

**The Washington ancestry and records of the McClain, Johnson, and forty other colonial American families. Prepared for Edward Lee McClain by Charles Arthur Hoppin ... Greenfield Ohio**

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The Washington Ancestry and Records of The McClain, Johnson, and Forty Other Colonial American Families

*Prepared for EDWARD LEE McCLAIN by Charles Arthur Hoppin*

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME ONE

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Brief General Description

THIS extensive genealogical and historical collection, the consummate result of years of technical investigation and study of ancient records of persons, of their property, of the events in which they participated, and of the conditions of life under which they lived, found in the colonial archives of America, in the British Isles, and in Holland, presents hundreds of unpublished documents and records dating from the twelfth into the nineteenth century, many hitherto unknown to inquirers; presents them largely in their full exact components and in abstract, and accompanied by a warrantable, interpretative, contextual narrative; presents exact citations of the original, fundamentally authoritative sources of all the principal evidence gathered, whether official, public, or private; presents corrections of many published errors; presents all matters of pedigree and history openly, reasonably, and accompanied by the utmost possibility of proof, no claims being made unjustified by the evidence and the logical result of the investigation.

SIXTEEN hundred pages in three volumes, comprising 44 major divisions, each such section beginning with a substantial monograph of each immigrant founder of 44 separate families of

colonial America; with over 100 subdivisional, generational, monographic accounts followed by individual specifications of several thousand descendants; including twenty successive generations of the direct paternal ancestry of George Washington, which Washington section, alone, covers 284 pages of the work; and with a charted summary of 236 of his own lineal ancestors of the titled and landed gentry, and with 28 coats-of-arms legally belonging thereto; including a correct assembling of the Washington arms as borne by George Washington's grandfather and their forebears in England dating back into the fourteenth century.

ONE hundred and fifty-four illustrations from pencil and pen drawings, photographs, and facsimiles of ancient documents; printed on the finest mat-surface coated paper.

COMPLETE genealogical indices of the three volumes are, for convenience, printed in each volume.

PRINTED by the Yale University Press in Caslon type on heavy cream white laid antique paper; quarto size (same as this prospectus). Title page in red and black in each volume; heads trimmed and gilded, bound in finest blue buckram, with coats-of-arms in gold on the front covers.

DELIVERED transportation prepaid, at \$50.00 the set of three volumes, as per the order blank enclosed herewith. Each set is packed in a thumb-cut blue buckram-covered slip case.

*EDWARD LEE McCLAIN, GREENFIELD, OHIO*

GIFT JOHN C. FITZPATRICK SEPT, 28 1938

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### *Washingtons of Virginia*

will he had made September 21, 1675, shortly before the death of his second wife. He died shortly before September 26, 1677. Stirring events occurred in the last two years of his life, and his part in them was of great importance in American history, as will be seen presently.

In a volume of original manuscripts in the Library of Congress entitled *Virginia. Miscellaneous Foreign Business*, 1665–1676, page 129, is an entry of an inquisition made on December 4, 1669, by “Lt. Coll. John Washington Deputy Escheator for the County of Westmerland,” upon the estate of John Stowke deceased. The authority for his acting as deputy-escheator was a warrant issued to him while a member of the House of Burgesses, he having been concurrently a justice of the county court of Westmoreland. His election as burgess made him one of the two chief men of the county, and gave him the military rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Thus by royal authority the county was placed under these two lieutenants, among whose duties were those of providing arms and ammunition for the people, organizing them into companies, training, and commanding them at all times. On March 29, 1672, a new commission named John Washington head of the commissioners and president of the court of Westmoreland. This appointment indicates that he was very close to the most illustrious of the royal governors of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley, Knight. How well Washington supported him in the troublous times that followed we shall see. There were three men of Westmoreland upon whom Berkeley relied, Colonel Nicholas Spencer,<sup>\*</sup> of Nominy, Major Isaac Allerton, and Lieutenant Colonel John Washington, and they never failed him. In their hands he placed the destiny of Virginia when he selected the latter two, as Indian commissioners, to determine upon peace or war. What they did we shall show in detail. Both men suffered losses in estate through their loyalty to the Governor and the principles that he represented. The commission issued to Washington by Berkeley reflects the formality, dignity, and thoroughness with which official papers were prepared by the Virginians whose state papers, of the colonial period, and even whose county documents, were never surpassed, if equaled, elsewhere in America in nobility of composition, clarity of expression, and technical accuracy:

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\* Brother-in-law of our ancestor Captain Richard Wright, whose son Francis Wright was educated under the guardianship of Colonel Nicholas and Frances (Mottrom) Spencer.

[ *Westmoreland County, Deeds, Patents, Accounts & Depositions &c. 1665 to 1677*, p. 121 dorso]:

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COMICON—

TO ALL to whom this presents shall Come, I Sir William Berkeley, Knight: Governour & Captain. Gennell of Virginia, Send Greeting—

WHEREAS for ye More due Administracon of Justice in this Country & the Greater Ease of ye People & obtaining the same his Royall Ma ty King Charles ye first of Ever Blessed memory was Pleas'd by his Instrucons Directed to ye Honorable Governour & Councill of State here to require them to Appoint in Places Convenient Inferiour Courts of Justice & Comicon for ye same. In Obedience whereunto Itt was ordered by the Governour & Coun-

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*Washingtons of England*

chief, though only one is fairly distinct. This is the extended transcript of the grant:

[Translation]: To all who shall see or hear this deed, Sir William de Wessington, Knight, sendeth greeting in the Lord. Know ye all that I have given, granted, and by this my present deed confirmed to William de Norton all my manor of Hilton Flechan in the county of Westmorland, with all its appurtenances, named and not named. To have and to hold all the aforesaid manor with all its appurtenances to the aforesaid William de Norton, his heirs and assigns, from the chief lords of that fee by the services thereupon due and accustomed, And I, the aforesaid William, and my heirs will to the aforesaid William de Norton, his heirs and assigns, the aforesaid manor of Hilton Flechan in form aforesaid against all people warrant, acquit, and [for ever] defend. In witness whereof to this present deed I have affixed my seal. Given at Wessington 13 June 1364; these being witnesses: Sir Thomas Musgrave, Sir Gilbert de Curwen, Sir Hugh de Louder, Sir Thomas Leighys, Knights; Robert Leighys, Henry de Cundale, John . . . ler, and many others.

From this deed dated 1346 at Washington, county Durham, we know that a member of the Washington family held half the manor of Helton Flechan in Westmorland, and that his seal showed two bars with three mullets in chief. We have seen that the main branch of the Washingtons, owners

of the manor of Washington, used the armorial device of a lion. Sir Walter de Wessington in 1318 displayed a rampant lion, most likely a modification of the thirteenth-century non-armorial seal which showed a lion passant. Here we find that a member of the junior branch of the Durham Washingtons, settled in Westmorland, was using a seal of a totally different character. I suggest that he did this because he was associated with the great de Lancastre family in Westmorland, perhaps in marriage, certainly in office and in his possessions. For instance, in 1353 [ *Calendar of Fine Rolls*, VI, 375], commission was granted to William de Threlkeld, Matthew de Redman, William de Lancastre, and William de Wessyngton in County Westmorland to levy 1/15 and 1/10 from cities and boroughs. Again on January 27, 1363 [ *Calendar Patent Rolls* ], for one mark paid to the king by John de Whassyngton, pardon was granted to him and Alina, late the wife of William de Lancastre, who held in chief, for intermarrying without the king's license.

The Barony of Kendal in the thirteenth century extended over more than half the modern county of Westmorland and into north Lancashire, and at that time the de Lancastres, barons of Kendal, bore for arms: Argent two bars gules, on a canton gules a leopard of England. The silver shield and the two red bars were adopted by the following families within the Barony of Kendal: Broughton, Bardsey, Preston, Kirkby, Copeland, and Lowick. The first four differenced the canton of their overlord. Copeland had a red canton, but over all the shield he placed a sable garter. Lowick is credited with the two red bars and three red mullets in chief, exactly the same as the Washington arms. West in his *Antiquities of Furness* is responsible for this ascription to Lowick, but I cannot find any early authority for it. In Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1664–65, a family named Am-

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[SPECIMENS OF SOME OF THE HERALDIC FEATURES]

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