

Tenth Generation

Thomas Mallory (Captain Roger¹¹, Rev. Thomas¹², Reverend Thomas¹³, Sir William¹⁴, William¹⁵, Sir John¹⁶, William¹⁷, John¹⁸, William¹⁹) was born in VA 1670.

He married **Elizabeth Higgason** (birth date unknown) and had the following children:

1. Thomas⁹ Mallory was born 1700.
2. **John Sr. Mallory** was born abt. 1705.
3. Phillip Mallory was born 1705.
4. Henry Higgason Mallory was born 1712.
5. Elizabeth Mallory was born 1718.

Thomas died 1750 in VA.

Edward Coyne (birth date unknown) had the following child:

1. **Anne⁹ Coyne**

Col. Robert Lewis (Col. John II¹¹, Maj. John¹², John Lewis¹³ Pricket, Lewis Rycketts (ap¹⁴ Richard), Richard¹⁵ Lewis_), son of Col. John Lewis II and Elizabeth Warner, was born in Warner Hall in Gloucester County. May 4, 1702.

WARNER HALL



The manor house at Warner Hall stands on a neck of land that has been occupied and built upon continually from the mid-17th century. Referred to as "Austin's Desire" in the 1642-land patent, the original six hundred-acre plantation site was established by Augustine Warner as a "land grant" from the British Crown. Augustine Warner received the acreage in exchange for bringing twelve settlers across the Atlantic Ocean to the Jamestown Settlement, a colony desperately in need of manpower to survive in the New World.

The two families associated with the property from this early period until well into the 19th century, the Warners and the Lewises, were among the most prominent families in Colonial Virginia. Over the years, Warner Hall Plantation thrived, as did the descendants of Augustine Warner. Some of the most recognized names in American history are direct descendents of Augustine Warner – George Washington,

the first president of the United States, Robert E. Lee, the most famous Civil War General and Captain Meriwether Lewis, renowned American explorer of the Lewis & Clark expedition. George Washington was a frequent visitor to his grandparent's plantation.

Queen Elizabeth II, the current monarch of England, is a direct descendent of Augustine Warner through the Bowes-Lyon family and the Earl of Strathmore. In England, Warner Hall is referred to as "The home of the Queen's American ancestors". Queen Elizabeth II visited Warner Hall shortly after her coronation in the 1950's and laid a wreath on the grave of Augustine Warner.

Warner Hall is also significant for the part it played in the drama of Bacon's rebellion, one of the most important events in early Virginia history. After leading a 1676 rebellion against the British governor and burning Jamestown, Bacon retreated to Warner Hall Plantation. At the time, Augustine Warner II, who was Speaker of the House of Burgesses and a member of the King's Council, was in residence and very likely agitated that his plantation was taken over by opponents of the Crown.

Today, Warner Hall consists of a Colonial Revival manor house (circa 1900) which was rebuilt on the earlier 17th and 18th century foundation. Like the previous structures at Warner Hall, all of which indicated the prominence of their owners, the Colonial Revival core is a grand architectural gesture. The original 17th century west wing dependency (the plantation schoolroom and tutor's quarters) has been completely restored and offers a rare glimpse into the past. Historic outbuildings include 18th century brick stables, a dairy barn and smokehouse. The Warner-Lewis family graveyard, maintained by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, offers a remarkable collection of 17th and 18th century tombstones.

Robert married **Jane Meriwether** in 1725.

He had land in Gloucester, which later he seems to have given to his oldest son, John Lewis of Halifax County. Robert as well as his father-in-law, Nicholas Meriwether pushed out to hitherto unoccupied lands in Piedmont, Virginia. Both took out grants for themselves of thousands of acres being good judges of fertile, well-watered selections.

In 1737, Robert Lewis located 4,000 acres of land in North Garden on Hardware River. In 1740 he took a grant of 6,500 acres on Ivy Creek near Ivy Depot. These grants were located in that part of Goochland County which later became Albermarle County. These and other grants that he took up enabled him to divide among his children 21, 660 acres of land in Albermarle and Orange County; also an interest in 100,000 acres in Greenbrier County. He founded his new home "Belvior" in that part of Louisa County that was later added to Albemarle in 1761.

Robert Lewis served in the House of Burgesses from 1744-1746, at County Lt. for Louisa County.

Col. Robert Lewis and Jane Meriwether had the following children:

- 1 John⁹ Lewis. He married Catherine Fauntleroy. Member of the King's Council before the American Revolution
2. William Lewis. He married Lucy Meriwether.
3. Jane Lewis. She married Thomas Meriwether. She married John Lewis.
4. Mary Lewis. She married Samuel Cobbs . She married Waddy Thompson.
5. Mildred Lewis. She married Maj. John Lewis.
6. Anne Lewis. She married John Lewis.
7. Charles Lewis. He married Mary Randolph.

From a letter by Thomas Jefferson dated August 18, 1813 "...His father, William Lewis, was the youngest of five sons of Colonel Robert Lewis of Albemarle, the fourth of whom, Charles, was one of the early patriots who stepped forward in the commencement of the Revolution, and commanded one of the regiments first raised in Virginia and placed on continental establishment. Happily situated at home, with a wife and young family, and a fortune placing him at ease, he left all to aid in the liberation of his country from foreign usurpations, then first unmasking their ultimate end and aim. His good sense, integrity, bravery, enterprise, and remarkable bodily powers marked him as an officer of great promise; but he unfortunately died early in the Revolution."

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8. Elizabeth Lewis. She married Rev. Robert Barrett.
 9. Sarah Lewis. She married Dr. Walker Lewis.
 10. Robert Lewis. He married Frances Lewis.

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11. Col. Nicholas Lewis was born January 19, 1734.

Col Robert Lewis died in 1765 (will probated in 1766). Jane Meriwether preceded him in death in 1753.

Dr. Thomas Walker (Maj. Thomas¹¹, Lt.Col. John¹², Maj. Thomas¹³_) was born in Rye Field, King & Queens County, Virginia January 15, 1715 to Maj. Thomas Walker and Susannah Peachy.

He also married **Elizabeth Gregory Willis Thornton** ca 1740. He also married **Mildred Thornton**

Meriwether (Col. Francis Thornton, Jr.¹¹, Francis Thornton¹², William Thornton¹³, William Thornton¹⁴, William Thornton¹⁵, William Thornton¹⁶, William Thornton III¹⁷, Robert Thornton¹⁸, William Thornton Jr.¹⁹, Thomas Thornton²⁰, William Thornton²¹) in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Virginia, 1738. Mildred was born March 19, 1721. She was the widow of **Nicholas Meriwether III**.

He is believed to have been educated at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. He became "Dr. Walker" under the tutelage of Dr. George Gilmer, his brother-in-law. He set up practice in Fredericksburg and became a noted physician. He also ran a general store and engaged in an import and export trade. By marriage, he acquired the estate known as Castle Hill.

CASTLE HILL



Castle Hill was the beloved home of Dr. Thomas Walker (1715-1794) (explorer, the physician of Peter Jefferson, and later guardian and close friend of Thomas Jefferson), and his wife, Mildred Thornton Meriwether (widow of Nicholas Meriwether III). Through his marriage to Mildred in 1741, Walker acquired the land comprising approximately 15,000 acres which would become the site for Castle Hill. The original clapboard, colonial residence was built by Walker in 1764. In its great square hall, the youthful, music-loving Jefferson once played the violin, while the still younger Madison danced. Here in 1781, Walker's wife delayed the British Colonel Banastre Tarleton to give the patriot Jack Jouett time to warn Governor Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia legislators of Tarleton's plan to capture them.

In addition to frequent visits by Thomas Jefferson, Castle Hill has entertained other U. S. Presidents and historic figures including George Washington, James Madison, James Monroe, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, Robert E. Lee, James Buchanan, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

The Walker's youngest son, Francis Walker (1764-1806), married Jane Byrd Nelson, the daughter of Governor Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, and inherited Castle Hill. The estate was next inherited by Thomas & Mildred Walker's granddaughter, Judith Page Walker (1802-1882), who married U. S. Senator William Cabell Rives (1793-1868). William Cabell Rives studied law under Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, and was a friend of James Madison. At Castle Hill, Rives wrote a three volume biography on Madison, entitled *The Life and Times of James Madison* (Little Brown & Co., Boston, 1859, 1866, 1868). A close friend of Dolley Madison, Judith Rives authored the novel *Home and the World* (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1857), in which she wrote of life at Castle Hill as the fictitious "Avonmore." The Rives added the brick, federal style addition to the home in 1824, which was built by Captain John Perry, one of Thomas Jefferson's master brickmasons. In 1844 the home's columned conservatories were added to each end of Perry's addition by another Jefferson brickmason, William B. Phillips.



Colonel Alfred Landon Rives (1830-1903), son of William and Judith Rives, and chief of engineers to General Robert E. Lee during the American Civil War, inherited Castle Hill. After Rives died in 1903, and his widow, Sarah Catherine MacMurdo Rives, died in 1909, their daughter, Amélie Louise Rives Troubetzkoy (1863-1945), prominent romantic novelist, early feminist, and wife of artist, Russian Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy (1864-1936), inherited the property.

In the early 1900's, Amélie's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Rives Potts, who managed the estate after their father's death, was recognized as the first woman Master of Foxhounds. While at Castle Hill, Gertrude imported and trained a pack of English Foxhounds, bred and schooled her own horses, organized a hunting staff, and enlisted the consent of neighboring landowners to form a suitable country for the "Castle Hill Hounds." Castle Hill later became part of the Keswick Hunt Club district.

In 1749 Thomas Walker became chief agent of Loyal Land Company, which had received a grant of 800,000 acres from the council of Virginia and in the following years he led an expedition to explore lands of this grant.

Dr. Thomas Walker was one of the great explorers of southwestern Virginia, crossing Cumberland Gap (what he called Cave Gap) on April 17, 1750 and "discovering" Kentucky. He was not the first person to cross the gap - Native Americans had lived in the area for perhaps 10,000 years. As Walker recorded in his journal, he was not even the first European to cross it and mark the passage:

April 13th. We went four miles to large Creek which we called Cedar Creek being a Branch of Bear-Grass, and from thence Six miles to Cave Gap, the land being Levil. On the North side of the Gap is a large Spring, which falls very fast, and just above the Spring is a small Entrance to a Large Cave, which the spring runs through, and there is a constant Stream of Cool air issueing out. The Spring is sufficient to turn a Mill. Just at the Foot of the Hill is a Laurel Thicket and the spring Water runs through it. On the South side is a Plain Indian Road. on the top of the Ridge are Laurel Trees marked with Crosses, others Blazed and several Figures on them. As I went down the other Side, I soon came to some Laurel in the head of the Branch. A Beech stands on the left hand, on which I cut my name.

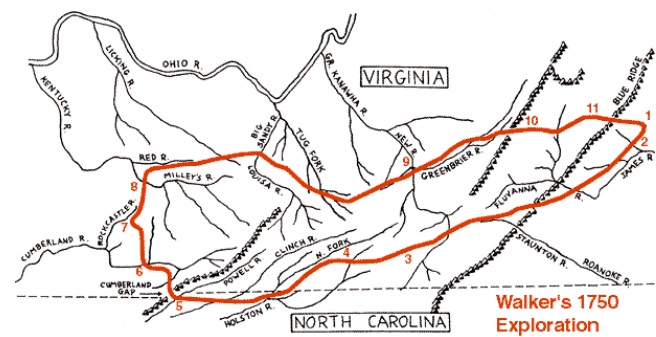
In 1775, during the French and Indian Wars, Thomas Walker became Commissary to Virginia troops under George Washington and was later charged with fraud, but acquitted. A copy of his journal can be viewed at:

<http://www.tngenweb.org/tnland/squabble/walker.html>

He served in the Virginia House of Burgesses for a number of years and represented Virginia in Indian negotiations. He claimed to have planted 70,000 mulberry trees and therefore requested a bonus for silk culture. In 1776 following the report, the House of Burgesses counted the trees and rewarded Dr. Thomas Walker 20,000 lbs of tobacco for his efforts.

Dr. Thomas Walker served on Committee of Safety in Virginia. In 1777 was appointed with his son Col. John Walker to visit Indians in Pittsburgh, Pa. for the purpose of gaining their friendship for the Americans.

THE WALKER LINE



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| 1. Walker's home in Louisa County | 7. Western point of exploration |
| 2. Thomas Joplin's home on the Rockfish River | 8. Crossing the Kentucky River |
| 3. Journey (delayed) by lost horses | 9. Junction of the New and Greenbrier Rivers |
| 4. Samuel Stalhaker's house | 10. Settlement in Warm Springs Valley (Hot Springs) |
| 5. Cumberland Gap | 11. Augusta Court House (Staunton) |
| 6. Walker's settlement on the Cumberland River | |

The Walker Line by Sandi Gorin

In 1776 the Virginia House of Delegates defined the northern boundary of the Kentucky District as the low-water mark at the mouth of the Big Sandy, on the northern shore of the Ohio River. This boundary followed the Big Sandy River from that point to the junction of the Tug Fork, and from there up to the Laurel Ridge of the Cumberland Mountain to the point where it crossed the Virginia-North Carolina line (known as "seven pines and two black oaks"). When Virginia agreed to separate Kentucky in the Compact of 1789, that description was accepted.

In 1779-80, The Virginia-North Carolina dividing line was extended westward to the first crossing of the Cumberland River. From this point west to the Mississippi, Thomas Walker surveyed the line for Virginia. This took him through dense forests, over rugged mountains - a most difficult task. According to R S Cottrill, in an article dated 1921, this line almost immediately caused a tremendous amount of dispute for many years between Kentucky and Tennessee. When Kentucky became a state in 1792, it immediately began to "find fault" with the line as drawn by Thomas Walker in 1779.

Before 1779 the line between Virginia and North Carolina was run at 36 30' degrees toward the Cumberland Gap. This is commonly known as the 36-30 line. In 1779, Dr Thomas Walker and Daniel Smith were chosen by Virginia to extend the line to the Tennessee River. Their party included Col Richard Henderson and William B Smith of North Carolina. The men ran into tremendous obstacles and disputes almost immediately when they decided to run two separate lines to the Cumberland Gap. Henderson refused to proceed and the Walker party continued and by the time they reached the Cumberland River, they found themselves several miles too far north. The Walker party then continued to run their line only to the Tennessee River but on to the Mississippi River.

In 1799, in an effort to solve the boundary problem, the Virginia House of Delegates created a commission comprised of John Coburn, Robert Johnson and Buckner Thruston. They met with the Virginia delegation of Archibald Stewart, Gen Joseph Martin and Creed Taylor. They began their survey at the forks of the Big Sandy and followed east along the Tug Fork to the Breaks of Sandy. They then went northeast from the Walker line at the spot known as the seven pines and two black oaks, went up the watershed of the Cumberland Mountain to the crossing of the Russell Fork of the Levisa Fork - and thence along a magnetic line 45 degrees east longitude to the crossing of the Tug Fork.

That same year, 1799, a joint commission settled Kentucky's eastern and northeastern boundaries, the rest of the boundaries were not handled. Westward from the ridge top of the Cumberland Mountain, the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina (later, 1796, Tennessee) remained questionable because of the Walker Survey of 1779.

In 1801, the Kentucky Legislature appointed commissioners to ascertain and mark her southern boundary. This did not occur for some reason until 1812 - in

fact five times the Legislature took up this problem. Over ten times in a ten-year period (1820-1830), the Kentucky legislature tackled the problem, still feeling that Kentucky had been cheated out of its own land - and finally commissioners were appointed to represent Kentucky and Tennessee to settle the problem.

Crittenden represented Tennessee and Rowan represented Kentucky. Felix Grundy and W J Brown were to assist in looking out for the interests of Tennessee. They met in January of 1820 in Frankfort and decided to communicate by writing. The Tennessee commissioners stood by the old Walker line and refused to consider any other line. They felt they had the right to it as their citizens had settled in this area and they were Tennesseans and would not become Kentuckians! Crittenden urged Rowan to give up the idea and let the line stand, but John Rowan was determined and stubborn and refused to take any line other than what is known as the 36-30 line along the entire boundary. Thus, nothing was accomplished.

In 1821, the commissioners from both states were back to work and started running the line again as if there had been no problems in the past. Kentucky appointed William Steele and Munsey to represent them and Absalom Looney represented Tennessee. They ran the line again, they thought, on the 36-30 line and marked it extremely carefully to the Cumberland River. But it was found later that they had really started at 36-34 and ended at 36-37 but was a little more accurate than the original Thomas Walker drawn line. On the first of May 1821 they began on the Cumberland Mountain and on July 2nd, they concluded it at the crossing of the Cumberland River and joined the original Walker line - just above John Kerr's house. The Tennessee representatives approved the survey but the line westward was uncertain until a 1859 survey by Austin P Cox and Benjamin Pebbles.

That did not settle the dispute. By 1825 the Kentucky Legislature is again questioning the boundary and so the state hired a mathematician to relocate the line. Thomas Matthews was appointed to handle this task and was paid over \$2,000 for his services. Beginning with his findings, the boundary question shifted from the east to the west of the Cumberland River. It seems that when Walker ran the original line, the western part of Kentucky still belonged to the Chickasaw Indians and Walker stopped at the Tennessee River. Kentucky had later purchased this land and its boundaries had to be fixed. More disputes arose between Tennessee and Kentucky over the next few years and many times, the representatives from each state were deadlocked. The land around Reelfoot Hills and the southern boundary of Trigg County, KY was the most difficult to establish and it often seemed a total impossibility to determine the line.

With the battle still raging, in 1845 the Kentucky Legislature again named commissioners to run the boundary. Wilson and Duncan were named along with a representative from Tennessee and they attempted to mark the boundary of Christian, Trigg and Fulton Counties. The noted Joseph Rogers Underwood of Barren and Warren County was named to this commission but resigned.

The difficulties continued madly into the 1850's. In 1858 the Kentucky Legislature authorized the Governor of Kentucky to again name commissioners to once and for all determine the boundary lines. Austin P Cox and Charles M Briggs met with two Tennessee commissioners (Peoples and Watkins) the next year and made a successful attempt to find and locate the entire line. They ran a resurvey east of the Cumberland and corrected the former lines west of that river.

In 1859, the Cox-Pebbles team traveled a 320 mile course between January 9th and October 20th. It covered the same terrain that Walker's party had traveled from New Madrid Bend to the Cumberland Gap. They erected 3 foot high stone slabs every five miles to mark the line - beginning at Compromise on the Mississippi River and ending at the spot where the old Wilderness Road passed through the Cumberland gap.

In today's age of technology, satellite mapping and precision surveying, it is hard to realize what difficulties all these men through the years encountered in trying to map out and determine the boundary lines. But, you might ask - what was gained by all these many years of struggling, fighting and legislature sessions? Kentucky gained the 36-30 line for its boundary only west of the Tennessee River and east of that river, the line is basically what it was as marked by Walker in 1799! It has been rumored down through the pages of time, that there was a lot of "wheeling and dealing" under the surface also. Farmers who possibly bribed the surveyors by a little moonshine to let their land lie in Kentucky or Tennessee. (Moonshine was legal in Tennessee during many of these years and illegal in Kentucky)

Dr. Thomas Walker and Elizabeth Gregory Willis Thornton had the following children:

1. **Mary (Capt. Molly) Walker** was born June 24, 1742.
2. Col. John Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA February 13, 1743. Col. died December 2, 1809 in Madison's Mill, Orange County, VA, at 66 years of age. He married Elizabeth Moore (- 1809) in 1764.
 - a. Mildred Walker married Francis Kinloch
 - i. Eliza Kinloch
 - ii. Hon. Hugh Kinloch
3. Susan Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA December 14, 1746. Susan died in Albemarle County, VA. She married Henry Fry June 1764.
4. Dr. Thomas Jr. Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County VA March 17, 1748. He married Margaret Hoops 1774.
 - a. Maria Barclay Walker married Richard Duke
 - i. William Johnson Duke married Ms Anderson
 1. Richard Duke
 2. Florence Duke
 3. Laura Duke
 - ii. Lucy A. Duke married Mr. Wood
 - iii. Mary J. C. Duke married Mr. Smith
 - iv. Margaret Hoops Duke married Mr. Rhodes
 - v. Mildred Wirt Duke married George (Kit) Christopher Gilmer

- vi. Hon. Richard T. Duke married Ms Eskridge
- vii. Sallie F. Duke married Mr. Deskins
- viii. Charles Carroll Duke married Hattie Walker
- ix. Mattie L. Duke
- b. Jane Walker was born in Indian Fields, Albemarle Co. Virginia in 1775. She married Baylor Hill
- c. Elizabeth Walker was born in Indian Fields, Albemarle Co. Virginia in 1777. She married Mr. Michie
- d. Thomas Walker was born in Indian Fields Albemarle Co. Virginia 1785
- e. Martha Walker was born in Indian Fields, Albemarle Co. Virginia 1788. She married Mr. Goolsby in 1808
- f. John Walker was born in Indian Fields, Albemarle Co. Virginia 1790
- g. Capt. Meriwether Lewis Walker was born in Indian Fields, Albemarle Co. Virginia 1792. He married Maria Lindsay 1817
5. Lucy Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA May 5, 1751. She married Dr. George Jr. Gilmer (1743-) 1771.
 - a. George Gilmer was born 1776. He married Ms Hudson in 1801
 - b. Peachy Gilmer was born 1778
 - c. Dr. John Gilmer was born 1778. He married Ms Minor in 1805
 - d. Lucy Gilmer was born 1782. She married Peter Minor in 1802
 - e. Susan Gilmer was born 1784.
 - f. Harmer Gilmer was born 1786
 - g. Francis Walker Gilmer
 - h. Thomas Walker Gilmer
 - i. Mildred Gilmer married the Hon. William Wirt
6. Elizabeth Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA August 1, 1753. She married Rev. Mathew Maury 1773.
 - a. Reuben Maury
 - b. Polly Maury
 - c. Milly Maury
 - d. Elizabeth Maury
 - e. Kitty Maury
 - f. John Maury
 - g. Fontaine Maury
 - h. Thomas Maury
 - i. Walker Maury
7. Sarah Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA March 28, 1758. She married Col. Ruben Lindsay 1778.
 - a. Mildred Lindsay
 - b. Sally Lindsay. She married Capt. James Lindsay
 - i. Child Lindsay
 - ii. Mildred Lindsay married Alex Taylor
 1. Sally Lindsay Taylor married John M. Patton
 - a. Fannie Taylor Patton was born 1837. Fannie died 1850 in Richmond, Virginia
8. Martha Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA May 2, 1760. She married George Divers 1780.
9. Reuben Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA October 8, 1762. Reuben died August 23, 1765 at 2 years of age.

10. Hon. Francis Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA June 22, 1764. Hon. died 1806. He married Jane Byrd Nelson 1798.
 - a. Thomas Hugh Walker
 - b. Jane Frances Walker was born in Nelson House, Yorktown, Virginia February 17, 1799. She married Dr. Mann Page in Richmond Virginia on December 2, 1815. Jane died February 7, 1873 in Turkey Hill, Virginia
 - c. Judith Page Walker was born at Castle hill, Virginia March 24, 1802. She married the Hon. William C. Rives on March 24, 1819. Judith died January 23, 1882
11. Peachy Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County VA February 6, 1767. She married Joshua Fry 1787.
 - a. Ann Fry married Mr. Bullit

Dr. Thomas Walker and Mildred Thornton Meriwether had the following child:

1. Mildred^o Walker was born in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA. She married Joseph Hornsby 1775.

Dr. Thomas Walker died November 9 1794 in Castle Hill, Albemarle County Virginia, at 79 years of age. He is buried at Castle Hill.



Mildred Thornton Meriwether died November 16, 1778 in Castle Hill, Albemarle County, VA, at 57 years of age. She is buried at Castle Hill.