in-law, Chamberlayne

was elected in 1695 to represent Charles City in the House of Burgesses. (24 V 159, 23 V 156, 30 V 326, and in the William and Mary Quarterly, First Edition, Volume 24, page 269) Chamberlayne and his second wife, Elizabeth Stratton, were ancestors of my wife, Mary Friend Gresham.

Another daughter of General Wood, Margaret, married Captain Peter Jones, and they were the grandparents of Captain Peter Jones, the first merchant in the Petersburg area. Margaret later was married to Thomas Cocke, Sheriff, Coroner, and half owner of the Varina Ferry. (3V 407)

A third daughter of General Wood, whose identity is clearly recognized, but whose first name I have not been able to ascertain, was married to George Archer. (See Chapter Nine) Archer, one of the largest landholders in the county, died in 1676, and his widow, a daughter of Abraham Wood, then married Joseph Royall, a well known Colonial figure, and Royall was made the legal guardian of the minor children of George Archer. (32 V 411) Of interest also were the very auspicious marriage of the Archer children.

A legal document, recorded in 1686, indicates that General Wood had devised, perhaps in his will, a certain piece of real estate to his grandson, George Archer, Jr., and to his son-in-law, Joseph Royall. Apparently Wood died prior to 1686, and Thomas Chamberlayne and his wife executed a quit-claim deed to the property, in order that the legatees might have undisputed possession. (Henrico Book 2, Page 397)

The career of General Wood was an illustrious one indeed. Horatio Alger or G. A. Henty, voluminous writers of adventure

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stories during my boyhood days, might well have used this early Virginia patriot as the glamorous hero of a brilliant success story. Here was a homeless orphan who overcame tremendous odds, acquired great wealth, achieved political prestige, won great fame as a scout, explorer, soldier and public servant, rendered acceptable service as a Burgess from two different shires, gave a good account of himself as he sat among the elders of the land, and left to his children a fine heritage and a name of which they could be proud indeed.

In view of the scores of historical tablets in and around Petersburg, it would seem

that there should be at least one marker in memory of this almost legendary hero. Moreover, the fact that he was the first Burgess to represent the area, and that his outstanding achievements as an explorer were launched from the original site of The Cockade City are further reasons why he should be included in Petersburg's "Hall of Fame."

Our particular interest in this remarkable man stems from the fact that his great granddaughter, Judith Archer, was married in 1696 to William Traylor, and that she was direct ancestor of our Catherine Robertson, the "Consort of John Robertson."

Chapter IX

Silver Darts and English Archers

A study of the Archer ancestors of Catherine Traylor Robertson carries us back to the days of the Norman Invasion of Britain. In Normandy they were known as "Le A Chew," but in England they were first called "Le Archard," and then "Archer." They were known to have had a coat of arms at an early period which featured a handful of silver arrows. That was in the time of the "canting or allusive arms," when surnames often originated in some symbol on the family crest. (Hines Report, Paper No. 20)

Previous to the landing at Jamestown there was a John Archer in Umbershade, who had two sons, Gabriel and John, Jr. Gabriel was an adventurer who went first with Captain Gosnold on an expedition to New England in 1603, and later joined Captain Newport's explorers who came to Virginia in 1607. He was one of the seven members of Newport's party who were singled out for distinction, in that their names are inscribed on a tablet attached to the ground level wall of the famous old lighthouse at Cape Henry giving recognition to him as one of the leaders in that historic enterprise.

Gabriel Archer and Captain John Smith developed a hostility toward each other. Archer felt that the first landing attempt should be in accordance with the very definite instructions given them by the London Company, and he recommended an area on the north bank of the James, in a shel-

tered cove just east of Jamestown Island. There the early settlers would have had access to an abundant supply of fresh water, and would not have been exposed to the swarms of mosquitoes that infested the Jamestown area. But John Smith feared a surprise attack by the Indians, and selected Jamestown Island for their first landing. The high bank referred to above is still known as "Archer's Hope," and the nearby stream as "Archer's Hope Creek." It is recorded that Gabriel had the honor of having "proposed the first legislative assembly in the new world." (Tyler, Vol. 6, Page 155) In the bitter feud between the two leaders there was a time when Smith had Archer arrested but the charges were subsequently withdrawn.

Malarial attacks seriously threatened to wipe out the settlement at Jamestown. Archer died of the fever in 1610, and his brother, John in England inherited his share in the Virginia enterprise. Little else is known of this brother John, but we know that his son, George Archer, came to Virginia as early as 1635, perhaps earlier, as "headright" of Francis Epps, and soon became one of the largest landholders in Chesterfield, with a total of 2,977 acres patented between 1665 and 1671. (Hines Papers, No. 20)

As shown in the previous chapter, George Archer married a daughter of General Wood, and they were parents of at

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least four children. His will was probated in 1675, in the March Court of Henrico County, which then included Chesterfield, but we do not have a copy of it. According to various authorities, among them 32 V 411, his widow, perhaps at the age of forty, was married to Joseph Royall, who was probably only thirty at the time. Because of this marriage, Royall became the legal guardian of Archer's minor children. George Archer, Jr., had reached his majority previous to his mother's remarriage. This guardianship began prior to 1678, the date of his first report regarding Elizabeth, John, and Margery. Elizabeth later was married to Thomas Branch, and John to Frances Shippey and later to Martha Field. Margery, who married Nicholas Burlington, made her will in 1691, and included Joseph Royall as a legatee, referring to him in her will as her father, though, of course, he was her step-father. (Will Book 1691-1692, Page 285) John Archer, in 1696 reported to the Orphan's Court that he had received in full all that was due him from his guardian Joseph Royall.

Royall's wife, the former Mrs. George Archer, one of the daughters of Abraham Wood, must have died prior to 1681, as it was in that year that Royall married his second wife, Mary Epps. It was some time after his daughter's death that Wood devised to his son-in-law, Joseph Royall and to his grandson, George Archer, Jr., a valuable tract of land in the southeastern part of Chesterfield, later known as "Cunnecock." In order to insure for the legatees a legal title to the property, Thomas Chamberlayne and his wife, a daughter of General Wood, as stated in Chapter Eight, renounced any claim they might have in the matter. This

land, later acquired by Peter Jones and others, became a famous race track in the Eighteenth Century. (8 V 76, and the Virginia Library Book C S 71 and W 824, by Withers)

George Archer, Jr. followed his father in obtaining large tracts of land in Chesterfield County. His holdings included considerable acreage in the vicinity of Petersburg, and for many years his name was associated with the historic hill just north of the city. It was from Archer's Hill, now known as Violent Bank, that General LaFayette's gunners, screened behind a beautiful box hedge, poured shot after shot down on the British Headquarters in Petersburg during the War With England, while the British Commander, General Phillips was dying in a small house that was standing near old East Ward School where I began my formal education there in 1894. I recall reading in an old book about Petersburg that General Phillips was quoted as saying, when the French missiles were falling around the house: "Why won't they let an old man die in peace?"

George Archer, Jr., is said to have owned a farm of 3,000 acres known as "Moreland," in the southern part of the county, and was part owner of another tract of 4,000 acres in the same area.

I failed in my effort to ascertain the name of the first wife of George Archer, Jr., but I know she was the mother of some if not all of his sons and daughters. They are listed in the following order: George III, William, Judith, Margery, Blanche, and Mary, and we know that Judith married William Traylor, Margery became the wife of Charles Cousens, and Blanche married a Mr.

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Grainger.

Archer and his second wife, Elizabeth Harris, only sister of William Harris, were married in 1688, so she could not have been the mother of Judith, who was married in 1696, (the wedding license was issued in 1695) and there is no data to show that any of the Archer's children were born after 1688. On December 1, 1702, in the Court of Varina, George Archer, Jr., set aside a parcel of land to be held in trust for Judith, wife of William Traylor, and Archer's second wife, Elizabeth, signed the deed of conveyance. However, two years later when he deeded some land to William Gates, her name does not appear on the document, indicating that she had died prior to that date. (Henrico Deed Book 1704, Page 400) Subsequently he was married to a woman whose first name was Mary, as she appeared in

court in 1731, when his will, written in 1729, was admitted to record. (Page 326) In his will he named his daughter, Judith Traylor, as a beneficiary.

Earl Lutz, in his valuable book on Chesterfield County, refers to a George Archer, of Archer's Hill, who took an active part in a foreign war in 1742, the siege of the rich Caribbean stronghold of Cartagena, held at the time by Spain. Lawrence Washington, a brother of General Washington, also took part in the enterprise, which ended in defeat for the English. (Page 80)

The name Archer occurs frequently in the family records for several generations. It was Archer Traylor who married Judith Markham in 1779, not "Archibald" Traylor, as found in some genealogical records.

Chapter X

The Traylor's of Chesterfield

Back in Champagne, France, the family name was "Troulliard" or "Traillour," but in 1640 one of them moved to England and was called Edward Traylor. (Traylor Family Notes, State Library Archives.) Edward was married in Hampshire, near London, to Martha Randolph. *Some writers have suggested a relationship with the family of Bishop William Randolph*, but I find no evidence to support such a claim. I believe the Traylor Family record is in error in stating that Martha and Edward were married in 1660 and came to America in 1663. According to the Hines Papers, No. 17, their son William Traylor was born in 1674 in England, and did not come to Virginia until 1690. (A.C.A.G., Vol. I, Page 147 and Vol. 3, Page 96)

Martha's husband died about 1688, and she then married John Porter. Evidently he died before 1727, as she made no reference to him in her will recorded in Henrico Will Book of that period, Page II. She signed the will as Martha Porter, and requested that her son, William Traylor, serve as executor. She and her first husband were the parents of three children: Edward, William, and a daughter who was married to William Hankins. Her son William, as shown in a previous chapter, was married in 1696 to Judith Archer, daughter of George Archer, Jr. William Traylor owned 3,000 acres in Chesterfield on the Appomattox and a home near Petersburg known as "Oakhurst." The

farm on the Appomattox River must have been located across the river from Namozine in Amelia, as he was appointed by the Colonial government to operate the Namozine Ferry, for which he received an annual stipend of 600 pounds of tobacco.

The children of William and Judith Traylor were Joseph, John, and Humphrey. It is recorded in 1753 that he deeded to his son Joseph his entire estate, except for the reservation of one slave each for John and Humphrey. (Deed Book I, Page 365. Also A.C.A.G. Vol. 3, Page 96) Joseph Traylor married Elizabeth Neale, daughter of Captain Thomas Neale, owner of "Isle of Pines" and "Riverside," to which reference was made in Chapter Five. These two farms, located near Noonie Creek, where it flows into the Appomattox, were still standing in 1888, as indicated on a County map published at that time. However, the houses had completely disappeared in 1963 when Verney Robertson and I visited the old plantation sites. Much of the property in this vicinity is now owned by the Continental Can Company, and the once arable fields are now producing pulp wood.

Joseph Traylor's will, recorded in Chesterfield Will Book 3, Page 217, refers to his wife, Elizabeth, and to the following children: Jesse, Laremoth, Elizabeth and Archer, and to a grandson, Archer Burton. Laremoth was listed as Laremoth Bevill, and Elizabeth as Elizabeth Jackson, which

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suggests the possibility that these two daughters were married. In his will he bequeathed his property in Chesterfield to his son Archer. The will of his widow, Elizabeth, who survived him about five years, was writ-

ten in 1782, and recorded in Will Book 3, Page 360, witnessed by her son, Archer Traylor. Among the beneficiaries were Jesse Traylor and Archer Burton.

Chapter XI

Captain Archer Traylor and His Family

Archer Traylor, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Neal Traylor, inherited the bulk of his father's estate in Chesterfield, including the two Colonial homes: "Isle of Pines" and "Riverside." He was a respected churchman, as shown by the fact that he was summoned, along with his brother Jesse, for jury duty in a very unusual church trial. The Reverend Archibald McRoberts, a local clergyman, was accused of unministerial conduct because he had permitted the signing of hymns in divine worship which were not printed in the currently used hymnal of the Established Church. Traylor and his brother were excused from serving. It is interesting to note that the verdict which the jury rendered did not convict the minister, neither did it exonerate him. (11 V 414)

Traylor's military record is clearly validated by Gwathmey. He was involved in a campaign in New Jersey and was commissioned as a First Lieutenant and later he became a Captain. In 1779 he returned to the Virginia theater of war, and was married on January 29 to Judith Markham, daughter of John and Catherine Markham. (See Chapter Seven) Judith was born in 1760 and died in 1820.

A list of the children of Archer and Judith Traylor, available in the State Library, includes the following:

1. Catherine Traylor, Born 1780. Married in 1806 to John Robertson, Jr.

2. Joseph Traylor, Born 1784. Died 1817.
No issue.

3. Mary Traylor, twin sister of Joseph, Born 1784. Married in 1805 to Major Henry Cox (1778-1856). Their son, Judge James H. Cox, owned the land at Winterpock on which coal was discovered in 1838. He was the grandfather of Edwin P. Cox, who served with distinction as Judge of the Circuit Court in Chesterfield, and great grandfather of General Cox, member of General Eisenhower's staff in Europe. Reference was made to General Cox in the preface to this brochure. Major and Mrs. Henry Cox were also the parents of Dr. Joseph Edwin Cox, a beloved physician who died in the blizzard of 1857, remembered in central Virginia as "Cox's Snow." A great grandson of Dr. Cox, Lewis H. Vaden, is at this time our State Treasurer.

4. Elizabeth Traylor, Born 1787. Died 1817.

5. Archer Traylor, Jr., Born 1789. Died 1843. Married Judith Webster. Their son married Ann Andrews in 1837. Their daughter married James B. Simonson in 1839.

6. Judith Traylor, Born 1793. Married William Burton in 1819.

7. Thomas Matthews Traylor, Born 1793. Died 1829.

In the census of 1783 Archer Traylor was listed as the head of the household of seven whites and thirteen slaves. At that time

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Captain Traylor had only one child, Catherine, so we presume they may have had some of their relatives residing with them. (Heads of Families, Page 50)

The will of Archer Traylor, dated 1825, and recorded in court in December, 1826,

named as his executors his son, Thomas, and his son-in-law, Major Henry Cox. Bequests were made to his son-in-law, John Robertson, Jr., and to John's daughter, Judith Ann, who was a minor when the will was written.

Chapter XII

The Children of John and Catherine Robertson

In the preceding chapters I have endeavored to account as far as possible for the Colonial ancestors of John and Catherine Traylor Robertson, and it has been a very rewarding effort. It is a matter of regret that I could not give a more complete family history, but my time was limited, and I suffered a very serious illness during the early part of 1965. Now it is possible that time is running out on me, as I have reached the advanced age of eighty-one, and I am not unmindful of the scriptural warning: "Yet is our strength but labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." Moreover, it is now necessary for me to use a magnifying glass in transcribing some of the data I had accumulated before my heart attack nearly four years ago. In the preceding chapters I have featured in part the Colonial ancestors of John Robertson, Jr., and his wife, Catherine Traylor.

Now, as far as I am able to do so, I shall relate what I have discovered regarding their six children and their descendants. John and Catherine were the parents of Benjamin M., John III, Francis Henry, Joseph, Judith Ann, and James Gaston.

As to John Robertson, III, I failed to uncover any date concerning him, and he may have died in infancy. However, I know there were two or three Robertson groups residing in and around Winterpock during

the latter part of the Nineteenth Century, and I would not rule out the possibility that some of them were descendants of John Robertson, III.

Regarding Joseph Robertson, fourth child of John and Catherine, our relatives in Alabama preserved a rather sketchy record. He was married to Maria Chapman, who was said to have been a very beautiful woman. They lived in Gainesville, Alabama. As a local physician, he remained at his post of duty during an epidemic of typhoid fever and died in his effort to minister to his patients. He was 27 years old at the time, and the widow was 19. Shortly afterwards Maria and her son, Joseph A., moved to Texas where she died, I believe, at Galveston after 45 years of widowhood. Joseph was married to Claudia Scott, and they were the parents of nine children. He was remembered as a very wealthy cotton broker.

In the remaining chapters I shall share with their descendants what I have learned about the other four children of John and Catherine Robertson, viz., Benjamin M., Francis Henry, Judith Ann, and James Gaston. I know I will not be able to index this brochure, so those who desire to trace their ancestry, as recorded in the first eleven chapters, will need to know from which of these four Robertson children they were descended.

Chapter XIII

Benjamin M. Robertson, Son of John and Catherine Robertson

As shown in the previous chapter, John and Catherine were the parents of six children, the oldest being Benjamin M. Robertson. He was born presumably at the home near Winterpock on March 10, 1807. Married on January 7, 1836, to Martha E. Roach of Charlotte County, who was born November 30, 1816. They lived on Fleets Hill, overlooking the Falls of the Appomattox River, perhaps on property which is now a part of the campus of Virginia State College. Benjamin died January 6, 1881, and Martha on December 3, 1895. Both are buried in Blandford Cemetery, about a city block behind the old church. As shown in Chapter Two, Benjamin M. and his brother, James Gaston Robertson, erected the fine monument in the old cemetery near Winterpock in memory of their parents and grandparents.

Benjamin and Martha were the parents of eight or more children who are listed here, not necessarily according their birthdays. I shall account as far as possible for the family of their son John J.R. Robertson and his eight children, after which I shall continue with the data I have secured regarding the other seven children of Benjamin and Martha, viz., Pattie, Bettie, Julia, Gussie, Kate, Benjamin M. Jr., and Alberta.

John J.R. Robertson was born September 28, 1839, died October 23, 1893. Served in the Confederate Army. Married Novem-

ber 22, 1871, to Hattie Frances Wells, born May 15, 1852, died November 4, 1900. Their children were: (I) Mary E., (II) Molly Ann, (III) John R., (IV) Hattie L., (V) William J., (VI) Benjamin, (VII) Annie Lee, (VIII) Willis I.

(I) Mary E., born September 9, 1872, died December 15, 1933. Married Asa B. Jenkins, who died in 1967. Children: Roy A., born July 6, 1896; Harris R., born September 14, 1900; Mary E. born September 14, 1903; Susie, born July 7, 1905; and Edward C., born 1912.

(II) Molly Ann, died at ago of three.

(III) John Richard, born June 15, 1878, died May 5, 1958. Married first to Mary Inez Carroll in 1902. She was born June 26, 1882, died March 1, 1936. Their children: (a) William Verney, (b) Virginia Irene, (c) Johnnie C., (d) Mamie I., (e) Howard R., (f) Jane Ammorette.

(a) William Verney, born December 10, 1903. Married April 7, 1928 to Doris Mae Scott, born March 9, 1909. Children: 1. William Verney, Jr., born March 7, 1929. Married Ruby Mann. Two children: William Ray and Joyce Marie. 2. Maurice F., born February 2, 1934, married Katherine Sullivan. Three children, Sheila, Keith, and Marcia. 3. Don Wayne, born December 5, 1944. Married Brenda Vest. One son, Don Wayne, Jr.

(b) Virginia Irene, born November 3,

Benjamin M. Robertson, Son of John and Catherine Robertson

1905. Married on June 26, 1928, to L.W. Arnold, who was born in 1899.

(c) Johnnie C., born March 26, 1908. Married Lucile Temple, October 30, 1930.

(d) Mamie I. born August 17, 1912. Married October 18, 1945, to Winston Saunders.

(e) Howard R., born May 26, 1916. Married 1935 to Georgia Gee.

(f) Jane Ammorette born February 26, 1919. Married December 22, 1941, to J.J. Sturt.

(III) John Richard Robertson, after the death of his first wife, was married to Olivia Holt.

(IV) Hattie L., daughter of J.J.R. Robertson, was born June 26, 1880, died May 1, 1954. Married June 6, 1905, to Wm. Edward Williamson, born March 31, 1875, died July 17, 1943. Children: (a) William Gordon Williamson, born June 8, 1907. Retired Master Sergeant. Married Katherine Bishop. Two children: Linda Frances and Wm. Edward.

(b) Edward Franklin Williamson, born June 22, 1908, married Gladys Whitmore. (c) Arlette Frances Williamson, born January 6, 1913.

(V) William J., son of J.J.R. Robertson, was born May 19, 1883, married November 28, 1904, to Martha Ann Hawkins, born April 12, 1888. Their children: (a) Harriette Frances, born February 27, 1910, married Clarence Bradley. (b) Dorothy, born December 14, 1920. (c) Winnie Elaine, born 1921. (d) William Calvin, born March 30, 1925. (e) Harold Thornton, born December 5, 1924.

(VI) Benjamin M., son of J.J.R. Robertson, was born September 24, 1884, died January 11, 1956. Married June 28, 1910, to Nellie Harvell, born December 31, 1884. Their children: (a) Richard M., (b) Sue Har-

vell, (c) Robert Eugene, (d) Nellie Estelle, (e) Ray Palmer, (f) Benjamin M. Jr.

(a) Reverend Richard M. Robertson, D.D., Member of Virginia Methodist Conference, born November 4, 1911. Married Ruth Hood. Three children: Richard, Ruth Anne, and David.

(b) Sue Harvell Robertson, born November 4, 1913. Registered Nurse, Major U.S. Navy, Retired.

(c) Robert Eugene Robertson, born December 5, 1916. V.P.I. graduate in Industrial Engineering. Married October 17, 1953, to Fannie Zane Kegley, born September 7, 1927. B.S. Roanoke College, M.A. Medical College of Virginia, Graduate Nurse, Lynchburg Baptist Hospital. One daughter, Kimberly Anne, born December 25, 1966.

(d) Nellie Estelle Robertson, born April 13, 1919. Registered Nurse. Married Dr. Guy J. Barrow. Children: John, Susan Larue, Guy J., Jr.

(e) Roy Palmer Robertson, born April 30, 1921. Married June Hall. Children: Roy P., Jr., Michelle, and Cynthia.

(f) Benjamin M. Robertson, Jr., born January 4, 1923. Married Mary Elizabeth Wade. Two children: Wayne Harvell and Wade Lynn.

(VII) Annie Lee Robertson, daughter of John J.R. Robertson, was born April 20, 1887. Married July 7, 1925, to Clifford Hawkins.

(VIII) Willis Irwin, son of John J.R. Robertson, was born July 13, 1891, died July 8, 1956. Married Lizzie Whitter, born July 18, 1894. Seven children: John Irwin, born July 23, 1913; Garland Lee, born July 25, 1915; Frances, born November 25, 1920; Vir-

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ginia Arnell, born March 10, 1919; Roy Raymond, born June 4, 1917; Willis Arthur, born August 3, 1922, and Claiborne, born October 23, 1924.

Returning now to the family record of Benjamin M. and Martha Robertson, after listing the descendants of their first son, as shown on the first page of this chapter, I shall now account as far as I can for the descendants of the remaining sons of Benjamin M. and Martha Roach Robertson in the following order; Pattie, Bettie, Julia, Gussie, Benjamin M., and Alberta (Willie), not listed according to birth.

Pattie, daughter of B.M. and Martha, married Sam Thorburn and they were parents of five children.

Bettie, daughter of B.M. and Martha, married Harry Clark. Two sons:

(a) Harry Clark, Jr., born January 3, 1860, died 1934. Married in 1888 to Linda Martin, born June 20, 1864, and their daughter, Linda Clark was born October 23, 1889.

(b) Thorburn Clark, Baptist minister, who died March 26, 1956. Married Jacqueline Owens. Three sons: 1. Harry Clark, Baptist minister, born 1893, died 1916. 2. Mercer Clark, Baptist minister, born September 7, 1896, died May 29, 1945. Married to Anita McCorkle, who was born July 14, 1889, in Iowa. One daughter, Ellen M. Clark, who married Mr. Maxwell, and lives in Keysville, Virginia. 3. Otis L. Clark, Sr., third son of Thorburn and Jacqueline Owens Clark, was born September 17, 1898. Married May 24, 1921, to Elizabeth Parsons, born November 15, 1901, and they have three children.

Julia, daughter of B.M. and Martha

Robertson, married Tony McGee, two children: Julian and Mattie.

Gussie, daughter of B.M. and Martha Robertson, married Mr. Vick, Roanoke, Virginia. She was later married to Mr. Cox, and their son, Archer Cox, lives in Birmingham, Alabama.

Kate, daughter of B.M. and Martha, married Gus Sykes, and they have a daughter and two sons.

Benjamin M., Robertson, Jr., son of B.M. and Martha, born in 1853, died in 1871. Buried in Blandford, near his parents.

Alberta G., Robertson, daughter of B.M. and Martha, was born in Farmville, Virginia, January 7, 1847, died October 10, 1905. Married January 17, 1865, First Baptist Church, Petersburg, to Lt. Melvin A. Martin, who was born March 9, 1835, died January 9, 1891. Their children: I — Benjamin Winston, II — John Lewis, III — Melvin A., Jr., IV — Thorburn Clark, died in infancy, V — Mattie Alberta, died in infancy, VI — Samuel Woodson, VII — Bessie Victoria. Pertinent data will be found below, except in regard to those who died in infancy.

(I) Benjamin Winston Martin, son of Melvin and Alberta, was born October 16, 1895, died January 20, 1920. Married December 13, 1888 to Clara Aubra Cox, born January 21, 1869, died July 20, 1954. Children: (a) Gussie A., died in infancy, (b) Benjamin Robious, (c) Ruth Aubra, (d) Lessie Robertson. Further data given below, except (a).

(b) Benjamin Robious Martin, born February 14, 1893, died January 20, 1948. Married June 19, 1922, to Bertha L. Jordan. Two children: Benjamin W., born March 30, 1923, died February 14, 1946, and Doris

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Marie, born June 9, 1926. Married Bowman Thomas. One son, Calvin.

(c) Ruth Aubra Martin, born October 22, 1895, died June 18, 1959. Married December 21, 1911, to Edgar Feeback of Michigan. They have a son, Robert Edgar Feeback, who married Wilma Lintner. He is a member of the law enforcement squad in Chesterfield.

(d) Lessie Robertson Martin, born January 10, 1900, married June 21, 1919, to Clyde C. Anderson, Sr., born June 4, 1897. Their children: Benjamin Wm. Anderson, who married Virgie Austin, and they have three children: Louise Aubra Anderson, who married Carter L. Berger; two children: Mildred Sara, who married Raymond Cros- tic, two children; and Clyde G. Anderson, Jr., unmarried.

(II) John Lewis Martin, son of Melvin and Alberta, was born January 7, 1868, died September 17, 1931. He was married about 1892 to his cousin, Florence Dandridge Tucker, who was my mother's sister. Prior to her marriage she made her home with us for a few years, and I loved her very dearly. (See reference to her in Chapter 17). She was born March 14, 1866, and died June 17, 1944. John and Florence were the parents of six children: (A) Catherine Alberta. (b) Alta Bessie, (c) Melvin Joseph, (d) Arlette Florence, (e) John Lewis, Jr., and (f) Flor- ence Dandridge. Further details follow im- mediately.

(a) Catherine Alberta Martin, daughter of John and Florence later known as "Kate", was born March 2, 1894, died October 15, 1965. Married December 18, 1912, to Robert Clarence Traylor. Three daughters: 1. Lucile, born July 4, 1915, married Alfred Keller, and they have two daughters: 2.

Edith, born June 26, 1919, who married John G. Daugherty, Jr., two sons and a daughter; 3. Phyllis, born September 12, 1923, who married Carroll D. Arnold, two daughters.

(b) Alta Bessie Martin, born April 27, 1896, died June 9, 1968. She was married first to Oscar Traylor, January 25, 1914. Two daughters: Alma, graduate of Madison College married John Hudgins, veteran of World War II, and they have a daughter. Doris, second daughter of Alta and Oscar Traylor, graduate of Shenandoah College, married Andrew Golmitz, veteran of World War II. Two children. Alta was married later on May 16, 1942, to Dayton Stowe Hoover, who died on February 5, 1963.

(c) Melvin Joseph Martin, third child of John and Florence, was born August 15, 1898, died April 7, 1937. Married November 3, 1925, to Ethel Sawyer, who was born November 11, 1898.

(d) Arlette Florence Martin, daughter of John and Florence, was born July 31, 1900. Married May 7, 1921, to Hugh Bennett, born February 14, 1895, veteran of World War I, served in France and Germany, Sergeant. Their daughter, Elsie, was married first to John Reitsemer on July 5, 1943, who was a war casualty. Elsie was married on Decem- ber 29, 1945 to John Charles Smith. Their first child, Linda, born March 13, 1947, weighed two pounds at birth and was known at the time as "The miracle baby." Linda is now married to Robert Redford, and their baby, born on January 19, 1968 is named Dorene Grey Redford. Elsie Bennett and her husband, John Charles Smith, also have a son, John Charles, Jr.

(e) John Lewis Martin, Jr., born Septem-

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ber 14, 1903, died March 16, 1967. He was married first to Mary Blankenship of Richmond. His second marriage was on May 23, 1932, to Elizabeth Louise Gregory, who was born September 20, 1910. Their daughter, Marlene Cleste born July 26, 1934, attended Madison College. Married August 23, 1953, to George Tyler Miller, Jr., Graduate V.M.I.. Ph.D, University of Virginia. Now serving as Assistant Dean, St. Andres Presbyterian College, Laurinburg, S.C. They have three children.

John Lewis Martin, III, was born January 8, 1939. Graduate R.P.I. in Business Management. Married October 2, 1960, to Norma Shealor. They have three daughters.

(f) Florence Dandridge Martin, daughter of John and Florence, was born June 13, 1905. Married first to Marcus Shindler, Aviator, Lt. Commander, retired. Two daughters: Shirley Shindler married Thomas Dugger, four children. Margie Shindler married Lt. Commander H.I. Pemberton, Retired.

Florence Dandridge Martin was married later to Dr. Martin Stauch, who died in September 1964. Florence makes her home in San Diego, California.

I shall now list the data I have regarding the other children of Lt. Martin and his wife, Alberta Robertson.

(III) Their third child, Melvin A., Jr., was born in 1871. He was a Baptist minister and a college president. Married Ruth Bowers.

(IV) and (V), as stated above; died in infancy.

(VI) Samuel Woodson Martin, born December 18, 1881, who was married and became the father of one son.

(VII) Bessie Alberta Martin, born January 13, 1884. Married December 24, 1901, to B. Clinton Broaddus, born February 14, 1882, died December 1, 1947. Their children:

(a) Alberta, born September 9, 1902, married Joseph Bryce Adams, born October 20, 1902, died January 31, 1954. Two daughters: Jean Bryce, born December 31, 1925, and Joyce Broaddus, born December 1, 1929. Graduate Longwood College.

(b) Robert C. Broaddus, Jr., born December 21, 1904. Married Catherine Hill, born July 7, 1909. Two daughters: Barbara Anne, born July 12, 1929 and Phyllis Roy, born July 24, 1930.

(c) Ann Broaddus, born August 1, 1908. Married Don Robertson, born 1907.

(d) Thomas Asa Broaddus, born October 10, 1910. Died in infancy.

(e) Thorburn Baker Broaddus, born September 24, 1912. Graduate University of Maryland. Lieutenant Colonel, U.S.A. Retired. Married Mary (May) Damron, born November 3, 1910. Daughter Jane Harlow, born February 6, 1945. Graduate, Madison College.

(f) Mattie Ellen Broaddus, born March 17, 1914. Married first to Wesley Jonson. One son. Married second to Carl Johnson.

Chapter XIV

Francis Henry Robertson Son of John and Catherine Robertson

The following record of the descendants of Francis Henry Robertson is based on information supplied several years ago by my cousin, Irene Foster, daughter of Eldridge and Judith Ann Foster, and wife of her cousin, Lucius Peebles Robertson, a son of Francis Henry. (See Chapter Fifteen) It had been my intention to include in this chapter additional statistics for this branch of the Robertsons of Winterpock, but Irene died several years ago, so I must forego the effort and report here only the data she gave me.

Francis Henry, son of John and Catherine, was born July 26, 1810, died October 5, 1880. In the first part of Chapter Five, I referred to the fact that, according to the records preserved by his descendants, he was born at "Mr. Pleasant," in Chesterfield County, and it is possible, but not probable, that the area between Swift Creek, and the Appomattox River, know as Mt. Pleasant, could have been the place of his birth. I am strongly inclined to believe that the Robertson home, near Winterpock, may have been known by that name also. The Robertson home on Sappony Creek, west of Winterpock, was known as Mt. Ida, and certainly Mt. Pleasant would have been a most appropriate name for their home on the high bluff over looking the river. The other Robertson children were born there, I feel sure, and Francis Henry also.

He served in the Medical Department

during the War Between The States, and also at Decapolis, Alabama. He was married October 26, 1837, to Mary Ellen Gaines, who was born in 1818 and died October 26, 1886. They were the parents of the following: (I) Richard Gaines, (II) John James, (III) Francis Judson, who died in infancy, (IV) Marcus Waverly, (V) Catherine Southwood, (VI) Mary Ellen, (VII) Maria Josephine, (VIII) Francis Henry, Jr., (IX) Joseph T., (X) Sallie Gaines, (XI) Lucius Peebles. See the following notes concerning them.

(I) Richard Gaines, born December 1, 1838, died April 22, 1919. Married March 4, 1891, to Annie Garrett, Saline County, Mo. No children. He served under Col. Wm. Brown of Saline, and was flag bearer in the Battle of Boonville. Assisted in the capture of artillery from a critical position in the Battle of Helna.

(II) John James, born August 30, 1840, died September 6, 1918. Married in 1865 to Ellen Bradley of North Carolina. No children. He enlisted in the 12th Virginia Regiment, Co. A., under General Mahone. Continued in the service until the surrender of Appomattox.

(IV) Marcus Waverly, born November 7, 1844, died January 12, 1915.

(V) Catherine Southwood, born March 4, 1846, died August 7, 1936.

(VI) Mary Ellen, born March 4, 1849,

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died May 2, 1902. Married January 30, 1879, to Dr. A. W. Talley in Petersburg, Virginia. Children:

(a) Frank Robertson Talley, born April 12, 1881. Married December 21, 1915, to Mary Whitney Davis. Daughter, Mary Watkins Talley, born June 3, 1919.

(b) Alexander W. Talley, born September 10, 1886, married January 1917, to Blanche Neaves. Children: Mary Rebecca, born October 30, 1918, and Lucia Lamont, born November 20, 1920.

(VII) Maria Josephine, born March 6, 1851, died February 12, 1927. Married in Petersburg, May 8, 1878, to Reverend A.G. McMannaway, of Bedford County. Their children:

(a) Clarice McMannaway, born in Blacksburg, Virginia, April 30, 1879. Married in Petersburg, November 18, 1905, to Thos. E. Mears, Attorney. Their son, Thos. Eldridge Mears, born in Portales, New Mexico, January 21, 1912. Clarice died in October 1958.

(b) Ellen L. McMannaway, born December 7, 1882, in Louisburg, N.C. Married in Petersburg, November 20, 1907, to Reverend J.G. Harris, D.D. Their children:

Josephine, born in Brinkley, Ark., October 23, 1908; Margaret, born in Brinkley, Ark., November 26, 1910; James Gordon, born in Little Rock, Ark., October 27, 1913; Clifton Ernest, born in Jonesboro, Ark., July 26, 1916; Katherine, died in infancy; Virginia Ellen, born in Jonesboro, Ark., February 1, 1926.

(c) Beverly Clifton McMannaway, born October 21, 1885, in Louisburg, N.C. Married in Roanoke, Virginia, November 12, 1924, to Grace Johnson. Children:

Katherine Jane, born May 27, 1926; Beverly Newton, born June 20, 1929.

(d) Graham V. McMannaway, born September 2, 1888 in Charlotte, N.C. Died July 1914 in a railway accident. He was planning to enter the ministry of the Baptist Church.

(e) Josephine McMannaway, born June 30, 1890 in Charlotte, N.C. Married in Petersburg, November 12, 1914 to Reverend D.P. Gaines, D.D. Their children:

John Robertson Gaines, born April 7, 1916, Holdredge, Nebraska; Graham Porter Gaines, born August 27, 1920, Waterbury, Conn.

(f) Katherine Anne McMannaway, born December 23, 1892, Little Rock, Ark.

(VIII) Francis Henry Robertson, born March 11, 1853, died February 5, 1919. Married first to Mary Waldo, Hamilton, N.C., October 16, 1894. Children:

(a) Francis Henry Robertson, Jr., born July 16, 1895 in Hamilton, N.C. Served in U.S. Navy in World War I. Died of pneumonia June 15, 1919, in Brooklyn Naval Hospital.

(b) Mary Ellen Robertson, born August 11, 1898 in Hamilton, N.C. Married February 10, 1923, to Aubrey Dixon. Their son, William Aubrey, born February 14, 1925.

(VIII) Francis Henry Robertson, Sr., later married May 19, 1909 to Kate Robinson, Roanoke Rapids, N.C. Children:

(c) Paul Normal, born July 20, 1910.

(d) Vernon May, born July 29, 1914.

(IX) Joseph T. Robertson, born August 23, 1855. Married November 6, 1896, to Lula D. Field in Saline County, N.C., Son, Lucius F., born February 4, 1901 in Saline County.

(X) Sallie Gaines Robertson, born Oc-

Francis Henry Robertson Son of John and Catherine Robertson

tuber 15, 1857, died May 17, 1936. I remember her a very able and conscientious High School teacher.

(XI) Lucius Peebles Robertson, born March 2, 1861, died September 23, 1942. Married December 18, 1901, in Richmond, to Irene Foster, who was a granddaughter of his aunt, Mrs. Moses Robertson. (See Chapter Fifteen) Their children:

(a) Eldridge Foster Robertson, born in Richmond on October 28, 1902. Married June 1, 1932, to Pauline Elizabeth Caton, Barboursville, W.Va. One daughter: Anne Shearer, born October 19, 1936, Williamson, W.Va.

(b) Lucius Peebles Robertson, Jr., born in Richmond, November 6, 1905. Married September 28, 1934, to Virginia Loving Pleasant, South Richmond. Two daughters:

Mary Lou, born October 17, 1938; Virginia Foster, born April 24, 1941.

(c) Francis Henry Robertson, born in Richmond September 6, 1907. Married August 17, 1939, to Mary Elizabeth Powell.

(d) Carroll Bracey Robertson, born in Richmond November 8, 1909. Married Mary Elizabeth Peebles, Jackson, N.C. on February 27, 1937. Carroll is a physician in Jackson. Their children:

Carroll Bracey Robertson, Jr., born September 21, 1938, Roanoke Rapids, N.C.; Bernard Peebles, born September 28, 1946.

(e) Richard Gaines Robertson, born in Petersburg February 9, 1914. Married November 20, 1937 to Ann Heath Raney, of Petersburg. Children:

Richard Gaines, Jr., born September 12, 1945, in Richmond; John Monroe, born October 30, 1948, in Petersburg.

(f) Judith Ann Robertson, born in Petersburg November 22, 1917. Married September 26, 1942 to Robert James Parks. Children:

Ann Carolyn Parks, born October 25, 1943; Robert James Parks, Jr., born February 16, 1945; Eldridge Foster Parks, born October 27, 1947.

Chapter XV

Judith Ann, Daughter of John and Catherine Robertson

Judith Ann, daughter of John and Catherine Robertson, was born October 5, 1815, presumably at the Robertson home on the Appomattox River, south of Winterpock. When she was six years old her mother died, and it is possible that she lived at the home of her grandfather, Archer Traylor, known as "The Isle of Pines." Her name appears as one of the beneficiaries of the will of Captain Traylor. (Recorded in Chesterfield, December, 1826)

She was married first to Washington Nunnally and second to Moses Robertson, and became the mother of ten or more children. After the death of her second husband in 1858 and the death of her last child in the same year, followed shortly afterward by the death of two sons, who were early casualties in the War Between The States, she devoted the major part of her time to nursing scores of wounded and dying soldiers. Two Confederate soldiers died in her home near Chesterfield Courthouse, now known as Jackson Dairy, and were buried in the family graveyard there. She spent the latter part of her life in Richmond, where she died on May 1, 1898. Burial was in Hollywood. She was truly a remarkable woman, greatly beloved by her Robertson relatives.

Judith Ann was married on November 7, 1833, to Washington Nunnally, a tobacconist of Farmville, Virginia, and they were the

parents of a son and a daughter. Her son, John Nunnally, was killed in the Battle of Seven Pines on June 2, 1862. On the night before his death he wrote in his diary: "I know in whom I have believed and that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him."

Her daughter, Mary Washington Nunnally, was born in 1838 and died February 26, 1923. Studied at Hollins College. Married in 1855 to Wm. Benjamin Chalkley, a son of B.D. Chalkley. I frequently heard my mother speak affectionately of her Cousin Mary. The Chalkley family chart may be found in A.C.A.G., Vol. 5, Page 112, which lists her children as Roger Herman, Eva, Mary, Benjamin Otis, Anna, James Clopton, John W., Sir Guy A. Chalkley, Ruth, and two others who died in infancy. I have space to mention only three of them. John W., a Virginia State Senator was married to Betty Churchill. Benjamin Otis was married to Mary Lydia Raywood, and their son Dr. Thos. S. Chalkley is a prominent physician in Richmond. He is married to Matilda Frazer Daugherty, and they have four children. Sir Guy A. Chalkley, husband of Lady Dora Dunning, was manager of the famous Kimberly Diamond Mines in South Africa, and they occupied a palatial residence at Johannesburg. They were the parents of two children.

After the death of Washington Nunnally,

Judith Ann, Daughter of John and Catherine Robertson

Judith Ann was married, September 13, 1842, to Moses M. Robertson. (Chesterfield Registry of Marriages, Page 297) It may be of interest to readers of this brochure to know that Judith Ann's first wedding, the second marriage of her father, John Robertson, and the wedding of the parents of Moses Robertson, (Moses and Jemima Nunnally), and several other Robertson weddings are recorded in the Chesterfield Registry. Judith Ann and her husband were active members of Salem Baptist Church near Chesterfield Courthouse, which his father had helped to establish, and to which they were generous contributors. Moses was married twice, prior to his marriage to Judith Ann.

Here is a list of their children, born presumably at the Robertson home, now known as Jackson Dairy: (I) Joseph H., (II) Judith Ann, (III) Virginia (Jennie), (IV) Benjamin Moses, (V) James Lawson, (VI) Franklin Pierce, (VII) Maria, (VIII) Fannie, who died in infancy.

(I) Joseph H. born July 7, 1843, was an early casualty in the War. Wounded in the defense of Jamestown Island in 1861, he was hospitalized in Williamsburg, where his mother nursed him. He died September 3, 1861, of typhoid fever. Writing of him years later, his sister Judith Ann Foster, referred to him as a handsome man and an excellent horseman.

(II) Judith Ann, born March 11, 1845, died December 19, 1924. Like her mother, she was greatly beloved by the Robertson's. It was my privilege recently to read a most interesting letter written by her to her grandchildren in 1913, from which I secured some very helpful data concerning her and her family. She was married June 7, 1866, to

Eldridge M. Foster, who was also greatly beloved by his wife's relatives. My mother named one of her sons "Foster" in memory of him. Eldridge and Judith Ann were the parents of seven children:

- (a) Virginia (Virgie), born April 16, 1867, died at age of 18.
- (b) Alta, born June 5, 1869, died in 1944.
- (c) Eldridge, born July 9, 1871, died October 8, 1876. Buried at Jackson Dairy.
- (d) Mary or May, born 1874, died 1975. Buried at Jackson Dairy.
- (e) Irene, born January 23, 1877, died September 15, 1960. She married her cousin, Lucius P. Robertson, and their descendants are listed in Chapter 14, as he was a son of Francis Henry Robertson.
- (f) Katherine, born November 28, 1877, died in 1911, about a year after her marriage to Dr. Coleman Motley, a physician in Richmond. She was a handsome, talented woman.
- (g) James Gordon, born April 13, 1882. Died in infancy.
- (III) Virginia, third child of Moses and Judith Ann, was married to T.N. Snead.
- (IV) Benjamin Moses, born February 20, 1849, died November 10, 1910. Married December 18, 1873, to Anna Cox Aiken, of Varina, who was born September 2, 1854, died January 5, 1931. She was reared by her aunt, the wife of Dr. Geo. W. Friend. Benjamin M. Robertson and his wife were the parents of six children: (a) James Wm., (b) Bernard B., (c) Lelia Aiken, (d) Mary Virginia, (e) Lizzie T., and (f) Ingram Oscar.

- (a) James Wm. Robertson, born October 19, 1874, died December 21, 1954. Married December 10, 1895, to Sarah Inez Bruce,

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who was born August 8, 1876, died January 12, 1963. Their children:

1. Benjamin Gordon Robertson, born January 1, 1898. Married April 16, 1927, to Elizabeth C. Seay, who was born October 24, 1899.

2. Edythe Bruce Robertson, born October 19, 1902. Graduate, Hollins College. Married November 22, 1928, to Charles Larus Reed, A.B. Hampden-Sydney College, born March 8, 1904, died January 29, 1952. Their children:

(1) Edythe Bruce Rood, born September 18, 1930 — married July 9, 1960, to Dr. Herbert O. Funston, who was born October 28, 1930.

(2) Chas. Larus Reed, Jr., born July 16, 1932. Married August 25, 1962, to Ann Cecelia Reeves, born May 17, 1932.

(3) Jane Baldwin Reed, born June 20, 1934. Married September 12, 1952, to James Holbrook Fields, who was born August 14, 1931.

(b) Bernard Benjamin, second child of Benjamin Moses Robertson, was born September 2, 1876, died April 2, 1942. Married June 13, 1913, to Margaret M. Pettigrew, who was born September 24, 1877, died September 15, 1945. Their child, Elizabeth Aiken Robertson, born December 17, 1914. Attended Blackstone College.

(c) Lelia Aiken daughter of Benjamin M. Robertson, was born August 29, 1879. Married December 20, 1905 to Daniel B. Bridgeforth. Their son, William Benjamin Bridgeforth, born October 12, 1906, was married first to Connie Rebecca Gill on June 29, 1929. He was married later to Harriette Louise Callis, and they were parents of two children: William D. Bridgeforth, born May

20, 1954; and Benjamin Maddox Bridgeforth, born November 17, 1956.

(d) Mary Virginia Robertson, daughter of Benjamin M., was born June 13, 1881. Married April 1, 1901, to Wm. B. Lipscomb. Their children:

1. Anna Aiken Lipscomb, born August 4, 1902, married Joseph Bell, and they have two children.

2. Wm. Robertson Lipscomb, born June 24, 1909, Captain, U.S. Navy. Married Ledova Crane.

3. Ethel Virginia Lispcomb, born December 8, 1919, married first to Earle Swetland. Two children. She was later married to Earle Legrow.

(e) Lizzie Trueheart, daughter of Benjamin M., was born August 21, 1883, died October 4, 1959. Married April 12, 1910, to Washington Maddox Bridgeforth, who was born in Kenbridge, died October 20, 1963. Their children: 1. Louis Robertson Bridgeforth, born October 12, 1911, married Virgie Williams, one son. 2. Washington Maddox Bridgeforth, Jr., born December 25, 1913, who married Earle Marshall Carle. They have two sons.

(f) Ingram Oscar Robertson, son of Benjamin M. and Anna Cox Aiken Robertson, was born March 28, 1890. I am indebted to him for the aid given me regarding the families of his father and grandfather. Ingram was married November 16, 1916, to Alice Ethel Wheeler, who was born November 23, 1893. Died March 16, 1959. Alumna of Blackstone College. Their children:

1. Ingram Oscar Robertson, Jr., born January 18, 1922. B.S. degree in chemistry, V.P.I. Married April 2, 1949, to Jean Taylor Krug, born March 11, 1928. Graduate, Mary

Judith Ann, Daughter of John and Catherine Robertson

Washington College. Four children: Stephen Ingram, born December 5, 1950; Helen Sue, born February 19, 1953; Alice Taylor, born September 13, 1956; Florence Louise, born August 27, 1958. Stephen, now attending V.P.I., won two signal honors at John Marshall High School; the R.O.T.C. award of up to \$12,000 in recognition of his work in Aero Space Engineering, and he was chosen as one of the three outstanding "Scientists To Be" in the Richmond metropolitan area.

2. Helen W. Robertson, daughter of Ingram Robertson, Sr., was born February 1, 1925. Graduate, Mary Washington College. Married February 2, 1949, to Edmund White Creekmore, born October 15, 1919. B.S. Graduate University of Maryland, and M.B.A., George Washington University. He is a retired Commander, U.S. Navy, World War II. Their sons: Edward W., Jr., born December 11, 1949; Ray T., born October 2, 1951; and Ingram R., born March 4, 1958.

3. Ray Aiken Robertson, son of Ingram O. Robertson, was born January 23, 1932. B.S. from V.P.I. Master Sergeant of a regimental combat team in Okinawa during the Korean War. Married September 22, 1962, to Leah Frances Brown, born September 24, 1938. Their children: Pamela Lynn, born July 23, 1963, and Ray Aiken, Jr., born July 10, 1966.

(V) James Lawson, fifth child of Moses and Judith Ann Robertson, was born January 26, 1851, died November 29, 1928. Buried in Hollywood. Married to Zuleime Clifton DuVal, born April 10, 1852, died July 3, 1890. Their children: (a) James Clifton, (b) Joseph DuVal, (c) Ingram O., (d) Kennedy, (e) Ann Zuleime, (f) Elridge Foster, (g) Woodward. See the following data.

(a) James Clifton Robertson, born 1877, died 1943. Spanish War Veteran. Married Elizabeth Hyde Meredith, 1873-1950. Their children: Clifton Hyde, who married Mary Virginia Robinson, two boys; James E. and Thomas C. Margaret Zuleime married Arthur Tucker. Lives in Norfolk.

(b) Joseph DuVal, 1880-1920, married Nannie Newell. Five children: 1. Lewise Hamilton, married Richard Clay, and they have two children: Richard, Jr., and Audrey. 2. Joseph DuVal, jr., who married Mary Peitree. 3. Edward. 4. Ann Zuleime, who married W.R. Holland. 5. Nancy, who married William Benson.

(c) Ingram O., son of James and Zuleime Robertson, born 1881, died in infancy.

(d) Kennedy, born 1883, died in infancy.

(e) Ann Zuleime Robertson, born January 24, 1886. Graduate Richmond College and Columbia University. Was for many years Principal of Nathaniel Bacon School. She lives in Gresham Court. has been very helpful in supplying family data.

(f) Eldridge Foster Robertson, 1887-1892.

(g) Woodward Robertson, born 1890, died in infancy.

(VI) Franklin Pierce, son of Moses and Judith Robertson, was married first to Lucy, daughter of Dr. Cheatham of Chester, and they were the parents of at least four children: (a) Emmett Pierce, (b) Thomas F., (c) Annie May, and (d) Joe.

(a) Emmett Pierce Robertson, born October 25, 1876, died April 30, 1966. Married first to Mabel Duval, and they had three daughters:

(1) Beuhal, who married D. Page Kelley,

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Sr., four children.

(2) Cecil, who married Wilton Slaughter, three children.

(3) Marian Ruth, who was married first to George C. Hester. One daughter Marian Ruth was later married to Arthur Jackson. Emmett was later married to Mrs. Mamie Horton Sedgwick.

(c) Annie May, daughter of Franklin P. Robertson, born April 26, 1880, died November 19, 1940. Married October 3, 1899, to H. Ernest Pinchbeck, who was born March 12, 1878, died October 4, 1930. Four children: 1. Mary Eloise Pinchbeck, born July 26, 1900, married May 30, 1917 to Robert B. Carter, two children. 2. Lura Roberta Pinchbeck, born September 19, 1902, married September 19, 1924, to Charles Wesley Bowry, one daughter. 3. Garland F. Pinchbeck, born February 1, 1906, married Dorothy Lee Motley of Danville, three children. 4. Mattie May Pinchbeck, born August 11, 1908, married October 18, 1930, to Judge B. Gary Blake, two daughters.

(d) Joe Robertson, son of Franklin Pierce Robertson, married Nannie Brooks, two

sons.

(VI) Franklin Pierce Robertson was later married to Wilmore Archer Bass of Powhatan County, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Mary Lillian, who died in infancy. 2. Ethel Maria, born April 28, 1887, who married Franklin M. Stratton on December 12, 1912. They have one son. 3. Virginia Estelle died in 1934 at the age of 34. 4. Wilmer Lee died December 17, 1964, survived by his widow, Myrtle Merriman Stratton, who lives in Troy, Ohio.

(VII) Maria, daughter of Moses and Judith Robertson, married Thos. N. Cheatham, son of Dr. Cheatham. Their children: Alma Cheatham, born 1881; Clara Cheatham, died in infancy, buried at Jackson Diary; Otha W. Cheatham, born 1883; Virgie Cheatham, married Mr. Woody, died August 4, 1868.

(VIII) Fannie, daughter of Moses and Judith Robertson, born 1856, died 1858, buried at Jackson Dairy. We share Judith's grief when we read the inscription on the grave stone, "Little Fannie."

Chapter XVI

James Gaston Robertson

James Gaston Robertson, youngest of the children of John and Catherine Robertson, was born near Winterpock in Chesterfield on September 1, 1817. While still a young man he moved to Gainesville, Alabama, where he was profitably engaged in the cotton business. He was married at Gainesville on July 13, 1841, to Maria E. Dandridge, daughter of W.H. Dandridge, also a wealthy cotton broker at Gainesville, who had moved there from Lancaster County, Virginia.

Because Maria was a Dandridge from Virginia, our relatives often insisted that we should refer to the wife of our First President as "Cousin Martha," but I know of no family records to support such a claim. However, I recall that we had a bedspread which was supposed to have been crocheted by Mrs. Washington.

James Gaston and Maria were the parents of four children, two of whom, William Francis and Virginia, died in infancy and were buried in the Robertson square at Gainesville. Their first child, Anne Catherine, later known as Kate Anne, was born April 19, 1842, and was married during the War Between The States, while on a visit to relatives in Chesterfield, to a druggist in Petersburg, whose name was Joseph Virginianus Americus Tucker. (See Chapter Seventeen)

Maria Ellen, fourth child of James Gaston and Maria, was born February 17, 1847,

and was married on January 2, 1866, to Charles W. Barnett. They moved to Mississippi, where both died, leaving three small children: Rennie, Charles, and Kate, who were reared by their Barnett relatives. Two of their grandsons became well known athletes at college.

Because of deafness, James Gaston Robertson did not serve in the army of the Confederate States, but he did render service as a blockade runner in Mobile Bay. His wife, Maria, died on February 5, 1853, and was buried at Gainesville. The inscription on her gravestone reveals that she was a devoted Christian. The stone indicates that she was born in Richmond County, Virginia, but the Robertson Bible, now in the possession of my sister, Dorothy, gives her birthplace as Lancaster County.

James Gaston Robertson was married a second time, November 7, 1854, at Wahoo-lock, Mississippi, to Frances Jane Bestor, daughter of a well known Baptist minister, The Reverend Daniel Perrin Bestor. The wedding service was performed by The Reverend William Howard. So far as I know, here is a complete list of their children:

1. Gaston James, born August 21, 1855, at Gainesville. He was a successful business man, and a very active Baptist layman. Most of his adult life was spent in Mobile, where he was instrumental in founding the Dauphin Way Baptist Church. He died in a Birmingham hospital in 1916, and was

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buried in Mobile.

2. May Julia, born 1857. Died in infancy, at the home of I.C. Brown.

3. Lida Burt, born September, 1858, at Shady Side. Died January, 1946. She was well known as a teacher, author, and newspaper correspondent. Buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Bessemer, Alabama.

4. Ida Lee, born September 20, 1860, in Clark County. Died January 13, 1865. Buried in the Robertson square at Gainesville.

5. John Bestor Robertson, born June 17, 1863, in Clarke County, Miss., died February 29, 1952. Married Isabel Ulrich, born March 29, 1874, died October 24, 1955, in Washington, D.C. Dear Aunt Bel was a frequent visitor in our home and we loved her. Her father, Count Ulrich, of Austria, was associated with the ill-fated, abortive effort of Maximillian, Archduke of Austria, to establish an Austrian satellite government in Mexico in 1864. John Bestor and Isabel are buried in Mobile. Their son, John Bestor Robertson, Jr., born April 6, 1902, holds an important Federal appointment in legal work at Atlanta. He played football on the Alabama team that defeated the University of Washington in the "Rose Bowl" game in 1926. He held the tennis championship in singles at Alabama and also in the State, and shared the State championship in doubles.

6. Milton Robertson, born August 1866, died August 1911. He was married in May, 1890, to Mary Catherine Hagood, who was born in Birmingham, November 1872, died September 1940. She was a daughter of Z.Z. and Ida Thomas Hagood. Milton and Catherine were the parents of a daughter and two sons:

a. Lillie Mae Robertson, 1892-1945, buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

b. Thomas Gaston Robertson, born April, 1896, died December 1944. he was married in June 1927, to Betty Fawcett Eastwood, to whom I am greatly indebted for data supplied by her regarding my Robertson kin in Alabama. Betty was born in July 1900, at Wiota, Wisconsin, daughter of Edwin and Otelia Eastwood. She holds a B.S. Degree. Thomas and Betty were the parents of two children: (1) Thomas Gaston Robertson, Jr., born December 1929, who served in Korea. Hold a B.S. in mechanical engineering. Married, July 1955 to Elizabeth Rose Barnes, born September 1925. They have one son.

(2) Betsy Jane Robertson, daughter of Thomas and Betty, born January 1935. B.S. degree. Married September 1960 to Lewis Jack Goodman, who also holds a college degree.

c. Milton Alvin Robertson, son of Milton and Mary Catherine, born 1903. Married 1946. Subsequently divorced.

Chapter XVII

The Tuckers and Greshams

Reference was made in the previous chapter to James Gaston Robertson's daughter, Ann Catherine, who was born April 19, 1842. In some way her name was changed to Catherine Anne, and finally to Kate A., as it appears on her gravestone in Blandford Cemetery.

Presumably she came from Alabama, during the War Between The States, to visit her Robertson relatives in Chesterfield. In Virginia she met Joseph V.A. Tucker, a native of Brunswick, born June 14, 1831, and they were married on May 19, 1863. He was living in Petersburg at the time, and relatives have pointed out to us a large brick house on Tabb Street, now known as "The Elks' Home," as the residence they occupied when my mother was born. Tucker served as a druggist in the Confederate Army, and journeyed with General Lee's forces on the retreat toward Appomattox. However, he was captured by a detachment of the enemy in Amelia County, a few days before the Surrender. (War Talks of Confederate Veterans, by Bernard, Pages 245 and 248.) Grandmother Tucker died November 15, 1875, and "Grandpa Joe" died in 1891.

There were four Tucker children:

1. Kate Goodwyn Tucker, born February 22, 1864. See below.

2. Florence Dandridge Tucker, born March 14, 1866, wife of John Martin, See Chapter 13.

3. Joseph Gaston Tucker, died in 1871 at the age of seven months.

4. Nellie Barnett, died in 1875, at the age of five years.

These children were buried in Blandford Cemetery.

My mother, Kate Goodwyn Tucker, to whom I am dedicating this brochure lived in Petersburg until after the death of her mother, and then went with her sister, Florence, to live at "Rock Farm" in Dinwiddie County, the home of her uncle, Le Grande Tucker, under the care of his daughter, Dear Cousin Mary, while their father remained in Petersburg, where he was employed as a druggist. There in the security of their uncle's home the sisters grew to lovely young womanhood, with a host of admirers.

On December 20, 1883, at the home of her uncle, Kate was married to Samuel Robert Gresham, a close neighbor, who was born November 7, 1860, at Big Oak Plantation, which boasted of one of the largest oak trees in Central Virginia. His parents were Robert Samuel and Mary Watkins Gresham. His memories of the closing years of The Civil War always intrigued us, especially when he told of hiding his new hat under the bed to keep the Yankees from finding it. Other members of the family have told us lurid stories of looting and wanton destruction of personal property, sometimes apparently for the fun of it, but they also related some touching incidents of humane conduct

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exhibited by the members of Grant's Army.

Sam's educational opportunities, following the destructive years of the war, were somewhat limited, but he managed to acquire a very useful vocabulary and a fluency of speech that enabled him later to teach Bible classes quite acceptably, to write some very creditable rhymes, and frequently to assist his friends and relatives in the writing of their wills. He also had a fund of amusing anecdotes and jokes he enjoyed telling, but, as a former pastor stated at his funeral, "No maiden ever blushed as she listened to one of his stories."

Our parents lived for nearly seven years in Dinwiddie County, most of the time on a small farm given him by his father. During a part of that time he was a "country store" merchant at Church Road, with living quarters on the second story, and it was during that time, in 1887, that a little "bundle of joy" applied for admission to the family circle, and they named him "Joe." Later on, when my younger brother, Julian, was about a year old, they decided to give him an opportunity to make a fortune as a city dude, so they moved to Vinton in 1890 and then to Petersburg in the Spring of 1891. It was during that year that Proctor decided to make his home with us. I say that advisedly because he was always inclined to make his own decisions.

While we lived in Petersburg and later on a small farm in Chesterfield, our father served continuously as a bookkeeper, store manager, and hardware salesman from the Spring of 1891 until about two weeks of his death on April 5, 1932. He was a devoted husband, in fact I cannot recall that he ever said a harsh or critical word to our mother.

He was an affectionate father, eager for us to have advantages which he had not enjoyed in his youth. He was a faithful Christian and a loyal Methodist. Our mother was affiliated with the First Baptist Church of Petersburg, but, with a brood of young children to look after, she seldom attended Divine worship. However, she made every effort to encourage us in our early church activities. On July 25, 1936, she suffered a fatal heart attack, and was buried in Blandford, next to her husband. The Gresham graves are near the center of the eastern part of the cemetery.

Let me pause here to acknowledge a debt of gratitude we owe our sister, Dorothy, for her tender ministry of love during our mother's last years, and the affectionate care she received in the home of Lewis and Mae while she was a guest there for several months. And we all owe so much to the wise generalship displayed by Julian in effecting a settlement of our father's estate. When that had been accomplished, and there was a balance resulting from the sale of the home place, he divided the entire amount among his brothers and sisters, keeping not one dollar for himself. I must not forget that Foster lost a year at college in order to help our parents during the Depression, nor would I overlook the fact that Proctor was our World War hero. And we were all indebted to "Sister," who helped our mother to rear us, and we were saddened by the death of William Dandridge in 1912, and of Catherine in 1918.

Here is a list of the Gresham sons and daughters:

- (I) Florence Tucker, born 1884.
- (II) Joseph Samuel, born 1887.

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- (III) Julian Robertson, born 1888.
- (IV) An unnamed infant, born 1889.
- (V) Proctor Vaughan, born 1891.
- (VI) Mary Catherine, born 1893.
- (VII) William Dandridge, born April 12, 1896, died February 5, 1912. He was a bright, talented, promising lad, whose death brought lasting sadness to us all.
- (VIII) Lewis Le Grande, born 1898.
- (IX) Dorothy, born 1900.
- (X) Foster Bagwell, born 1905.

There are pertinent and interesting facts I would like to record here regarding my brothers and sisters, and more particularly with reference to my lovely daughters and their mother, who was largely responsible for any success I may have had in my ministry, but time is running out on me, so from now on I feel I should confine myself almost entirely to vital statistics, and I may find it necessary to be rather brief regarding children and teenagers.

Following the numerical order of my brothers and sisters as shown above, I submit additional facts regarding those who reached maturity.

(I) Florence Tucker Gresham. "Sister" was born in Dinwiddie County, Nov. 19, 1884, married November 3, 1909, to Robert Lee Taylor of Chesterfield County, who was born in Norfolk, November 9, 1884. After a brief residence in Petersburg and in Hyattsville, Maryland, they moved to Kansas City, Mo., where Sister served as part-time editor of "Unity." Robert died Nov. 7, 1957, and she died Dec. 27, 1957. Their five children were as follows:

(a) Catherine Lee Taylor, born Feb. 25, 1911, Petersburg, Va. Married Dec. 16, 1928,

to Hans Brosen Hansen, born Dec. 5, 1904 in Denmark. Their two children were: Niels Robert Hansen, born May 26, 1930, Kansas City. Married Alice Virginia Allbritton on Aug. 27, 1955, who was born April 30, 1935, at Creighton, Mo. Niels and Virginia have a son, Christopher Niels Hansen, born Nov. 10, 1964. Second child of Hans and Catherine Hansen was Geraldine, born Jan. 4, 1934, at Kansas City. "Gerry" was married on May 30, 1956, to Robert Dale Golightly, who was born at Topeka, Kansas, March 11, 1934. Bob is a Major in the Air Force, and will shortly be located at Tampa, Florida where he will be flying our new Phantom Jets. They have one son, Niel Leonard Golightly, born April 22, 1958, at Enid, Oklahoma, whose nickname is "Sam."

(b) William Dandridge Taylor, born Sept. 1, 1912, Richmond, Va. Married Sept. 27, 1930, to Helen Frances Jeffries, born Feb. 15, 1912, at Rosedale, Kansas. They have a son and a daughter: Kenneth Allen and Sally Ann. Kenneth Allen, born March 19, 1933, at Kansas City, married first to Carrie Maude Keen, Oct. 10, 1951, who was born May 17, 1934. They have two children: Katherine Margaret and Cynthia. Kenneth Allen Taylor was married second to Norma Dinsmore, born April 14, 1934. They were married June 7, 1958, and have two daughters: Linda Lee and Lori Ann. Sally Ann, daughter of William Dandridge and Helen Frances Taylor, was born Oct. 7, 1937, at Kansas City. Married July 6, 1957, to Richard Frank Rademacher, who was born Sept. 17, 1935, at Kansas City. They have four children: Joseph Michael, born April 23, 1958; Susan Marie, born Nov. 9, 1959; Mary Ann, born April 8, 1962; and Daniel Richard, born Sept. 2, 1964.

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(c) Dorothy Taylor, born Oct. 29, 1914, at St. Dennis, Maryland. Graduate of Kansas City Art Institute. Married July 24, 1937, to Hugh Robinson Smith, who was born June 7, 1908, at Tiffin, Ohio. Four children: Stephen King, born Feb. 16, 1941, at Kansas City; Walter Rowland, born May 13, 1944, at Kansas City; David Gordan, May 24, 1946, at San Diego, California; and Robert Gresham, Nov. 7, 1950, at San Diego, California.

(d) Frances Merritt Taylor, Jan. 30, 1919, at Hyattsville, Md., Graduate of Kansas City Business Institute. Married April 9, 1937, to William Jean Parks, born Oct. 6, 1916, at Sweet Springs, Mo. Two children: Linda Gail Parks, born April 6, 1947, and William Gregory Parks, Jan. 8, 1950, Kansas City.

(II) Joseph S. Gresham, son of Samuel R. and Kate Gresham, born April 17, 1887, Dinwiddie County. A. B. Randolph Macon College. Member Virginia Methodist Conference since 1913. Licensed to preach in 1908. Married June 24, 1915, at Chester, Virginia, to Mary Tatum Friend, born Dec. 23, 1891, daughter of Rev. Chas. N. and Harriett Perdue Friend. Alumna of Madison College. Died Nov. 28, 1961. Two daughters:

(a) Martha Dandridge Gresham, born April 9, 1917 at Chester. Studied at R.P.I. in Richmond. Married Aug. 23, 1938 at Hampton, to Dr. Warner Dubose, Jr., born May 2, 1913. Graduate of Davidson College and Union Theological Seminary, now a Presbyterian minister in Norfolk. He was a son of Dr. Warner and Lettie McElroy Dubose. Martha and Warner have one son, Warner Dubose III., born Aug. 17, 1940, Thibadeaux, La. "Bo" has a B.A. from West Virginia University and a M. Ed. from Wil-

liam and Mary. Teaches English in Thomas Johnson High School, Frederick, Md.

(b) Charlotte Friend Gresham, born Oct. 11, 1922, Hampton, Virginia. B.A. from Hollins College. Taught one year at Ferrum Jr. College. Married June 23, 1945, at Roanoke to Capt. John Josiah Miller, born March 28, 1923, son of John A. and Mamie Golladay Miller. "Joe" rendered distinguished service as an aviator and squadron Commander during W. W. II in Europe. He is now a Lt. Colonel. They have four children, all born in Richmond: Helen Friend, born April 14, 1947, senior at Appalachian State Teachers College, Boon, N.C. John Gary, born Jan. 21, 1951, David Lee, born Aug. 26, 1955, and Charles Gresham, born Sept. 11, 1956. They all live in Winston Salem, N. C.

(III) Julian Robertson Gresham, born Oct. 3, 1888, Dinwiddie County. Because of his success in business and his great generosity, he has been most helpful to the rest of us whenever we called upon him. Married, October 19, 1909, to Janie Gertrude, born April 16, 1889, daughter of John A. and Gertrude Mapes Chappelle. Julian and Janie have a daughter and a son.

(a) Gertrude Catherine Gresham, born Nov. 22, 1915. Attended Mary Washington College. Married June 22, 1940, at Calvary Baptist Church, Petersburg, to William Bolling Bradley, son of Wm. B. and Katie Brockwell Bradley, born May 23, 1907. Gertrude and Bolling have two sons: William Bolling, Jr., born Oct. 7, 1944, and Robert Gresham, born Jan. 23, 1947. I have never known two young men who have faced life more bravely than Billy and Bobby, or who have been more greatly beloved. In May, 1967, in their local church bulletin they gave the following

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personal testimony: "On Youth Day we were asked to give a testimony on the program. We declined because we have never had any training in public speaking and it would have been difficult for us. To refuse to speak out for our Lord bothered us very much. So we are taking this opportunity to tell our church friends how we feel. As you know we have spent most of our lives in wheel chairs. At times it has been hard for us not to be able to participate in young people's activities. However, through our faith in the Lord Jesus, we have been able to enjoy a happy life. We hope that the Lord is using us as an example to others to help them overcome their problems, and we wish that everyone could know the happiness that comes from trusting in Christ."

Billy and Bobby are excellent musicians and have given training to dozens of boys and young men in the use of guitars and other stringed instruments, and they and their pupils have participated in scores of programs in churches, schools, clubs, and dinner meeting. A narrative of their problems and achievements appeared in the Reader's Digest, August, 1944, entitled: "Let Them Go Free."

(b) Julian Robertson Gresham, Jr., born July 25, 1919, Petersburg. A very useful Bible teacher and talented as an entertainer. Married Sept. 15, 1941, to Alma Louise Fuller, born June 28, 1922, daughter of Edward T. and Myrtle Barnes Fuller. Julian and Louise have one daughter, Sylvia Louise, born Dec. 20, 1947. Now studying at Campbell College, Bules Creek, N. C.

(V) Proctor Vaughan Gresham, born Sept. 1, 1891, at Petersburg. Veteran of World War I. Married Oct. 22, 1927, to Mar-

garet Alta Emrich, who was born March 6, 1902, in Pennsylvania, daughter of Albert M. and Bertha Crosson Emrich. Proctor recently retired from office work in the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Covington, Va. Margaret, in addition to office work and leadership in the local and state program of the Woman's Club, served nearly twenty years as director of a large summer camp for girls. Her sudden death on June 19, 1968, brought genuine grief to all of us.

(VI) Mary Catherine Gresham, born July 7, 1893 at Petersburg. Married June 8, 1916, to Carl Batchelder Brown, born Aug. 4, 1890, son of Clark J. and Emma Jack Brown. "Teesie" died June 27, 1918, and her sudden death only a few years after the loss of our brother, William, was a great blow to us, especially to our mother. Carl later enlisted for service in World War I, and subsequently was married to Mattie Mahon of Caroline County, sister of Mrs. Robert Donald and Mrs. Fred Moore, and they moved to Roanoke, where Carl now makes his home. Through the years we have been devoted to him and he has seemed just like a brother to us all.

(VIII) Lewis Le Grande Gresham, born in Petersburg, March 17, 1898. He studied at Lynchburg College. Has devoted most of his life to office work. Treasurer of Ginter Park Methodist Sunday School. Lyric tenor in the choir. Married June 8, 1929, to Emma Mae Rogers, born Nov. 10, 1897, daughter of James and Annie Larrison Rogers. For several years before her marriage she served as Deputy Clerk of Sussex County. They have one daughter, Barbara Ann, born June 25, 1932. A. B. Madison College. Has unusual talent as a landscape painter. Married

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October 10, 1953, to Fred Lutz, Jr., son of Fred and Dorothy Lutz of Cincinnati, Ohio. Fred is a Marine, 1st Lt., and has served twice in the Orient. Also a Methodist minister. They have four children: Vicki Anne, born April 14, 1955, at Richmond; Richard Lewis, born at Albany, Ga., Dec. 16, 1956; Constance Lynne, also born at Albany, March 7, 1960; and John Charles, born Aug. 23, 1962, at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

(IX) Dorothy Gresham. "Baby Sister" was born March 6, 1900, at Petersburg. After several years of office work she entered Madison College, where she received a B.S. Taught in public school at Petersburg from 1941 until 1966 when she retired. Like the rest of us, she is actively engaged in church work and community enterprises, has a part-time office job, and is learning how to cook.

(X) Foster Bagwell Gresham, born April 3, 1905, in Chesterfield. (Our old home place is now a part of Colonial Heights) A. B. from Randolph-Macon College, M. A. from University of Virginia. After a brief term of military service he retired as a Captain.

While teaching in Lane High School, Charlottesville, he was awarded a Ford Scholarship, which enabled him to spend a year in making a detailed study of English Class Curricula in the schools of Virginia, the results of which were favorably reported in several newspapers. He was married Feb. 26, 1944, at Charlottesville, to Bertha Merril Shapleigh. A. B. Madison College, and M. S. University of Virginia. She was also teaching at Lane High School at the time of their marriage. Born in New Orleans, Sept. 19, 1916, daughter of Charles and Florence Smith Shapleigh. Foster and Merril have a daughter and a foster son: Marilyn Shapleigh Gresham, born May 11, 1946, at Adascadero, California. Recent graduate of Lynchburg College, she has also completed her course as a trained nurse, and is now serving in that capacity in the Roanoke General Hospital. Their son, Douglas Philip Gresham was born September 24, 1952. Foster has served for three years as acting head of the English Department at Longwood College but is now returning to his post as a professor in the English Department.