

COLEPEPER/CULPEPER/CULPEPPER HISTORY AND ANCESTRAL CONNECTIONS

(and the beginning of the Culpepper lines in America via Virginia and including the Culpepper lineage of Lady Diana Frances Spencer.)

CULPEPER LINEAGE

(compiled by Warren Culpepper and Lew Griffin; edited and additional material by Barbara Lee Rowe) This lineage chart covers the ancestral heritage down to the family of Barbara Lee Rowe)

John de Colepeper b. ca. 1140, Bay Hall, Pembury, Kent, England

Sir Thomas de Colepeper the Recognitor b. ca. 1170 was Recognitor of the Grand Assize.

The Grand Assize was a judicial proceeding or inquiry, and the Recognitors, who were summoned on such a tribunal, were the jurors. Their function was to investigate all cases involving questions of right. As Recognitors were probably neighbors of the disputing parties, they were bound to "recognize" and speak the truth concerning the matter at issue.¹

John Colepeper b. ca. 1200, son of Sir Thomas de Colepeper.

Sir Thomas Colepeper of Brenchley and Bayhall b. ca. 1230, son of John Colepeper.

If the pedigrees are correct then this Sir Thomas, of Bayhall, must have been an old man in 4 Edward II or 1310 (Note: the date convention used here is "regnal" dating in which the year is the number of years into the reign of the current monarch. Thus 4 Edward II would be the 4th year of the reign of King Edward II). Assuming that the grandfather was fifty years of age when he served as Recognitor, then the two generations succeeding him must have covered a period of some eighty years. This would make Sir Thomas Colepeper, in 4 Edward II., when his son Thomas and Margery his wife purchased of him 50 acres in Fouldsen, a fairly old man, and although, he indicted in 1305, with his son Thomas, for stealing the goods of the vicar of Ringmer, we can hardly believe that he took any active part in the matter. For this reason it was not probable that it was this Thomas who was porter or janitor of Leeds Castle in 1292; it was more likely his son of the same Christian name.

In 1296 (25 Edward I) there is an important reference to Thomas Colepeper, sen; the executors of the will of Sir William de Montfort brought an action against Thomas Colepeper and John his son concerning the manor of Newenton, in Kent.

From this it is clear that there was, besides his sons Thomas and Walter, who were executed, another son John, and there was doubtless another son named Nicholas. All four were implicated in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, but John and Nicholas evidently in a lesser degree than Thomas and Walter. There was an order issued in 1322 to the Sheriff of York to receive John Colepeper and others into custody in York Castle. This looks as if John Colepeper took part in the Battle of Boroughbridge, and Weaver, in his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, p. 272, speaks of Sir Thomas Colepeper siding with the Earl of Lancaster and being hanged, drawn and quartered at Winchelsea. The place fatal to the Earl was Pontefract, so it seems certain that both Thomas and John were with Lancaster's forces at Boroughbridge.

After remaining a close prisoner during the remainder of the reign in the Castles of Berkhamstead and Gloucester, John Colepeper was released on the accession of Edward III., and in the restoration of confiscated lands which then took place those of John Colepeper, of Lynlegh, were included. He was alive eleven years later, when John Colepeper, of Lynlegh, with Johanna, his wife, appear as deforciant in a fine relating to 20 acres of land in Wythyhame.

With regard to the other two sons of Sir Thomas Colepeper, sen., Walter and Nicholas, they both suffered for their refusal to admit Queen Isabel to Leeds Castle. Walter "sticked not to tell him" (the Queen's marshal) *"that neither the Queen nor any other should be lodged there without the commandement of his Lorde the owner."* On the Queen coming to the gate in person "the Captaine most malapertly repulsed her, insomuch that shee complained grievously to the King," who besieged the place and eventually took it. "Then tooke he Captaine Colepeper and hoong him up." Captain Colepeper was doubtless Walter, as the release of Nicholas, his only brother yet unaccounted for, forms the subject of the following order issued in 1323 to Henry de Cobeham, Constable of Rochester Castle: *"Whereas Nicholas Colepeper and others are imprisoned in Rochester Castle because they adhered to certain rebels who held the King's Castle of Ledes against him. The King, compassionating their estate, and being unwilling to detain them longer in prison, orders the Constable to release those of them whom he shall find by Inquisition to have no lands, and to cause those of them who have lands to come before the King within 15 days from Easter at their own cost and to do and to receive what the King's Court shall consider in the matter."*

Of the four sons of Thomas Colepeper, grandson of the Recognitor, we can find no trace of John and Nicholas, while from Captain Walter Colepeper sprang the Colepepers of Oxenhoath and Aylesford.

The eldest son, Sir Thomas Culpeper, who was executed at Winchelsea in 1321, seems to have married Margery, a daughter of the Bayhall family, and either by this match, or by purchase, to have acquired their estates. This Thomas is called in 1306 "fil' Thom' Colepeper de Brenchesle."¹

The Children of Sir Thomas of Brenchley and Bayhall were:

- Sir Thomas Culpeper of Bayhall in Pembury, co. Kent+ (say 1260 - 1321)
- John Culpeper of Lynleigh (circa 1262 - after 1337)
- Nicholas Culpeper (circa 1264 - after 1323)
- Walter Culpeper of Preston Hall+ (say 1266 - 1321)

Citations

1. Col. F.W.T. Attree R.E./F.S.A. & Rev. J.H.L. Booker M.A., "The Sussex Colepepers, Part I", Sussex Archaeological Collections, XLVII,47-81, (1904)

<http://gen.culpepper.com/historical/sussex/default.htm>.

Pp 49-51

Sir Thomas Culpeper of Bayhall in Pembury, co. Kent b. ca. 1260, son of Sir Thomas of Brenchley and Bayhall. He married Margery Bayhall. Their children were:

- Margaret Culpeper b. ca. 1301
- **Walter Culpeper** b. ca. 1303 m. Joane Bayhall. Their children were:
 - Thomas Culpeper of East Farleigh (1307 - after 1351)
 - **Sir Geoffrey Culpeper** of Preston Hall in Aylesford, co. Kent+ (1317 - 1390) m. unk. Children:
 - William Culpeper of Preston Hall in Aylesford, co. Kent+ (say 1342 - say 1402)
 - John Culpeper b. ca. 1347

Sir Geoffrey Culpeper was Sheriff in 1364-5, and 1372-3 (39 and 47 Edw III), according to Hasted, who also says that Sir John Colepeper of Bedgebury was sheriff in 1364-5. Will (Lambeth, proved 1390) says, "to be buried at West Peckham."

- **John Culpeper** (1318 - after 1353) m. Catherine Charles. Their children were:

◦ **Sir William Culpeper** of Preston Hall, Knight+ (say 1387 - 20 Jul 1457) m. Elizabeth Ferrers of Groby ca. 1412. Their children were:

◦Geoffrey Culpeper b. ca. 1417

◦**Sir Richard Culpeper of Oxen Hoath**+ (say 1428 - 4 Oct 1484) m. (1) Sybil ? ca. 1449 at Oxen Hoath, West Peckham, Kent, England, and m. (2) Isabel Worsley ca. 1479 at Oxen Hoath, West Peckham, Kent, England. The children of Sybil ? and Sir Richard Culpeper were:

◦Elizabeth Culpeper b. ca. 1450 d. after 1492

◦Margaret Culpeper b. ca. 1452 d. after 1492

◦Anna Culpeper b. ca. 1462 d. after 1492

The children of Isabel Worsley and Sir Richard Culpeper were:

◦**Jocasta "Joyce" Culpeper**+ b. 1480 d. after 1525 *

◦Margaret Culpeper of Oxen Hoath b. 1481

◦Thomas Culpeper b. 1484 d. 7 Oct 1492

Richard moved to Oxenheath, West Peckham, Kent, where he was lord of that manor. (Dering MS) Sheriff of Kent in 11 Edward IV (1471-2); died Oct 4 in 2 Richard III (1484). Inq. p.m. 2 Richard III, No. 28. (Per Colepepr of Aylesford pedigree).

Citations

1.Col. F.W.T. Attree R.E./F.S.A. & Rev. J.H.L. Booker M.A., "Colepeper of Aylesford Pedigree in The Sussex Colepepers, Part I", Sussex Archaeological Collection, Vol. XLVII, 1904.

2.1574 Visitation, Kent, England.

***JOCASTA (JOYCE) CULPEPER**

"Joyce Culpeper, born about 1480, was the daughter of Sir Richard Culpeper (d. 4 October 1484) and his second wife, Isabel Worsley (born c. 1460 – 18 April 1527), the daughter of Otewell Worsley of Southwark, Surrey, by Rose Trevor.[1]

Joyce Culpeper had a brother, Thomas Culpeper (1484 – 7 October 1492), and a younger sister, Margaret. Joyce and Margaret were co-heirs to their brother, Thomas Culpeper, in 1492.[2] It has been erroneously stated that Joyce Culpeper had another sister, Elizabeth,[3] who married Joyce's eldest son, Sir John Leigh (1520-1564). However only Joyce and Margaret are named as co-heirs to their brother, Thomas, in the inquisition post mortem taken after his death,[4] and it seems clear that Margaret was Joyce Culpeper's only sister by her mother's marriage to Sir Richard Culpeper. Margaret married firstly, Richard Welbeck, esquire, by whom she had a son, John Welbeck.[5] After Richard Welbeck's death, Margaret Culpeper married William Cotton, esquire.[6]

After the death of Sir Richard Culpeper, Joyce's mother, Isabel, married Sir John Leigh (d. 17 August 1523) of Stockwell (in Lambeth) and Levehurst, Surrey, the elder son of Ralph Leigh, esquire, and Elizabeth Langley, the daughter of Henry Langley, by whom she is said to have had a son, John Leigh, and a daughter, Joyce Leigh.[7]

Marriages and issue

Before 1492 Joyce Culpeper married Ralph Leigh (d. 6 November 1509), esquire, the younger brother of her stepfather, Sir John Leigh (d. 17 August 1523). Ralph Leigh was Treasurer of the Inner Temple in 1505-6, at which time he shared a chamber with his elder brother, Sir John Leigh.[8] By Ralph Leigh Joyce Culpeper had two sons and three daughters:[9]

Sir John Leigh (1502-1564).[10] Leigh was among those knighted (as 'John a Lee') on 2 October 1553, the day after the coronation of Queen Mary.[11] By his wife, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown, Leigh had a daughter, Agnes Leigh (d. before 1590), who married firstly, Sir Thomas Paston (c. 1515 – 4 September 1550), a gentleman of King Henry VIII's Privy Chamber, the fourth but third surviving son of Sir William Paston (c. 1479 – 1554) and Bridget Heydon,[12] and secondly, Edward Fitzgerald, (17 January 1528 – 1597), a younger brother of Gerald FitzGerald, 11th Earl of Kildare (1525-1585), by whom she was the mother of Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Kildare.[13] Leigh was in Cardinal Wolsey's household as a youth, had travelled to Jerusalem before 1538, was a prisoner in the Tower in that year, was in Antwerp in September 1561, and was a friend of Sir Thomas Gresham; according to Gresham, Leigh was 'the man that preserved me when Queen Mary came to the crown'.[14] In 1541 Leigh was called before the Privy Council to answer for having twice had contact with Cardinal Pole while on the continent.[15] According to Warnicke, Leigh's half-sister, Queen Katherine Howard, had once 'obtained the release from prison of her kinsman John Legh',[16] and it seems likely that it was on this occasion that the Queen exercised her influence on Leigh's behalf. Leigh is perhaps best known for a quarrel with his kinsman, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. On 13 July 1542 Howard was committed to the 'pestilent ayres' of the Fleet by the Privy Council for having struck Leigh. Three weeks later Howard met with the King, and after entering into a recognizance on 5 August in the amount of 10,000 marks to guarantee his future good behaviour towards Leigh, was released from custody.[17] According to Burgon, Leigh himself was subsequently committed to the Fleet in August 1547, released after entering into a recognizance in the amount of £2000 to guarantee his good behaviour, and again confined to prison in November of that year, on both occasions for reasons unknown.[18] Leigh made his last will on 30 April 1563, to which he added a codicil on 14 March 1564. The will was proved on 5 February 1566.[19]

Leigh's principal heir was his nephew, John Leigh (d. 19 or 20 January 1576), son of his brother Ralph (d. before 1563). Although Leigh bequeathed his wife, Elizabeth, an annuity, the will reveals that he had earlier divorced her 'on certain sufficient grounds'.^[20] Leigh died in 1564, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Lothbury. Stow has preserved his epitaph, which states that he was 'to sundry countries known/ A worthy knight, well of his prince esteemed'.^[21]

Ralph Leigh (d. before 1563), who married Margaret Ireland, the daughter of William Ireland, esquire, and by her had a son, John Leigh (d. 19 or 20 January 1576), esquire, who married Margery Saunders, and a daughter, Frances, who married Edward Morgan. As noted above, Ralph Leigh's son, John, was the heir of his uncle, Sir John Leigh (1502-1564). After John Leigh's death in 1576, his widow, Margery, married, before 1580, Sir William Killigrew, by whom she had a son, Robert Killigrew, and two daughters, Catherine Killigrew, who married Sir Thomas Jermyn, and Elizabeth Killigrew, who married Sir Maurice Berkeley.^[22]

Isabel Leigh (d. 16 February 1573), who married firstly, Sir Edward Baynton (d. 27 November 1544), by whom she had two sons and a daughter, secondly, Sir James Stumpe (d. 29 April 1563), and thirdly, Thomas Stafford, esquire.^[23]

Joyce Leigh, who married John Stanney, esquire.

Margaret Leigh, who married a husband surnamed Rice.

Ralph Leigh died 6 November 1509,^[24] and Joyce Culpeper married **Lord Edmund Howard**, and by him had three sons and three daughters:^[25]

Henry Howard, Esq.

Sir Charles Howard, who incurred Henry VIII's displeasure for having fallen in love with Margaret Douglas, later Countess of Lennox, while Margaret was serving as first lady of honour to Charles' sister, **Queen Katherine Howard**.^[26]

Sir George Howard (c. 1519 - 1580).

Margaret Howard (d. 10 October 1571), who married Sir Thomas Arundell of Wardour Castle, beheaded on Tower Hill on 26 February 1552, and by him had two sons, Sir Matthew Arundell (d. 24 December 1598) of Wardour Castle, and Charles Arundell (d. 1587), and two daughters, Dorothy, who married Sir Henry Weston, and Jane, who married Sir William Beville.^[27]

***Katherine Howard**, b. 1521 d. 1542 married Henry VIII and became Queen Katherine of England. No issue. Both she and her lover, a distant cousin, Thomas Culpeper, were beheaded for treason.

Mary Howard, who married Edmund Trafford.

Joyce Culpeper was living in 1527.[28] She is thought to have died about 1531.[29]

After Joyce Culpeper's death, Lord Edmund Howard married secondly, Dorothy Troyes, daughter of Thomas Troyes of Hampshire, and widow of Sir William Uvedale (d.1529), and thirdly, before 12 July 1537, Margaret Munday, daughter of Sir John Munday, Lord Mayor of London, and widow of Nicholas Jennings, but had no issue by either marriage.[30]

“From Joyce's first marriage came Isabel Leigh, born abt. 1495, who married Sir Edward Baynton, one of the largest landowners in Wiltshire. Their son Henry Baynton married Anne Cavendish, whose father, Sir William, was the ancestor of the Cavendish family, Dukes of Devonshire. This was through his marriage to Bess of Hardwick. Henry Baynton and Anne Cavendish had four sons, the fourth of which, Ferdinand born 1566, married Jane Weare and produced Anne Baynton, born 1602. Anne Baynton married Christopher Batt, gent., of Wiltshire and they emigrated to Massachusetts in 1638, where he became a prominent merchant in Boston. From them came many New England descendants.”
(WC)

FOOTNOTES

1. *Richardson IV 2011, p. 107.*
2. *Richardson IV 2011, p. 108.*
3. *Burgon 1839, p. 467; Richardson IV 2011, p. 108.*
4. *Private e-mail from Douglas Richardson, 15 November 2012; see Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, 1898, p. 820.*
5. *John Welbeck's daughter, Joyce Welbeck, was the mother of George Carleton (1529-1590), husband of Mistress Crane, in whose house at East Molesey the first of the Marprelate tracts was printed in October 1588; Collinson 2004.*
6. *Richardson IV 2011, p. 107.*

7. *Burgon 1839, p. 467; Richardson IV 2011, pp. 107–8.*
8. *Inderwick 1896, pp. 2–3, 6, 9, 11, 16, 510.*
9. *Richardson IV 2011, pp. 108–9.*
10. *Burgon 1839, pp. 469–70.*
11. *Shaw 1906, p. 67.*
12. *Riordan 2004; Worship 1885, pp. 44–5.*
13. *Finnegan 2004.*
14. *Burgon 1839, pp. 121–6, 289, 400.*
15. *Padelford 1920, p. 20.*
16. *Warnicke 2004.*
17. *Burgon 1839, p. 469; Padelford 1920, pp. 19–20.*
18. *Burgon 1839, p. 469.*
19. *Burgon 1839, p. 470.*
20. *Burgon 1839, p. 469.*
21. *Burgon 1839, p. 471; Seymour 1733, pp. 562–3.*
22. *Richardson IV 2011, pp. 109–110.*
23. *Richardson I 2011, pp. 131–2; Richardson IV 2011, p. 109.*
24. *Richardson II 2011, p. 108.*
25. *Richardson II 2011, pp. 417–18; Richardson IV 2011, pp. 108–9; Pine 1972, p. 9.*
26. *Marshall 2004.*
27. *Richardson I 2011, p. 44.*
28. *Richardson IV 2011, p. 108.*
29. *Joanna Denny, in her 2005 biography of Queen Katherine Howard, speculates that she died giving birth to her youngest child, the future Queen.*
30. *Weir 2001, pp. 415, 435; Richardson II 2011, pp. 417–18.*

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(cont'd. from Sir William Culpeper of Preston Hall, Knight...)

- William Culpeper of Preston Hall in Aylesford, co. Kent b. ca. 1430 d. 5 Mar 1502
- Peter Culpeper of Bletchenden+ b. ca. 1389 d. before 1449
- John Culpeper of Oxen Hoath b. ca. 1391 d. after 1434

◦Margery Culpeper b. ca. 1320 (daughter of Joane Bayhall and Sir Walter Culpeper)

The visitation of 1619, says, Sir John was "temp. Henry VI" (Henry VI ruled 1422-1461). However, the Colepeper of Aylesford pedigree says of Sir John, "ob. 1414".

Citations

1. Col. F.W.T. Attree R.E./F.S.A. & Rev. J.H.L. Booker M.A., "Colepeper of Aylesford Pedigree in The Sussex Colepepers, Part I", *Sussex Archaeological Collection, Vol. XLVII, 1904.*

2. 1574 Visitation, Kent, England.

3. Edward Foss, *The Judges of England: With Sketches of Their Lives, and Miscellaneous*, Google Books: Originals from Oxford University, Published 1851 and digitized 2006. pages 202-203.

4. June Ferguson, *Royals Gedcom.*

- Sir John Culpeper of Hardreshull and Bayhall+ b. ca. 1305 d. after 1370
- Richard Culpeper b. ca. 1307 d. after 1365

Sir John Culpeper of Hardreshull, Bayhall b. 1305 d. 1370 m. Elizabeth Hardreshull, daughter of Sir John Hardreshull and Margaret Stafford, at Pembury, Kent, England ca. 1345. Their only child was ◦**Sir Thomas Culpeper of Bayhall, Hardreshull & Exton** ca. 1356 d. circa 1428

Sir Thomas Culpeper of Bayhall, Hardreshull and Exton b. 1356 d. 8 March 1429 in Bay Hall, Pembury, Kent; m. (1) Alianora de Greene (nee Baynard) at Bayhall, Pembury, co. Kent, England, ca. 1378. Their children were:

- Sir John Culpeper of Bayhall, Hardreshull & Exton+ ca. 1374 d ca. 1430
- Alianora Culpeper+ ca. 1390 d. 1420

m. (2) Joyce (?) ca. 1380. Their children were:

- Nicholas Culpeper+ b. ca. 1384 d. 1434
- Thomas Culpeper b. ca. 1386
- Richard Culpeper b. ca. 1388 d. before 1428
- Jocosa Culpeper b. ca. 1390
- Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, Bayhall & Hardreshull** b. ca. 1400 d. 24 Nov 1462)

*** Sir Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, Bayhall & Hardreshull** b. ca 1398, d. 24 Nov 1462

(line of Diana Princess of Wales and American descendants) m. **Agnes Ann Roper** , daughter of Sir Edmond Roper, ca. 1425. Their children were:

- John Culpeper of Bayhall, Hardreshull & Bedgebury** b. ca. 1430 d. 22 Dec 1480
(*Sir John Culpeper was knighted by King Edward IV and made Sheriff of Kent.*)
- Richard Culpeper of Wakehurst b. ca. 1435 d. circa Oct 1516
- Nicholas Culpeper of Wakehurst b. ca. 1437 d. 23 May 1510
- Margaret Culpeper b. ca. 1439 d. 1488
- Elizabeth Culpeper b. ca. 1441

*“Walter Culpeper who fought at Agincourt, being of the seventh recorded generation of his family, put his roots in the ground a few miles southeast of Bayhall. About 1425 he married the widow of the last Bedgebury of Bedgebury in Goudhurst and was buried with that family in **Bedgebury Chapel of St. Mary’s Church in Goudhurst Added by BLR**. His tomb described him as ‘arm. filius Thorne Culpeper militis... obiit 24 November 1462’ (Weever, *Antient Funeral Monuments*, 1767 ed., p. 69); which identifies him genealogically as the Walter, son of Thomas, who himself left sons, John, Richard and Nicholas, as rehearsed in DeBanco Roll, 4 Edw. IV, Hilary Term, membrane 484.” 4*

Citation

4. Col. F.W.T. Attree R.E./F.S.A. & Rev. J.H.L. Booker M.A., "The Sussex Colepepers, Part II", *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, XLVIII,65-98, (1905)
<http://gen.culpepper.com/historical/sussex/default.htm>.

Pp 65-66.

Sir John Culpeper of Bayhall, Hardreshull and Bedgebury, Sheriff of Kent b. 1430

d. 22 Dec. 1480 in Goudhurst; m. (1) Agnes Bedgebury and (2) Agnes Gainsford ca. 1445.

Their children were:

- Sir Alexander Culpeper of Bedgebury & Hardreshull, Knight+ (say 1470 - 1541) *
- Isabel Culpeper b. ca. 1473
- Walter Culpeper of Calais and Wigsell b. ca. 1475 d. 1514
- Joyce Culpeper b. ca. 1477

***Sir Alexander Culpeper of Bedgebury and Hardreshull** b. 1454 d. 1541. He was the

father of **Thomas Culpeper** (d. 1542), the lover of Queen Katherine Howard. Sir Alexander Culpeper m. (1) Agnes Davy ca. 1490 and (2) Constantia Chamberlayn ca. 1495. Child of Agnes Davy and Sir Alexander Culpeper is:

- Alice Culpeper b. ca. 1491

The children of Constantia Chamberlayn and Sir Alexander Culpeper were:

- John Culpeper of St. Stephens b. ca. 1495
- Catherine Culpeper b. ca. 1496
- Elizabeth Culpeper b. ca. 1497
- Johanna Culpeper b. ca. 1498
- Margaret Culpeper b. ca. 1499
- Anne Culpeper b. ca. 1500
- **Sir Thomas Culpeper of Bedgebury in Goudhurst+ b. ca. 1501 d. 13 May 1558***

***Sir Thomas Culpeper of Bedgebury** had a son, **Alexander Culpepper** who married **Mary Dacre**, daughter of **William Dacre**, 3rd Baron of Gillesland/Gilsland and 2nd Baron of Greystoke, in 1538. Alexander and Mary had a son, **Anthony Culpepper of Bedgebury**.

Sir Alexander Culpeper of Bedgebury and Hardreshull was Sheriff from 1499-1500, 1506-7, 1514-15, 6 Hen VIII.

A ninth child born to Sir Alexander Culpeper of Bedgebury and Hardreshull was Thomas Culpeper, the lover of Queen Katherine Howard, consort of Henry VIII King of England. Thomas was born ca. 1514 and d. 10 Dec. 1541. His mother is unknown.

“Thomas Culpeper was a courtier of Henry VIII and the lover of Henry's fifth queen, Catherine Howard. He was distantly related to the Howard clan, who were immensely powerful at the time. They were particularly influential after the fall of Cardinal Wolsey in 1529, and for a brief time under the reign of Anne Boleyn, who was one of their cousins.

Royal service. It seems that Culpeper entered royal service during Anne's time, although there is no record of any meeting between either Anne Boleyn or Jane Seymour and Culpeper, which would suggest that his real prominence did not begin until after 1537.

Culpeper was reportedly exceedingly attractive. He was described as 'a beautiful youth' and he was a great favourite of the king's. Henry eventually made Culpeper gentleman to the King's Privy Chamber, giving him intimate access to the king, as the role involved dressing and undressing Henry and often sleeping in his bedchamber. He was part of the group of privileged courtiers who greeted Henry's German bride Anne of Cleves when she arrived in England for her marriage.

Affair with Catherine Howard. *In 1540, Culpeper caught the attention of Henry's new teenage bride, Catherine Howard. By 1541 they were spending time together, often alone and late at night, abetted by Catherine's lady-in-waiting, Lady Rochford, the widowed sister-in-law of Anne Boleyn. The affair would cause the downfall of all involved.*

Stories of the queen's premarital indiscretions had meanwhile come to the attention of Thomas Cranmer, then Archbishop of Canterbury. During Cranmer's investigations, he came across rumours of an affair between the queen and Culpeper. Culpeper was arrested for questioning. Both he and the queen denied the allegations, but a love letter from Catherine to Culpeper found during a search of Culpeper's quarters, provided the evidence Cranmer was looking for. Whether the affair between Culpeper and the queen was ever consummated is still debated by historians, but the letter gives clear evidence of Catherine's feelings for Culpeper. Also in the love letter was a reference to Jane Boleyn, Lady Rochford.

It is, however, speculative about how much of Culpeper's desire for the queen came from love and how much from political ambition. With Henry in poor health and with only his very young son Edward to succeed him, being Catherine's favourite would undoubtedly

have put Culpeper in a very strong political position. However, he misjudged the whole affair, relying too heavily on his friendship with the king and on the queen's discretion.

Downfall and Execution. *Culpeper was arrested on orders from the king. In December 1541, Culpeper was tried for treason alongside Francis Dereham, who was separately accused of sexual relations with the queen before her marriage to Henry. Catherine had not hidden the affair with Culpeper from members of her household, who now testified against her to protect themselves.*

The queen was portrayed as having seduced Culpeper at Chenies Palace, although it could easily have been the other way around. With testimony given of private meetings at Hatfield House and during the royal progress to the north of England in the summer of 1541, his fate was sealed. Culpeper admitted after torture to having had sexual relations with Catherine. Both Culpeper and Dereham were found guilty and sentenced to death.

The means of death was to be particularly gruesome. They were both to be hanged, drawn and quartered. That is, to be hanged by the neck, cut down while still alive, disemboweled, beheaded and quartered. Both men pleaded for leniency; Culpeper, presumably because of his former closeness to the king, received a commuted sentence of simple beheading. Dereham received no such mercy.

Culpeper was executed along with Dereham at Tyburn on 10 December 1541, and their heads were put on display on London Bridge. Culpeper was buried at St Sepulchre-without-Newgate church in London. Queen Catherine Howard and Lady Jane Rochford were both subsequently executed on 13 February 1542.” 2

Letter of Queen Catherine Howard of England to Thomas Culpeper (Catherine Howard's lover)

“This is the only surviving letter written by Henry VIII's fifth wife. It was written in the spring of 1541, roughly eight months after she married the king. After Catherine's fall from grace, Culpeper was among the men charged with committing adultery with the queen. It was a treasonable offense, and he was executed for it (along with Francis Dereham.) Culpeper tried to save himself by arguing that he had met with Catherine only because the young queen was 'dying of love for him', and would not let him end the relationship. Catherine, for her part, argued otherwise; she told her interrogators that Culpeper ceaselessly begged her for a meeting, and she was too fearful to refuse. However, the letter clearly supports Culpeper's version of events. After all, the queen

did write 'it makes my heart die to think what fortune I have that I cannot be always in your company.'

Catherine was not as well educated as Henry's other wives, though her mere ability to read and write was impressive enough for the time. This letter taxed her greatly, as she points out in the closing lines. It is transcribed here as originally written, and the grammatical mistakes are Catherine's own (she messes up her tenses, for instance.)”

Master Culpeper,

I heartily recommend me unto you, praying you to send me word how that you do. It was showed me that you was sick, the which thing troubled me very much till such time that I hear from you praying you to send me word how that you do, for I never longed so much for a thing as I do to see you and to speak with you, the which I trust shall be shortly now. That which doth comfortly me very much when I think of it, and when I think again that you shall depart from me again it makes my heart die to think what fortune I have that I cannot be always in your company. It my trust is always in you that you will be as you have promised me, and in that hope I trust upon still, praying you that you will come when my Lady Rochford is here for then I shall be best at leisure to be at your commandment, thanking you for that you have promised me to be so good unto that poor fellow my man which is one of the griefs that I do feel to depart from him for then I do know no one that I dare trust to send to you, and therefore I pray you take him to be with you that I may sometime hear from you one thing. I pray you to give me a horse for my man for I had much ado to get one and therefore I pray send me one by him and in so doing I am as I said afor, and thus I take my leave of you, trusting to see you shortly again and I would you was with me now that you might see what pain I take in writing to you.

*Yours as long as life endures,
Katheryn.*

One thing I had forgotten and that is to instruct my man to tarry here with me still for he says whatsoever you bid him he will do it. 3

Citations

- 2. Thomas Culpeper. (2010, May 17). In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.**
- 3. Marilee Hanson, Tudor England, 1485-1603, "Letters of the Six Wives of Henry VIII."**

***Walter Culpeper of Calais and Wigsell, ESQ.** b. 1475 at Bedgebury, Goudhurst d. 25 June 1515, Saleshurst, Sussex, England (line of Princess Diana and American descendants) m. Anne Aucher ca. 1498. Their children were:

- Elizabeth Culpeper+ b. ca. 1499 d. between 1520 and 1532
- Anne Culpeper b. ca. 1502 d. after 1532
- Thomas Culpeper b. ca. 1504 d. before 1532
- Anthony Culpeper b. ca. 1506 d. before 1532
- William Culpeper of Hunton and Wigsell+ b. ca. 1509 d. Nov 1559

Walter Culpeper began life, like his grandfather, the squire of Agincourt for whom he was named, as a professional soldier; but, unlike his grandfather, he did not live to retire to his estates. The earliest record of him is on the page of national history, at the very end of his career.

The Chronicle of Calais (Camden Society, No. 35, p. 6) recites him in October, 1508 as under marshall of that town, present at the treaty for the marriage of Mary, daughter of Henry VII to the Duke of Burgundy, afterwards the emperor Charles V; and in that capacity there was assigned to him at the beginning of the next reign (July, 1509) a Crown tenement in Fisherstrete in Calais and an annuity of £20 out of the revenues of the town. Two years later, in November, 1511, being then recited a 'squire of the body' of Henry VIII, he was granted also the post of bailiff of the Scavage of Calais and the isle of Colne (L. & P. Henry VIII, i, 47, 94, 298).

His crowding hour came in August, 1513, when his young master was engaged in the invasion of France to assert an outworn claim of inheritance of that realm, and it was Walter's fortune to be left for the moment in responsible command of the garrison of Calais. The chronicler Hall records (Holinshed iii, 580) that as the King lay before Therouanne on the Flemish border, the captain of Boulogne made a night foray on Calais seeking booty and to insult the invading English. Arriving with a thousand men at the bridge which defended the causey leading to the town, the Frenchman surprised the guard and captured the ordnance there mounted. Retaining 600 men at the bridge 'for a stale' he then dispatched the remaining 400 'into the marishes and meadows to fetch away the beasts and cattle which they should find there.' Some of these foragers approached so near the walls of Calais as to raise the alarm, whereupon:

"about five of the clocke in the morning the gate of Calis, called Bullongue gate, was opened, and by permission of the deputie one Culpeper, the under marshall, with two hundred archers under a banner of Saint George, issued forth," and 'set so fiercelie on that finallie the Frenchmen

were discomfited and four and twentie of them slaine, besides twelve score that were made prisoners and all the ordnance and bootie again recouered. These prisoners were brought to Calais and there sold in open market."

Walter died before June 24, 1515 (when he was recited dead on the appointment of Sir H. Banaster to his bailiffry, L. & P. Henry VIII', ii, 168), leaving a will which bristles with as many old world weapons as a modern museum.

Source: Fairfax Harrison, "The Proprietors of the Northern Neck

William Culpeper of Hunton and Wigsell, Justice of the Peace for Kent, b. 1509 d.

6 Dec. 1559 (line of Diana Princess of Wales and American descendants) m. Cicely Dingley Barrett at Wigsell, Salehurst, co. Sussex, England, on 4 Jan 1530. Their children were:

- **John Culpeper of Wigsell**+ b. ca. 1531 d. 20 Oct 1612
- Elizabeth Culpeper b. ca. 1532
- Anne Culpeper+ b. ca. 1535
- Francis Culpeper of Greenway Court, co. Kent+ b. 1538 d. 31 May 1591
- Dr. Martin Culpeper of Feckenham in Astwood, co. Worcs.+ b. 1540 d. 9 Oct 1605
- Walter Culpeper of Handborough+ b. ca. 1541 d. 1616
- Thomas Culpeper of Wilmington, co. Sussex b. 1543 d. 7 Oct 1603
- Canon Edmund Culpeper of Lincoln+ b. circa 1544 d. after 1605
- Richard Culpeper of Newton Longville, co. Bucks.+ b. 1545 d. 1605

John Culpeper of Wigsell, Justice of the Peace and "Privy Counsel" to Queen

Elizabeth I (line of Diana Princess of Wales and American descendants) b. 1531 d. 20 Oct. 1612; m. Elizabeth Sedley at Salehurst, co. Sussex, England, ca. 1560. Their children were:

- Thomas Culpeper of Wigsell+ b. 1561 d. before 19 Sep 1613
- William Culpeper of Sussex b. 1562 d. before 29 Jan 1587
- **John Culpeper of Astwood in Feckenham, co. Worcs.**+ b. 1565 d. 16 Dec 1635
- Cicely Culpeper+ b. circa 1567
- **Sir Alexander Culpeper of Greenway Court, Knight** b. 1570 d. Aug 1645

Thomas Culpeper of Wigsell b. 1561 d. 1613 (line of Diana Princess of Wales)

m. (1) Anne Slaney circa 1597. Their children were:

- Slaney Culpeper b. 31 Oct 1598 d. 12 Dec 1618
- John Lord Culpeper 1st Baron of Thoresway**+ b. 7 Aug 1599 d. 11 Jul 1660
- Elizabeth Culpeper b. circa 1601 d. 22 Jul 1683

m. (2) Mary Beeston ca. 1575. Their children were:

- Mary Culpeper b. ca Aug 1606 d. ca 1606
- Thomas Culpeper b. ca Dec 1607 d. 29 Dec 1607
- (?) Culpeper b. 1608 d. 1608
- Cicely Culpeper b. ca Jun 1610 d. 1620
- Anna Culpeper b. ca Oct 1611 d. after 1660

John Lord Culpeper, 1st Baron of Thoresway b. 1599 d. 1660 (line of Diana Princess of Wales); m. (1) Philippa Snelling at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, England, on 29 Oct 1628 at age 29. Their children were:

- Alexander Culpeper of Greenway Court⁴ b. 1629 d. 2 Mar 1648/49
- Philippa Culpeper (The Elder Sister)⁴ b. ca. 1630 d. before 1660

m. (2) Judith Culpeper on 12 Jan 1631 at age 31. Their children were:

- Elizabeth Culpeper b. ca Apr 1632 d. 8 Apr 1632
- Thomas Culpeper b. ca 1633 d. 24 Aug 1634
- Thomas Lord Culpeper 2nd Baron of Thoresway*** 17 b. ca 1635 d. 27 Jan 1689
- Elizabeth Culpeper**** b. ca 1637 d. Feb 1709
- Judith Culpeper b. ca 1638 d. 20 Nov 1691
- John Lord Culpeper 3rd Baron of Thoresway b. ca 1640 d. 8 Jul 1719
- Cheney Lord Culpeper 4th Baron of Thoresway⁴ b. ca 1642 d. 18 Jun 1725
- Philippa Culpeper (The Younger Sister) b. ca Feb 1650 d. 1719
- Francis Culpeper⁴ b. 1652 d. 1663

“John Culpeper (also spelled Colepeper and Culpepper; died 11 Jun 1660), was an English statesman and an influential counselor of Charles I during the Civil War and of Charles II in exile.

Elected member for Kent in the Long Parliament, he took the popular side, supporting the Earl of Strafford's attainder and receiving an appointment to the Parliamentary committee of

defense in 1641. He separated, however, from the popular party on the church question, opposing the proposals to abolish episcopacy and for religious union with the Scots. In 1642 he joined the King's supporters, taking office as chancellor of the exchequer, but he disapproved of Charles's attempted arrest of five members of the Commons. In the Oxford Parliament he advised concessions to secure peace. He received a peerage in 1644.

Culpeper was sent with Edward Hyde (afterward earl of Clarendon) in charge of the Prince of Wales, after Charles's final defeat in 1645, to the Scilly Isles and thence to France (1646). In 1648 he accompanied the Prince on his unsuccessful naval expedition and returned with him to The Hague. After Charles I's execution he pressed upon Charles II the acceptance of the Scots' proposals. The treaty between Oliver Cromwell and Cardinal Mazarin in 1654 compelled Culpeper to leave France for Flanders. At the Restoration he returned to England but lived only a few weeks.¹¹

Sir John Culpeper, first baron Culpeper of Thoresway, (and the First Lord Culpeper) was baptised in Salehurst, August 7, 1600, as 'Johanes Colepeper, filius Mri Thomae, armigeri'; was named by his maternal grandmother, Dame Margaret Slaney in her will (1612) as 'my godson John C. another of the sons of my dau. Anne C.,' as well as in her codicil (May, 1618) in the language already quoted; and, in the inq. p.m. of Slaney C. (May, 1619) appears as 'John C. his only brother and heir, and heir of the body of said Thomas by Anne his wife; and is at taking of this inq. under :21, viz: 18 years, 9 months and 9 days and no more.'

He matriculated at Oxford from Hart Hall, April 26, 1616, as 'of Sussex, aged 15' (Foster) and was admitted to the Middle Temple, February 6, 1617/8, as 'Mr. John C., second son of Thomas C. of Wigsell, Sussex, deceased (Hopwood, ii, 625). Having become, by the death of his elder brother in December, 1618, 'primi sternmatis Wigsellensis' (as he later described himself on the M.I. of his first wife), he was knighted by James I at Theobald's, January 14, 1621/2 (Nichols, iii, 751).

Clarendon testifies that he 'never cultivated the muses.' If he ever had any intention of pursuing a career at the bar in the tradition of his uncle, John of Feckenham, he abandoned it when he became 'of Wigsell.' Being just of age as he was knighted, and having no home ties, he forthwith prepared to spend 'some years of his youth in foreign parts and especially in armies,' and to that end liquidated his property.

He had inherited his father's share in the Virginia Company and had already taken a part in the politics of that society (in April, 1623, he allied himself with the Warwick faction, Brown, Genesis, 982), when at the court held May 7, 1623, 'Mr. Deputy propounded the passing of One Share from Sir John Culpeper to Mr. ffreake of the Middle Temple, gentleman' (Records of the London Company, L. C. ed., p. 412). In the same year, 1623 (Close Roll, 21 Jac. I, pt. 26) he sold

Wigsell to Sir Thomas C. to be vested in his eldest son, Cheney. It would thus seem that Sir John must have left England in the autumn of 1623; for there is no further record of his until October, 1628, when he contracted his first marriage. It was accordingly after five years of soldiering in the wake of Gustavus Adolphus that, as Clarendon says, 'in very good season and after a small waste of his fortune' he returned to England, 'retired from that course of life and married and 'betook himself to a country life.' He now established himself in Hollingbourne (he describes himself 'of Hollingbourne' in his mar. lic., 1631, and is so described again in the Commonwealth act of 1650, and, under the influence of Sir Thomas, commenced politician. To quote Clarendon again, his school was county affairs, 'the business of the country and the concerns of it, in which he was very well versed: and being a man of sharpness of parts and volubility of language he was frequently made choice of to appear at the Council board in those matters which related to the country, in the managing whereof his abilities were well taken notice of.' The result was that he was returned (Official Returns of M. Ps. 1878) to the Short Parliament (1640) as burgess for Rye (Cinq Port). In the Long Parliament he was Knight of the shire for Kent and made his celebrated speech against monopolies (Rushworth, iv, 133).

The remainder of his career is part of the history of England. His fundamental conservatism soon drew him into opposition to the crescent 'reforming party.' In the small company of Falkland and Hyde he stood at last by the bishops and against the Grand Remonstrance; with the result that all three were invited by Charles I to join the government. On January 2, 1642, Culpeper was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he exchanged the following year for that of Master of the Rolls. Notwithstanding these dignities, 'as his courage was always unquestionable,' when war came he did service also in the field: at Edgehill (Keinton) he charged with Rupert's cavalry, acquitting 'himself like a brave man-at-arms,' and at Newbury again 'enobled his Gowne with Martiall Achievements.' For the example of these acts, as well as his service in the Council Chamber, the King raised him to the peerage in 1644; but in so doing 'did much dissatisfy both the court and the army.' Clarendon's own comment (Rebellion, v, 4) is that 'though he did imprudently in desiring it, did deserve it.' In 1645 he became, with Hyde, a member of the Council set up in the west of England for the Prince of Wales; and eventually escorted his young master from Cornwall to Scilly. Thence Culpeper left to join the Queen mother in Paris: and so began his long wanderjahr on the continent.

During the exile, the future fortunes of Culpeper's family were shaped by two lawyer-drawn papers. On September 18, 1649, he and his cousin-german Thomas Culpeper (son of John of Feckenham) were included in the patent which created the proprietary of the Northern Neck of Virginia; and in 1651 the Commonwealth by act of Parliament (Acts, 1651, c., 10) declared forfeited and ordered sold all the manors and estates of 'Sir John Culpeper, late of

Hollingbourne in the County of Kent, Knight:' a description which was intended for an insult by disregarding the warborn peerage.

Culpeper survived to take part, at the age of sixty, in Charles II's entry into London. After that dramatic 'ride in triumph through Persepolis' he was destined for a large part in the restoration government (see Ranke's comment on him) ; actually he assumed his function as Master of the Rolls (swearing in, in that capacity, his old colleague Hyde as Lord Chancellor), and for some weeks sat regularly at the Council board. But in June of the restoration year he fell ill, while he 'lay' at Hartinge, co. Sussex, in the house of his friend, Sir Edward Ford, whose daughter his dead son Alexander, had married. Weary after more than ten years of exile, he planned here a settlement of his disordered estate. His English property had been sequestered and sold and he was deeply in debt. 'He used to say,' his son reported later (Gent. Mag., lxxvii (1797) p. 477) 'that the usurer and he were not yet even; for he had only scratched the usurer, the usurer had stabbed him.' He was, however, comforted by a promise from the King of a grant sufficient to put his house in order; and, quite unconscious of the part that promise was to play in the history of Virginia, died on July 11, 1660 [the date is on his MI.], having made the following will (See Culpepper Connections Archives)

It does not appear from the Hollingbourne register that he was buried there, but in 1695 two of his children then surviving erected in Hollingbourne church a monument with the following MI.:

'To the lasting memory of John, Lord Culpeper, Baron of Thoresway, Master of the Rolles and Privy Counsellor to two Kings, Charles the First and Charles the Second. For equal fidelity to the King and Kingdome he was most exemplary. And in an exile of above ten years was a constant attendant and upright Minister to the Prince last mentioned. With him he returned tryumphant into England on the 29th of May 1660; but died the 11th of July next following in the 61st year of his age to the irreparable loss of his family. He commended his soul to God his faithful Creator, and ordered his body here to expect a blessed Resurrection. His Patent of Honour from King Charles the First dated the 21st of October 1644 may serve for his immortal Epitaph. Part whereof is here below faithfully copyed from the Latine original & translated into English: [the latin text, which follows, is here omitted]

'Whereas our well beloved and most faithful Counsellor John Culpeper Kt. Mr. of the Rolles of our Chancery, of the Antient and Noble family of the Culpepers in our Counties of Kent and Sussex many ages past renowned for persons of eminent ability both in War and Peace, hath given us signall testimonies of his approved Loyalty, singular Manhood, and profound judgment; who, in that never to be forgotten Battell of Keinton, where both our own and the publick safety were manifestly at stake, being then chancellor of our Exchequer, acquitted himselfe like a brave man-at-arms; who, at Newberry, and on other occasions always enobled

his Gowne with Martiall Achievements; and lastly, who, in our most perilous junctures by his seasonable and solid Counsells hath been a principal support of our Crowne and Dignity, &c.'

'By his wife Judith, daughter of Sir John (sic) Culpeper of Hollingbourne Kt. he had 7 children that survived him, Thomas, later Lord Culpeper, John now Lord Culpeper, Cheney, Frances, Elizabeth, widow of James Hamilton Esq. late Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles the Second, Judith, and Philippa. Of these John Lord Culpeper and Elizabeth Hamilton, equally zealous of expressing their Duty, have on the 10th day of June in the year 1695 erected this Monument.⁵'

John Culpeper, first Lord Culpeper (d. 1660), was the only son of Sir John Culpeper of Wigsell, Sussex, and Elizabeth Sedley. (Hasted, History of Kent, ii. 476)

According to Clarendon he spent 'some years of his youth in foreign parts, and especially in armies, where he had seen good service and very well observed it, and might have made a very good officer.' (Clarendon, Life, ii. 10)

Returning to England he married Philippa, daughter of Sir John Snelling, and after his marriage, 'betook himself to a country life, and studied the business of the country and the concernments of it, in which he was very well versed; and being a man of sharpness of parts and volubility of language, he was frequently made choice of to appear at the council board in those matters which related to the country, in the managing whereof his abilities were well taken notice of'.

Having thus become popular, he was in 1640 elected to the Long parliament as second of the two members for Kent. In the Long parliament on 9 Nov 1640, he distinguished himself by a great speech against monopolies; was ordered on 12 Feb 1641 to impeach Judge Berkeley on behalf of the commons; took part in the proceedings against Stafford, and spoke on behalf of the bill of attainder. He was also a member of the committee of defense appointed by the commons on 14 Aug 1641. (Gardiner, History of England, x. 2)

Nevertheless, even during the first session, his divergence from the leaders of the popular party was considerable. He opposed the acceptance of the London petition against episcopacy (8 Feb) and the demands of the Scots for religious union. When the House of Commons went into committee to discuss the latter subject, Culpeper was placed in the chair in order to silence him in the debate (17 May). On 11 Jun he moved an important amendment to the Root and Branch Bill, and on 1 Sept. brought forward a resolution in defense of the prayer-book (ib. ix. 281, 377, x. 14). Thus it was specially on religious questions that Culpeper separated himself from the popular party. Clarendon thus explains his attitude: "In matters of religion he was in his judgment very indifferent, but more inclined to what was established, to avoid the accidents which commonly attend a change, without any motives from his conscience, which yet he kept

to himself, and was well content to have it believed that the activity proceeded from thence." (Life, ii. 12).

In the second session he opposed the Grand Remonstrance, and attempted to enter his protest against its being printed. He also spoke against the Militia Bill and against the declaration proposed by Pym to refuse toleration to the Irish Catholics (Gardiner, x. 76, 96). So soon, therefore, as the king decided to confer office on the leaders of his party in the commons, Culpeper became a member of the privy council and chancellor of the exchequer (2 Jan 1642, ib. x. 127). The king's attempt to seize the five members was made without his privity, and, like Hyde and Falkland, he was 'much displeased and dejected' thereby (Clarendon, Rebellion, iv.158).

But it was in accordance with Culpeper's advice, although mainly owing to the influence of the queen, that the king gave his assent to the bill for the exclusion of the bishops from the House of Lords (13 Feb 1642, Clarendon, Life, ii. 18). It was also by Culpeper's sole advice, given without the knowledge of Falkland or Hyde, that Charles formed the design of removing to the north of England with the object of obtaining possession of Hull (ib. ii. 17). After the king left London, Culpeper continued to meet Hyde and Falkland at Hyde's lodgings to prepare the king's answers to the messages of the parliament and concert plans for his service, in spite of the warning that the parliamentary leaders intended to send all three to the Tower (ib. ii. 38-9).

Escaping this fate by his precautions, he remained in London till about the end of May, and then joined the king at York. He was one of the councillors who signed their names to the declaration professing their belief that the king had no intention of making war on the parliament (15 June), and to the promise not to obey any order not warranted by the known laws of the land, or any ordinance concerning the militia not assented to by the king (13 June, Husbands, Exact Collection, 1643, 350, 367).

In company with the Earl of Southampton and two others, Culpeper was dispatched from Nottingham on 26 Aug 1642 to hear the king's last offer to negotiate before the war began. He was refused permission to address the house from his seat, and obliged to deliver his message from the bar. 'There standing bareheaded,' says D'Ewes, 'he looked so dejectedly as if he had been a delinquent rather than a member of the house, or privy counselor, or a messenger from his majesty (Sanford, Studies and Illustrations, 529).

Culpeper was present at Edgehill, where he charged with Prince Rupert, and vehemently opposed those who urged the king to retreat under cover of the darkness instead of holding his ground (Clarendon, Rebellion, Appendix 2Y). In December following the post of master of the rolls became vacant, and the king appointed Culpeper to fill it, intending Hyde to fill his place as

chancellor of the exchequer. But Culpeper, though he professed much friendship, had no mind he should be upon the same level with him, and believed he would have too much credit in the council.'

Accordingly, although installed as master of the rolls on 28 Jan 1643 (Black Docquets of Letters Patent signed by Charles I at Oxford, 2), he delayed the surrender of the chancellorship of the exchequer as long as possible (22 Feb 1643), and even after it persuaded the king to infringe the prerogatives of that office by a grant to Mr. Ashburnham. Nevertheless, though this caused considerable coolness between Hyde and Culpeper, 'it never broke out or appeared to the disturbance or prejudice of the king's service' (Clarendon, *Life*, ii. 77, iii. 31).

In the Oxford parliament Culpeper played a considerable part, being one of the two privy councillors who were included in it (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, Appendix 3Y). It was believed in London that he took up an attitude of opposition, moved that peace propositions should be sent to Westminster, and urged the sacrifice of Digby and other obnoxious councillors (Gardiner, *History of the Great Civil War*, i. 351). His influence with the king in military affairs roused the hostility of the generals (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, viii. 28-93).

He was particularly charged with advising the siege of Gloucester; 'all conspired to lay the whole reproach upon the master of the rolls, who spake most in those debates, and was not at all gracious to the soldiers' (ib. vii. 239). Rupert in consequence 'crossed all he proposed,' and Wilmot plotted a petition of officers that he might be excluded from all councils of war (ib. viii. 96, 168). Hence, when the king created the master of the rolls Lord Culpeper of Thoresway in Lincolnshire (21 Oct 1644, Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 472), 'it did much dissatisfy both the court and army' (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, viii. 170).

The parliament also, when Culpeper was appointed one of the commissioners for the Uxbridge treaty, refused to recognize his new dignity (Whitelocke, ff. 125-6).

In March 1645, Charles appointed Culpeper one of the council of the Prince of Wales, effected a reconciliation between him and Hyde, and dispatched both with the prince to the west of England. A large amount of his correspondence with Goring and other royalist commanders during the disastrous campaign of 1645 is preserved in the Clarendon Papers and the Tanner MSS.

In August the king sent for Culpeper to Brecon, and there commissioned him in case of danger to convey the prince to France, a destination which later letters altered to Denmark. The council, including Culpeper, remonstrated and urged the king to select Scilly or Jersey as a

refuge for the prince when all hope of holding out in Cornwall was lost (Clarendon, Rebellion, 74,112, 116).

Culpeper himself hoped still to get aid from Scotland, and with that object procured the liberation of the Duke of Hamilton from his imprisonment (ib. Appendix 4 0).

He urged Ashburnham to 'bend all his wits to advance the treaty with the Scots. It is the only way to save the crown and the three kingdoms; all other tricks will deceive you. All they can ask, or the king part with, is a trifle in respect of the price of a crown' (Clarendon State Papers, n. 188).

A few days later (2 Mar 1646) he was forced to embark with the prince for Scilly, whence he was sent to France to inform the queen of her son's position and needs. The queen won over Culpeper to the view that the prince's removal to France was absolutely necessary and when the rest of the prince's council determined to remain in Jersey, he alone decided to accompany Prince Charles to France. Apart from distrust of France, the chief reason was that the policy of making religious concessions to gain the Scots, which was advocated by the queen and by Mazarin, commended itself to Culpeper while it was disapproved by Hyde and the others (Clarendon, Rebellion).

From St. Germain Culpeper, in joint letters with Jermyn and Ashburnham, continued to press this policy on the king (Clarendon State Papers, ii. 271).

"As for your advice," replied the king to one of these letters, *"you speak my soul in everything but one; that is, the church"* (ib. ii. 243).

And in an earlier letter to the queen, Charles wrote: *"As for Culpeper, I confess never much to have esteemed him in religion, though in other things I revered his judgment"* (Bruce, Letters of Charles I in 1646, 30).

They also urged the king to retain at all costs his right to the militia, and neither to suffer himself to be handed over to the parliament without security for his safety, nor to leave his own dominions (Clarendon State Papers, ii. 301). Sir John Berkeley's mission to England in the following year to promote an agreement between the king and the army was largely the work of Culpeper (Berkeley, Memoirs; Masères Tracts, 356).

On the revolt of a portion of the fleet in the summer of 1648, Culpeper accompanied the prince to sea, and was his principal adviser. The failure of this expedition to achieve anything was generally attributed to him, and some accused him of corruption.

Clarendon repels this charge: "He was not indeed to be wrought upon that way, but having some infirmities and a multitude of enemies, he was never absolved from anything of which any man accused him." (Rebellion, xi. 82).

Lord Hatton, however, writing to Nicholas, goes so far as to say: "I am sure I saw him plot and design against the relieving Pembroke and Colchester, and endeavor what in him lay to hinder any commission to the Duke of Buckingham unless he would be solely under the Earl of Holland and declare for the covenant and such popular ways" (Nicholas Papers, 96).

On the return of the prince to the Hague the old quarrel between Culpeper and Prince Rupert broke out again, and was industriously inflamed by Herbert, the attorney-general. On one occasion, when Rupert in the council nominated a certain Sir Robert Walsh as agent for the sale of prize goods, Culpeper, who opposed the appointment, concluded by offering to fight Rupert, but the intervention of Hyde and Cottington induced him to apologize a few days later (Clarendon, Rebellion, xi. 128).

Walsh, however, instigated by Herbert, violently assaulted Culpeper in the streets on 23 Oct 1648, and was for that offence forbidden to appear at court and banished from the Hague (Carte, Ormonde, vi. 592; Clarendon, xi. 130).

After the execution of the king, Culpeper was one of the chief supporters of the Scotch proposals to Charles II (June 1649; Nicholas Papers, 135).

When Charles II decided to go to Ireland instead of Scotland, Culpeper was sent to Russia to borrow money from the czar, and succeeded in obtaining a loan of twenty thousand rubles in corn and furs. An account of his reception at Moscow (May 1650) is printed in the Nicholas Papers (182-5).

Shortly after his return he was, by the influence of Lord Jermyn and the queen, to whose party he still belonged, sent to Holland as agent for Charles II, to the hope of obtaining armed support from the United Provinces, then (June 1650) at war with England (Clarendon State Papers, iii. 106).

It was also intended to despatch him to Scotland in 1654, but this mission came to nothing (ib. iii. 225).

By the treaty of August 1654 between Cromwell and Mazarin (Guizot, Cromwell, ii. 468) it was stipulated that Culpeper should be expelled from French territory, and he seems to have spent the rest of his exile in Flanders. From occasional notices in Clarendon's correspondence he appears to have been in more prosperous circumstances than most of the royalists.

On the death of Cromwell, Culpeper wrote a remarkable letter to Hyde (20 Sept. 1658) on the policy to be adopted by the royalist party (Clarendon State Papers, iii. 412).

He urged that the English royalists should be kept quiet until the divisions of the republicans brought the true season for activity; meanwhile he advised him to apply secretly to the discontented officers and statesmen, but especially to Monck.

"The person that my eye is chiefly on, as alone able to restore the king and not absolutely averse to it neither in his principles nor affections, is Monk;" and he went on to point out the way to deal with him, and to predict with astonishing foresight the probable course of events.

In September 1659, Culpeper followed the king to the south of France during the unsuccessful attempt of Charles to obtain some advantage from the treaty of the Pyrenees. Several letters written by Culpeper during this journey are among the Egerton MSS. (Eg. 2536). At the Restoration he returned to England, but died in the same summer (11 June 1660; Kennet, Register).

Culpeper's character is described at length by Clarendon (I, ii. 10; Rebellion, iv. 122) and Sir Philip Warwick (Memoirs, 196). Both agree in praising his ability in debate and his fertility in counsel, and complain of a certain irresolution and changeableness which prevented him adhering to his first conclusions.

Both agree also in the statement that the uncertainty of his temper greatly diminished his usefulness. Clarendon in his correspondence frequently speaks of the difficulty of doing business with him. Nicholas echoes the same charge (Nicholas Papers, 315), and Warwick talks of his 'eagerness and ferocity.' This was largely the result of his education. When he came to court, says Clarendon, *'he might very well be thought a man of no good breeding, having never sacrificed to the Muses or conversed to any polite company.'*

Culpeper's estates were restored by a private act passed after his death (Kennet, Register, 255). By his first wife he had one son, who died young, and a daughter, Pliilippa, who married Sir Thomas Herlackenden. By his second wife, Judith, daughter of Sir T. Culpeper of Hollingbourne, Kent, he had seven children, of whom Thomas, the eldest, became his successor in the title, which passed to his two younger brothers John and Cheney, and became extinct on the death of the last in 1725 (Hasted, Kent; Collins, Peerage, ix. 422)." 12

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***Sir Thomas Culpeper, 2nd Baron of Thoresway**, baptised 21 March 1635 d. 27 January 1689. He was the son of **Sir John Culpeper, 1st Baron of Thoresway** b. 7 Aug 1599, d. 11 Jul 1660, and his wife, Judith.

“As a royalist, his [Thomas] father left England at the end of the English civil war following the execution of Charles I. Thomas Culpeper lived with his father in the Netherlands and there on 3 August 1659 married the Dutch heiress Margaret van Hesse. He returned to England after Charles II's restoration.

Culpeper was made administrator of the Isle of Wight which involved little administration but did add to his wealth. He became governor of Virginia in July 1677[1] but did not leave England until 1679, when he was ordered to by Charles II. While there, he seemed more interested in maintaining his land in the Northern Neck than governing and soon returned to England.[2]

Rioting in the colony forced him to return in 1682, by which time the riots were already quelled. After apparently appropriating £9,500 from the treasury of the colony, he returned to England and Charles II was forced to dismiss him, appointing in his stead Francis Howard, 5th Baron Howard of Effingham. During this tumultuous time, Culpepper's erratic behaviour meant that he had to rely increasingly on his cousin and Virginia agent, Col. Nicholas Spencer.[3][4] (Spencer succeeded Culpepper as acting Governor on the Lord's departure from the colony.)

Culpeper lived the rest of his life in London with his mistress, Susannah Willis, and their two daughters. He left a will in favour of Willis and her daughters that was suppressed. Catherine Culpeper, his only child with his wife Margaret van Hesse, inherited much of his wealth and married Thomas Fairfax, 5th Lord Fairfax of Cameron in 1690.

In Virginia, Culpeper County and its county seat, the town of Culpeper are named for him.”

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3. History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia, Charles Campbell, J. P. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1860

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In 1685, Katherine Colepepper, daughter of Thomas Colepeper, 2nd Baron Colepeper, married Thomas Fairfax, 5th Lord Fairfax of Cameron and they had seven children: Thomas Fairfax, Henry Colpepper Fairfax, Katherine Fairfax, Margaret Fairfax, Frances Fairfax, Mary Fairfax, Robert Fairfax.[4]

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4. *Harrison Genealogy Repository, Thomas FAIRFAX, 5TH LORD Of Cameron*

THE SPENCER CONNECTION TO CULPEPPER

(including those in America)

John Culpeper of Wigsell in co. Sussex, England (died in 1612), is a 12th great-grandfather of Lady Diana Frances Spencer and an ancestor of most American Culpeppers. The Spencers are cousins to the Culpepper family, and as these families settled in Virginia, they intermarried with the Washington, Lee, Wentworth, and other families.

COL. NICHOLAS SPENCER

“Nicholas Spencer was born to an aristocratic English family long seated at Cople, Bedfordshire, England.[4] The family was related to the Spencer family of Northamptonshire, with whom they shared a coat of arms.[5][6][7] In 1531 the Spencers bought the manor of Rowlands at Cople,[8] which they owned for several centuries.[9] Nicholas Spencer Sr., father of the Virginia emigrant, and his wife, the former Mary Gostwick, second daughter of Sir Edward Gostwick [10] had several sons, of these William inherited the family estates but died childless after making his heir his nephew, also William, son of his next-brother Nicholas who had moved to Virginia.[11] Another brother, Robert Spencer later removed from Surry County, Virginia, to Talbot County, Maryland, where his descendants long lived at Spencer Hall, the family plantation.[12][13]

Nicholas Spencer moved from London to Westmoreland County, Virginia, in the 1650s, where he served as agent for his cousin John Colepeper, 1st Baron Colepeper.[14] Colepeper had inherited his father's share of ownership in the Virginia Company in 1617, and was subsequently knighted and afterwards raised to the peerage. He became the one-seventh proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia under the charter of 1649. Colepeper never lived in the colonies, and his son Thomas Culpeper, 2nd Baron Culpeper of Thoresway, who lived at Leeds Castle, did not arrive in Virginia until 1680. In the meantime Nicholas Spencer had come to Virginia to help oversee his cousin John's investment.

Becoming a Virginia Administrator and Agent

On his arrival in the colony, Spencer secured an appointment as a customs collector, in addition to his post as the administrator of his cousin's Virginia estates. (Spencer's job as agent for his Colepeper cousins included such prosaic tasks as seizing 'winter beaver skins' or casks of tobacco for debts owed the Colepeper interests).[15] Spencer and John Washington jointly held the post of customs collector on the Potomac. (After Washington's death in 1679, Spencer was sole customs collector on the Potomac.) He also won his own land grant. But Spencer was, unlikely as it sounds, apparently an efficient administrator on his own, later being appointed to additional posts in Virginia by virtue of his abilities.[16]

Thomas Colepeper, 2nd Baron Colepeper, cousin for whom Nicholas Spencer acted as Agent

Spencer was apparently a pragmatic administrator. He was also a hard-nosed capitalist. When it came to slavery, for instance, Spencer weighed the benefits of enslaved labor in a strictly cost-benefit way. "The low price of Tobacco," Spencer wrote, "requires it should be made as cheap as possible, and that Blacks can make it cheaper than Whites." [17] Spencer's rationale for slavery was probably as succinctly heartless as any committed to paper.

Spencer's role as an aristocratic bureaucrat in the new colony was a tricky one. He was navigating the shoals of dilemmas which have perplexed a nation for centuries. While simultaneously attempting to rationalize slavery, Spencer was also writing to the Privy Council

in England about the Virginia Colony's precarious place on the edge of Catholic Maryland. "Unruly and unordered spirits lay hold of ye motion of affairs," Spencer wrote, "and that under the pretext of Religion, soe as from those false glasses to pretend to betake themselves to Arms... from the groundless Imaginacon (sic) that the few Papists in Maryland and Virginia had conspired to hyre the Seneca Indians, to ye Cutting off, and totall distroying of all ye Protestants." [18][19]

At the same time, the forces that were propelling the Virginia Colony into the forefront of American economic and social might – primarily the raising of tobacco based on slavery – were simultaneously making Spencer's administrative role tricky. The Virginia colony of the era was, as the eminent colonial historian Edmund S. Morgan wrote, "the volatile society." There were popular uprisings such as Bacon's Rebellion, as well as the tobacco plant-cutting riots. A communication to the Crown in 1674 noted that his opposition to the Bacon Rebellion, for instance, had taken a toll on Spencer's estates. Having done the country "very good service against the Rebels, in that hee affected part of the Country where he resided, and as wee are credibly informed, by his Correspondence here is much Impaired in his Estate by the late Rebels." [20]

In 1682 Spencer wrote to London in the wake of the events roiling Virginia. "Bacon's Rebellion," Spencer told colonial overseers in London, "had left an itching behind it". It was "plaine" that the class tensions stirred by the Rebellion had lingered, with a "mutinous mob" subsequently engaged in "wild and extravagant" rioting, going from farm to farm, tearing tobacco plants out by their roots. The Virginia government reacted harshly with militia patrols and the promise of steep fines. The "frenzy," according to Spencer, destroyed crops on over 200 plantations, and was driven by a glutted tobacco market which had depressed prices. Even the wives, Spencer wrote, took up hoes laid down by their husbands and continued to rip out the plants. Such civil disobedience, Nicholas Spencer saw, was the price paid by colonial administrators acting the foil for the empire's merchants back home. [21]

For an aristocratic Englishman accustomed to centuries-old protocol, the mix must have been dizzying. One can almost sense Spencer's wish for some good old-fashioned English authority when, taken with symptoms of illness, he wrote to his brother in England outlining his pains, asking him to consult an English doctor and send him the diagnosis as quickly as possible. [22]

Nor was Spencer's role as his Colepeper cousins' agent an easy job. As landlords of an almost-feudal domain eventually encompassing over five million acres (20,000 km²) in the new colony, the Colepeper Northern Neck grant, eventually passed on to their Fairfax heirs, came to be seen by some colonists as an onerous reminder of English aristocratic privilege. In Colepeper's absence, it fell to their relation Spencer to do the heavy-lifting of collecting rents and taxes on the Colepeper barony. [23]

In the meantime, Spencer married Frances, the daughter of Col. John Mottrom of Coan Hall of Northumberland County, Virginia.[24] Mottrom was likely the first white settler of the Northern Neck in the early seventeenth century. He later served as the first Burgess for Northumberland in 1645, and presided over the county court for four years. Mottrom's daughter and her husband Nicholas Spencer named one of their sons, Mottrom, after John Mottrom. Another Spencer son, William, returned to England for schooling and remained there, serving as a Whig Member of Parliament for Bedfordshire. William Spencer, the son of the Virginia emigrant Nicholas, married Lady Catherine Wentworth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Cleveland.[25] (Following the early death of William, his brother Nicholas Jr. returned to England to succeed to the family estates.)

Nicholas Spencer was prominent in the affairs of the Virginia colony, residing at his plantation on Nomini Creek. Westmoreland County's Cople Parish, the Anglican parish which embraced half the county, was renamed in 1668 to honor Spencer and his English birthplace at Cople.[26] The Spencer family were connected to the Washington family in England,[27] and later in Virginia. Col. Spencer patented the 5,000-acre (20 km²) land grant at Mount Vernon with his friend Lt. Col. John Washington in 1674, with Spencer acting as the go-between in the sale. The successful patent on the acreage was due largely to Spencer, who acted as agent for his cousin Thomas Colepeper, 2nd Baron Colepeper, who controlled the Northern Neck of Virginia, in which the tract lay.

Spencer's business interests and later life

When John Washington died in 1677, his son Lawrence, George Washington's grandfather, inherited his father's stake in the Mount Vernon property. (Following Col. Nicholas Spencer's death, the Washingtons and the Spencers divided the land grant, with the Spencer heirs taking the larger southern half of the Mount Vernon grant bordering Dogue Creek, and the Washingtons the portion along Little Hunting Creek. The Spencer heirs paid Lawrence Washington 2,500 pounds of tobacco as compensation for their choice.) Later the Washingtons bought out the Spencer interest at Mount Vernon.

Aside from acting as agent for the Colepeper interests, Spencer was frequently involved in Virginia Colony business, and he often corresponded with English administrators in London,[28] as well as family members in Bedfordshire and elsewhere.[29] When his cousin Thomas Colepeper departed Virginia in 1683, Spencer was named Acting Governor, in which capacity he served for nine months until the April 1684 arrival of Francis Howard, 5th Baron Howard of Effingham. Because of the early deaths of his brothers, Spencer was the only surviving son of his father Nicholas, and so inherited extensive family estates in Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.

Spencer also was left land by other early prominent settlers in Westmoreland County. In a deposition of 1674 by Lt. Col. John Washington, for instance, who was related to the Pope family of Popes Creek, Washington testified that in his will of 24 June 1674, Washington's kinsman Richard Cole had left all his Virginia lands to Nicholas Spencer. Washington "declareth that hee hath heard Mr. Richard Cole Deceased declare that hee had made a will, and given his whole estate to younge Mr. Nicholas Spencer and further saith not." [30] The controversial Richard Cole had also specified that his body be buried on his plantation in a black walnut coffin with a gravestone of English black marble (to be imported for the purpose) and a tombstone whose epitaph read: "Heere lies Dick Cole a grievous Sinner, That died a Little before Dinner, Yet hopes in Heaven to find a place, To Satiare his Soul with Grace." [31]

Nicholas Spencer died in Virginia in 1688. In his will in April 1688, Spencer styled himself "of Nominy in Westmoreland Co. in Virginia." [32] Nicholas Spencer left five sons: William, Mottrom, Nicholas Jr., John, and Francis (to whom his father left Mount Vernon). Spencer probably had at least one daughter, to whom Mottrom Spencer referred to in his will as "my sister Mrs. Lettice Barnard." In his will, filed with the English courts at Canterbury, Col. Spencer named his "singular good friends Coll. Isaac Allerton of Matchotick, Capt. George Brent of Stafford Co. (former Governor of Maryland), and Capt. Lawrence Washington [33]" to serve as trustees of his estates. [34] Capt. Washington, named by Spencer as a trustee, was the younger brother of Lt. Col. John Washington and was born in 1635. He and the other trustees named by Col. Spencer in his will received forty shillings for mourning rings.

Following Nicholas Spencer's death, the family's 6,000-acre (24 km²) plantation at Nomini in Westmoreland was sold. In 1709 Robert Carter purchased the Spencer property from the heirs of Col. Spencer for £800 sterling, marking the end of the Spencer family's residence in Westmoreland, and delineating the future site of Nomini Hall, the Carter family seat in Westmoreland occupying the former Spencer estate. [35]

The English branch of the family continued to live in Bedfordshire, where members of the family served in Parliament and were large landowners. The Spencer family continued to hold its land at Cople, Bedfordshire, until the nineteenth century. "The Spencers' Cople estates," according to the Bedfordshire County Council, "were bought by Francis Brace for the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough [disambiguation needed], and the manor still was known as Rowlands when part of the Duke of Bedford's estate at the start of the 19th century." [36]

References

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2. *Brock, Robert Alonzo; Lewis, Virgil Anson (1888). History of Virginia from Jamestown to Close of the Civil War. H. H. Hardesty. pp. [1]*
3. *Although Col. Spencer stepped down as acting Governor on Effingham's arrival, he continued to serve as Secretary of the Virginia Colony until at least 1689 and perhaps later.[2]*
4. *Archival sources record correspondence between Col. Nicholas Spencer of Nomini, Westmoreland County, Virginia, and Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of Sunderland, an English nobleman born in Paris in 1641, and the son of Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, born at Althorp, Northamptonshire, in 1620. Col. Spencer of Virginia and the 2nd Earl of Sunderland were related.[3]*
5. *The Visitations of Bedfordshire: Annis Domini 1566, 1582, and 1634, by William Harvey, Robert Cooke, George Owen, The Harleian Society, London, 1864*
6. *The Visitations of Bedfordshire, William Harvey, Robert Cooke, College of Arms, 1884*
7. *A branch of this Spencer family of Northamptonshire lived at Althorp, a Spencer family home built atop the old (and now lost) village of Althorp. The descendants of John Spencer, who became the country's wealthiest man due to his ownership of tremendous flocks of sheep, built Althorp, a large estate located five miles (8 km) from Northampton, the large market town that was the traditional home of the Northamptonshire Spencers. The owner of Althorp today is Charles Spencer, 9th Earl Spencer.*
8. *Rowlands Manor, Bedfordshire County Council: Manors, bedfordshire.gov.uk*
9. *Cople, Manor of Nicholas Spencer, Esq., Bedford Estate (Russell) Archives, The National Archives, nationalarchives.gov.uk*
10. *"Gostwicke", The Visitations of Bedfordshire, William Harvey, Robert Cooke, George Owen, Richard Saint-George, College of Arms, London, 1884*
11. *The House of Commons, 1690-1715, Vol. I, David Hayton, Eveline Cruickshanks, Stuart Handley, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2002*
12. *Thomas Family of Talbot County, Maryland, and Allied Families, Richard Henry Spencer, Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1914*

- 13. *There is some evidence that Robert Spencer, Nicholas' brother, left Virginia and lived for a time in Barbados, before finally settling on Spencer Creek in Talbot County, Maryland, where he died prior to 1688.[4]***
- 14. *George Washington's Mount Vernon: At Home in Revolutionary America, Robert F. Dalzell, Robert F. Dalzell, Jr., Lee Baldwin Dalzell, Oxford University Press, 2000***
- 15. *Calendar of Virginia State Papers and Other Manuscripts Preserved in the Capitol at Richmond, William Pitt Palmer, Sherwin McRae, Raleigh Edward Colston, Henry W. Flournoy, Published by R.F. Walker, Richmond, Va., 1875***
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- 17. *Foul Means: The Formation of a Slave Society in Virginia, 1660-1740, Anthony S. Parent, Omohundro Institute of Early American History & Culture, UNC Press, 2003***
- 18. *Damned Souls in a Tobacco Colony: Religion in Seventeenth-Century Virginia, Edward L. Bond, Mercer University Press, 2000***
- 19. *Spencer's tolerance of the Catholic faith, especially given the intolerance in England, said something about the new colony in which he had planted himself. Spencer himself named George Brent, a Catholic former Governor of Maryland who had relocated to Stafford County, Virginia, as a trustee of his estates in his will.***
- 20. *Samuel Wiseman's Book of Record: The Official Account of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, Samuel Wiseman, Michael Leroy Oberg, Lexington Books, 2005***
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- 22. *The Chesapeake in the 17th Century: Essays on Anglo-American Society, Thad W. Tate, David L. Ammerman, W.W. Norton & Company, 1979***
- 23. *Bulletin of the Fauquier Historical Society, August 1921, Fauquier Historical Society, Old Dominion Press, Warrenton, Va., 1921***
- 24. *William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, College of William and Mary, Published by the College, Williamsburg, Va., 1909***
- 25. *The Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland, Part I, Robert Henry O'Byrne, John Ollivier, London, 1848***

26. *Westmoreland County, Virginia, Parts I and II, Thomas Roane Barnes Wright, Lawrence Washington, Randolph Harrison McKim, George William Beale, compiled by Thomas Roane Barnes Wright, Published by Whittet & Shepperson, printers, 1912*
27. *Examination of English records, including those in Northamptonshire, show a complex interrelationship between the two families going back centuries.[5] Both the Washington and Spencer families also were intimately connected with the Sandys family in England. The Sandys family was among the most prominent backers of the new Virginia colony, with some seven Sandys family members signing the second Virginia colony charter of 23 May 1609.[6]*
28. *Calendar of Transcripts, Archives Division, Virginia State Library Archives Division, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., 1905*
29. *Letter from Nicholas Spencer to His Brother, The William and Mary Quarterly, Second Series, Vol. 3, April 1923, pp. 134-136, JSTOR*
30. *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, College of William and Mary, published by the College, Williamsburg, Va., 1895*
31. *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, College of William and Mary, published by the College, Williamsburg, Va., 1895*
32. *Will of Nicholas Spencer, The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1891*
33. *On record in Westmoreland County is a February 4, 1661, power-of-attorney from merchant Gabriel Reve of London to "Lawrence Washington, of Luton, County Bedford, merchant" asking for payment from Capt. Nathaniel Pope's heirs for all sums due to London merchant Reve. Undoubtedly Lawrence Washington of Bedfordshire and Nicholas Spencer were known to each other in England.[7]*
34. *Spencer, Washington and Allerton had been involved in an episode in Maryland involving the Pascatoway Indians in 1675.[8]*
35. *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. IV, June 1897, Virginia Historical Society, William Ellis Jones, Richmond, 1897*
36. *Manors, Bedfordshire County Council, bedfordshire.gov.uk*

****Elizabeth Culpeper** b. 1637 d. 1709 m. James Hamilton, Groom of the Chamber to Charles II in 1661. The connection between the modern day Culpeppers and Diana, Princess

of Wales, came about from the marriage of Elizabeth Culpeper and James Hamilton and is through their son James, 6th Earl of Abercorn. The children of Elizabeth Culpeper and James Hamilton were:

- Sir James Hamilton 6th Earl of Abercorn+ b. ca. 1661 d. 28 Sep 1734
- William Hamilton+ b. ca. 1663 d. 1737

***The Culpeper Lineage Chart for Diana Princess of Wales**

John Culpepper of Astwood in Feckenham (12th ggrandfather of Barbara Lee Rowe and Thomas Howard) b. 1565 d. 16 Dec. 1635 at Feckenham, Suffolk, England and is buried at Hollingbourne Church Chancel in Kent. He was the brother of **Thomas Culpeper of Wigsell** and **Sir Alexander Culpeper of Greenway Court, Knight**. He married (1) Ursula Woodcock b 27 Jan 1566 - b 2 Jun 1612 in 1600. He married (2) **Elinor Norwood Blount*** ca. 1615, and he married (3) Anne (formerly) Goddard ca. 1625.

The children of John Culpepper and Ursula Woodcock were:

- Thomas Culpeper of the Middle Temple of England and Virginia
b. ca. 1602 d. after 1652
- Cicely Culpeper b. ca. 1604 d. circa 4 Nov 1664
- John Culpeper II** *"the Merchant" of England and Virginia b. 1606
d. circa 1674
- Frances Culpeper b. ca. 1608

The children of John Culpepper and Anne were:

- Dennis Culpeper of England and Virginia b. ca. 1637
- James Culpeper of England and Virginia b. ca. 1639
- Robert Culpeper of England and Virginia b. ca. 1641

** Because she had several Blount children, including the heir to Sodington, **Elinor Norwood Blount Culpepper** was buried among the Blounts in Mamble church (See the MI. in Nash, Worcestershire, ii, 161); the available evidence for her Culpeper m. being the entry of her burial in the Mamble register. Her significance on this record is that she brought the Culpepers a new*

link with Virginia, for she was the aunt of Henry Norwood, the cavalier, whose romantic Voyage to Virginia in 1649 is a classic of adventure (Force's Tracts, vol. iii, No. 10), and who was, after the Restoration, the Treasurer of the colony. See Rudder, Gloucestershire, p. 521 ; Fosbrook, Abstracts of Smiths Lives of the Berkeleys, p. 181; Nash, Worcestershire, ii, 163; and Henry Norwood's will, 1689, P.C.C. Ent, 143. (Source: Fairfax Harrison, "The Proprietors of the Northern Neck").

Lt. Col. Thomas Culpeper of the Middle b. ca. 1602 at Harrietsham, co. Kent, England, d. 1652 in Virginia.; m. **Katherine St. Leger*** at Ulcombe, co. Kent, England, on 10 Jul 1628. Their children were:

- Mary Culpeper b. ca. 1629 d. 2 Dec 1630
- Anne Culpeper b. ca 1630 d. 1695 m. Christopher Danby of Va.
- Alexander Culpeper Surveyor General of VA b. 1631 d. 24 Dec 1694
- Lord John Culpeper of Albemarle NC*** b. ca. 1633 d. after 11 Jun 1691 1 2
- Frances Culpeper** **baptized 27 May, Kent, 1634 d. 31 May 1695 in Green Spring, Va.

*** Culpeper's Rebellion**

****First Lady of VA, married 3 Colonial Governors including Thomas Fairfax, 5th Lord of Cameron. Following is her last known letter in which she mentions the death of a brother, Alexander in 1694:**

From Ms. Jane Carson's 1951 Doctoral Dissertation (University of Virginia), entitled Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia: A Study in Colonial Policy.

Transcription of Lady Frances Berkeley's last known personal letter, dated May 31st, 1695.

To Sir Abstrupus Danby

Sir Ap,

I believe both our letters miscarried last year, for I wrote to you about a plantation of your father's called Buck Row which I am sure he never sold, but I am informed that Sir Thomas Danby empowered Mr. William Batt. Here is a friend of mine going home, Col. Hartwell, who is our Counsel (you have seen him in England). I desire when you are in town you will renew your acquaintance with him, and if this affair is worth preserving, you may know who is in present possession and everything that concerns Virginia. [?] named one Mr. Harrison for

your attorney And lawyer, and if you proceed in it he will tell you Mr. Harrison's county, which I cannot. I was in hope to have come to you in his and his lady's company, but I could not bring it to pass, Yet it shall be [in the?] next shipping. I have lost my dear brother (Alexander Culpeper, who died in 1694), but as long as God preserves your life (which I hope will be to a great age), I shall believe I have a friend who is to be valued as brother, son, and everything that is worthy of the esteem and love of your humble servant and affectionate cousin,

F Berkeley

Citation

1 NC Pedia Biography of Frances Culpeper, et. al.

2 Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, University of North Carolina Press.

Lord John Culpeper of Albemarle NC* b. ca 1633 in England d. after 11 Jun 1691 at Pasquotank Precinct, NC. (formerly Albermarle County). He married (1) Judith (?) ca. 1670. On 2 Mar 1670/1, John Culpeper arrived in Charles Town, South Carolina from Barbados, and twelve days later Judith Culpeper arrived in Charles Town. He married (2) Margaret Bird/Byrd in 1680 d. 1687; and (3) He married Sarah Mayo at Perquimans Precinct, North Carolina, on 28 Aug 1688.

Sarah Mayo is thought to be buried at Christ Church, Middlesex, Virginia. It is unclear from which union Lord John Culpeper had children, but it is stated that at the time of his death: “ *He left two or more minor children, designated in extant records only as "the orphans of John Culpeper." His widow married Patrick Henley and subsequently Matthew Pritchard. One of Culpeper's children probably was Sarah Culpeper, who married Benjamin Pritchard, brother of Matthew, in 1704. Sarah and the Pritchard family were Quakers.*” ¹

John CULPEPER (the merchant) born England - Harrietsham, Kent on 26 Oct. 1606, d. 1674 in Virginia, m. Sarah Mayo d. ca. 1687 buried at Christ Church, Middlesex, Virginia

The children of John Culpeper and unk. were:

1. Susanna CULLPEPER - challenged 1624-1637
2. Hannah CULPEPER 1631 England
3. **Henry CULPEPER 1633**
4. Abigail CULPEPER 1635 England
5. Dennis CULPEPER 1637 England
6. James CULPEPER 1639 England

7. Robert CULPEPER 1641 England

Henry Culpeper of Lower Norfolk, VA* (*10th ggrandfather of Barbara Lee Rowe and Thomas Howard*) b. ca. 1633 d. 1675; m. Elizabeth Green ca. 1660. Their children were:

- **Robert Culpepper of Lower Norfolk Co., VA+** b. ca. 1664 d. ca 1742
- Henry Culpepper Jr. of Norfolk Co., VA+ b. ca. 1669 d. 17 Jun 1699

NOTE: Robert has been proven by DNA and genealogical research to be a descendant of Henry Culpepper of Lower Norfolk, VA, the American Culpepper progenitor.

Robert Culpepper of Lower Norfolk Co., VA+ (*8th ggrandfather of Barbara Lee Rowe and Thomas Howard*) b. ca. 1664 in lower Norfolk, Virginia d. ca. 1742 in Norfolk, Virginia, close to 80 years old, which was well above average for his day and age ; m. Sarah Rivers or Rives ca. 1687 in Virginia. Their children were:

- Ann Culpepper b. ca. 1692
- Robert Culpepper Jr. of Lower Norfolk Co., VA+ b. ca. 1694 d. before Oct 1774
- Elizabeth Culpepper b. ca. 1695
- **Joseph Culpepper of Edgecombe Co., NC+** b. ca. 1696 d. 1745
- Benjamin Culpepper b. ca. 1698 d. circa 1746
- Rachel Culpepper b. circa 1700
- Mary Culpepper b. circa 1704

Joseph Culpepper of Edgecombe Co., NC (*7th ggrandparents of Barbara Lee Rowe and Thomas Howard*) b. Norfolk Co., Virginia, ca. 1696 d. ca. 1745; m. Martha Mallory b. Norfolk, Virginia ca. 1700 d. 22 May 1745 in Edgecombe Co., NC. Their children were:

- Ann Elizabeth Culpepper Wilder b. ca. 1722
- Benjamin Culpepper b. ca. 1724 d. before 1771
- **Sarah Culpepper+** b. 27 Aug. 1730 in Anson Co., NC d. 8 March 1808
- Joseph Culpepper of Morgan Co. GA+ b. ca. 1731 d. circa 1821
- John Culpepper of Jones Co., GA+ b. ca. 1733 d. circa 1808

◦Argent Culpepper b. ca. 1735

◦Sampson Culpepper b. ca. 1737 in Anson Co., NC d. ca. 1806

Sarah Lee Culpepper (6th ggrandmother of Barbara Lee Rowe and Thomas Howard)

b. August 27, 1730 in Anson, North Carolina d. 8 March 1808 in Mecklenberg Co., NC;

m. Thomas Presley ca. 1752 in Anson Co., NC . Their children were:

1. Susannah Presley (5th ggrandmother of Barbara Lee Rowe and Thomas Howard) b. ca. 1754 in Anson Co., NC; m. John “Blackhead” Helms in Anson Co., NC 1785.

2. Sarah Presley (Helms) b. ca. 1756

3. Richard Presley b. 15 March 1760

4. Elizabeth Presley (Helms) b. ca. 1760

5. Thomas Presley, Jr. b. 25 Feb. 1766

6. Anna Presley (Helms) b. ca. 1774

7. Rebecca Presley (Poole)

8. Mary Presley (Thomas)

9. Jean Presley

10. Nancy Presley (Poole)

NOTE: Sarah Lee Culpepper may have been married to Robert Lee of Anson County, NC, before her marriage to Thomas Presley , however, it has not as yet been confirmed.

Susannah Presley was born ca. 1754. She married **John “Blackhead” Helms** b. 1756 in 1785 in Anson County, NC. (source: Anson County, NC - County Index to NC Marriages Database - Part 1 Anson County, NC, County Index to the North Carolina Marriages Database) John was the eldest son of **George Helms, Sr. and Mary Margaret Faulkenburg** (i.e. Falconbury, Fortenberry)

The children of Susannah Presley and John “Blackhead” Helms are:

1. Anna HELMS b: 1774 in Anson County, North Carolina

2. **John HELMS**** b: 1781 in Anson County, North Carolina

3. **Joel HELMS*** b: 1783 in Anson County, North Carolina

4. Susannah HELMS b: 1787 in Anson County, North Carolina

* **Joel Helms** was born in Anson County, North Carolina ca. 1783. He married **Sarah (Sary) Hargett** b. 1785 in Anson County, NC, daughter of **Henry Hargett, Jr. and Anna Charity Broom** before 1808 in

NC. We have documents to state the Sarah was the daughter of Henry, but we do not have a marriage bond or note for Joel Helms and Sarah Hargett. Sarah would have either divorced or died before 1833. It may be that she died in childbirth as her last child is born in 1829.

The children of Joel Helms and Sarah Hargett are:

1. Lucinda HELMS b. ca. 1809 in Anson County, NC
2. **Henderson HELMS** b. 1810 in Mecklenburg County, NC. (chart submitted by Barbara Lee Rowe)
3. John HELMS b. 22 FEB 1811 in Mecklenburg County, NC ******(chart submitted by Beverly Brown.)

Rev. John Helms was married to **Hollie Chaney**. Their children are as follows:

- a. Zilpha Luiza Helms b: 30 Oct 1834
- b. W. M. Madison Helms b: 29 Dec 1835
- c. Martha Jane Helms b: 22 Apr 1837 d: 10 May 1915
- d. John Jackson Helms b: 21 Sep 1838 d: 1922
- e. George Washington Helms b: 12 Jan 1840
- f. Sarah Ann Helms b: 24 Feb 1841
- g. Joel Sim Helms b: 30 Oct 1842
- h. Milbra Sophina Helms b: 17 Aug 1846 d: 30 Mar 1923
- i. Aaron Nelson Helms b: 12 Nov 1847 d: 22 Apr 1929
- j. Hollie Emaline Helms b: 16 Nov 1849
- k. Jacob Samuel Helms b: 5 May 1851 d: 4 Feb 1925
- l. Lee Andrew Helms b: 13 Nov 1852
- m. Joseph Henry Helms b: 13 Nov 1854
- n. Mary Unicy Helms b: 16 Mar 1856
- o. Hilliard Helms b: 13 Nov 1857 d: 24 Aug 1922
- p. Easter Helms b: 13 Jan 1861

4. Clarinda HELMS b. ca. 1812 in Anson County, NC. Clarinda married Strickland Hargett on 1 August 1833 in NC.

5. Eunice Amelia HELMS b. MAR 1813 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

6. Anne HELMS b. ca. 1815 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

7. **Henry Michael HELMS** b. 23 FEB 1821 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Henry Michael Helms n.c./ga married Mary Ann Akins. (Submitted by Thomas Howard .)

Child of Henry and Mary Ann Helms is:

Joel Thomas Helms who married Martha Elizabeth Ison

Their child was:

Addie Mae Helms who married Curren P. Howard

Their child was:

Thomas Jefferson Howard who married Lila Grubbs

Their child (plus others living not published here) is:

Thomas Howard, living

8. Rachel HELMS b. 1823 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina ***

9. Michael HELMS b. 1825 in North Carolina

10. Susan Huldah HELMS b. ca. 1827

11. William Levi Madison HELMS b. 4 AUG 1829 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. **NOTE:** *There has been additional information on the William L. M. Helms line from Richard Helms who spoke to descendants of Helms. It appears that William L.M. Helms had a son who strayed from the family fold and was never heard from by the family again.*

NOTES: **John Helms information taken from his family Bible and the following sources: record from Rev. John Helms Bible, Mrs. B. Helms, owner, Louisville, AL, obtained from John P. Johnson of Brundige, Ala. Names and dates verified by search of Barbour County, Ala. census: pg. 150, #622-1850, #373-1860, #381-1870, pg. #315-1880. Sara Myers and Jan Patterson.

“John Helms was born in 1811 and died in 1891. He was married to Holly Chaney in Mecklenburg County, NC on Jan 7, 1834. John's father was Joel Helms, a son of John “Blackhead” Helms, a son of old George Helms. John was often referred to as John

“Chaney” Helms to distinguish him from the other Johns in the family. Holly Chaney, John's wife, was an only child of John and Milbra Chaney, who moved to Alabama with the Helms. Joel, John's father, started to Alabama with the others, along with his second wife and children. However, he (Joel) decided to settle in Pike County, Georgia. Holly died Nov. 19, 1883 and is buried in the Helms Family Cemetery in Blue Springs, Alabama. There are many graves in the cemetery, some not marked. After Holly's death, John Married **Mary Jane Phillips**, a sister of Dorcas Phillips, the wife of Jacob Samuel Helms, a son of John. No children were born to this union. 'THE HELMS FAMILY IN SOUTH ALABAMA, Lavinia Helms.' According to the 1870 census aforesated in source material, in Rev. John Helms household is living also his sister, Rachel***.”

Henderson Helms* b. 1810 in Mecklenburg County, NC, was a farmer by trade and lived in NC until 1831 when many of the Helms folks joined a wagon train and headed for Alabama, where they ended up in Barbour County: Blue Springs, Euphala, and Clayton. This was the same year that a large portion of the Hargett family also left NC for Alabama. The wagon train included many different families from NC.

When the War Between States broke out in 1861, Henderson Helms was 51 years old and had joined the Alabama State guards in what was known as the 4th Regiment Senior Reserves. Henderson remained in Barbour County, dying there in 1880. Henderson married **Abigail Crowell**, b. 19 January 1814 in Mecklenburg Co., NC, on 22 JAN 1834 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. She had been married before to Israel Helms, a cousin of Henderson who had passed away. Abigail had one child from that marriage, Alcy Elizabeth Helms. The photo above is said to be of Abigail Crowell Helms.

The children of Henderson Helms and Abigail Crowell are:

1. **Emily J. HELMS** b. 8 DEC 1835 in Union County, North Carolina
2. Josiah Franklin HELMS b: 21 SEP 1836 in Anson County, North Carolina
3. ***Sarah Catherine HELMS** b. 1840 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Sarah married **Josiah Wentz**, son of **John Wentz**, Revolutionary War patriot.
4. **Lafayette Israel “Drew” HELMS** b: 26 DEC 1842 in Barbour County, Alabama - CSA m. ***Julia Johnson**, AL (*Hood family connection)
5. Cyrus Newton Secrest HELMS b: 27 DEC 1844 in Barbour County, Alabama
6. Elias John Wilson HELMS b: ca. 1847 in Barbour County, Alabama

7. Gilbert Washington HELMS b: 1849 in Barbour County, Alabama
8. Rebecca J. HELMS b: 1853 in Muscogee County, Georgia
9. George D. HELMS b: 1857 in Muscogee County, Georgia m. Julia, AL
10. John Wade HELMS b: 1860 in Barbour County, Alabama
11. Frances Harriett HELMS b: ABT. 1862 in Barbour County, Alabama. (sources confirming names taken from 1850, 1880 Goose Creek, Union County, NC, census and 1870 and 1880 Barbour County, AL, census. Sources also taken from Rowe/Winchester family Bible, death and marriage certificates, and scrapbook of Emily J. Helms Winchester in the possession of Barbara Lee Rowe.)

NOTES: Henderson Helms and wife, Abigail, had gone to Georgia for a period of about three years between 1853 and 1856. Two of his children were born there. Perhaps he had gone for obligatory matters brought on by the earlier death of his father, Joel (before 1850.) Henderson would have had younger brothers and sisters. Henderson and Abigail's eldest daughter, Emily, married in Dougherty County, GA in 1854, near where her family was at that time.



Emily J. Helms married **Samuel A. Winchester*** 25 July 1854 in Dougherty County, GA. (source: Dougherty Co. GA, marriage bonds) Samuel was born in May, 1823, in Mecklenburg County, NC, the son of William D. Winchester and Mary "Polly" Wolfe. Samuel and Emily had moved back to Jackson, Union County, NC after 1881. Samuel died and was buried 23 June 1888 in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte, NC., his body having been listed as "unclaimed" which could mean the couple had separated or divorced. Emily went to live with her youngest son, John E. Winchester, in whose home she passed away on 17 August 1912 from "neuralgia of the heart." (sources: 1870, 1880, NC,AL census, Emily Helms family book; family Bible. Photo of Emily Helms possibly with youngest son.)

The Children of Emily J. Helms and Samuel A. Winchester are:

1. William Ruffin Winchester b. 1856, Union County, NC and died 1881, Clayton, Barbour County, AL
2. Sarah D. Winchester, called "Josie" b.1859, Barbour County, AL. Sarah married ? Wolfe.

3. Georgia Anne Winchester, called "Ann" b 1861, in Barbour County, AL. Ann married ? Rogers and moved to SC.

4. Mary Josephine Winchester b. 1863 in Barbour County, AL. Died young.

5. **John E. Winchester** b. 1868, Barbour County, AL, and d. 13 March 1923. John E. Winchester married **Laura E. Wentz** in Union County, NC.

6. Thomas Winchester b.1872 in Barbour County, AL. Died young.

Children of John E. Winchester and Laura E. Wentz are:

a. Charlton Winchester m. Lizzie Gillis - descendants LIVING info. private

b. Jon Eva Winchester m. Clarence Myers - descendants LIVING info. private



c. **Blanche Lorene Winchester** b. 1901 in Charlotte, NC d. 1967 m. (1) Rev. Charles W. Rowe; m. (2) Oren Harvey - descendants LIVING info. Private.

The photo at left is of Blanche Lorene Winchester and Rev. Charles W. Rowe, a travelling minister. Blanche was Charles' second wife and twenty-five years his junior when they were married in 1929 in Webster Parish, LA. They are holding firstborn son, Charles Rowe, born in LA. Rev. Rev. Rowe died in 1937 and is buried in Texarkana, TX. The Winchester family is of Scotch-English and Tuscarora descent (Casiah/Keziah family), Blanche was born in 1901 in

Charlotte, North Carolina, and Rev. Rowe in Walton County, Georgia. He moved to Texarkana, Texas where he died and is buried in Wooten Springs Churchyard.

The Children of Blanche Lorene Winchester and Rev. Charles W. Rowe* are:

a. Charles E. Rowe -dec'd (info. private) descendant privacy

b. **William Rowe*** - dec'd, m. Annette Cecelia B. 31 Oct. 1954. Dec'd

c. Anna Eleanor Rowe (married names unpublished) - dec'd. Descendant privacy

d. Franklin D. Rowe - dec'd at 13 years of age

The child of Blanche L. Winchester-Harvey and Oren Harvey is:

Frances Harvey (married name unpublished)- dec'd. Descendant privacy

The children of William Rowe* and Annette are:

- a. Barbara L. Rowe (descendant information private)
- b. G. Rowe LIVING (information private)