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Jones and Burwell Ancestors

Family of Dr. William Daniel Jones (Father of Robert Haywood Jones) (Grandfather of Jim Hall Jones)

The first Jones in America was Edward Jones (1612-1690). Edward was the son of John/Thomas Jones. Due to the commonality of names, Edward's ancestry is not known for certain. One story is that he was the son of John Jones, who was married to the sister of Oliver Cromwell. John was an active member of the group of parliamentarians who overthrew and sentenced King Charles I to death. Charles I was executed in 1649. John Jones was a member of a council (headed by Oliver Cromwell), of forty-one people, that ruled England from 1649-1660. In 1660, King Charles II regained the throne of England, and John Jones, along with twenty-eight others, was executed.

According to legend, John's son, Edward, fled to America to avoid the same fate. Whatever the truth, Edward Jones was living in Isle of Wight County, Virginia prior to 1656. Some accounts claim Edward was the brother of Rowland Jones, who was an ancestor of Martha Washington (who knows?). Edward married Mary Wynn (1625-unknown). Edward, Sr. died in 1690, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Edward and Mary were the parents of Edward Jones II.

Edward Jones II was born in 1656 in Virginia and died in 1730 in Virginia. Edward married Deborah Exum (1665-unknown), daughter of William Exum and Jane Wills. They were the parents of seven known children, including our ancestor, Edward Jones III.

Edward Jones III was born in 1695, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married Abigail Shugan (Sugars), daughter of John Shugan and Elizabeth Swann. Abigail was born in 1702, in Surry County, Virginia. Edward and Abigail were married in 1720, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. They were the parents of ten children, including our ancestor, Daniel Jones.

One of their daughters, Priscilla, married Gideon Hunt Macon, whose grandmother, Martha Woodward Macon, was also an ancestor of Harriet Dandridge Burwell Jones (on the Burwell side) through her second husband, Nathaniel West. Priscilla and Gideon Hunt Macon were the parents of Nathaniel Macon. Nathaniel was a member of the United States House of Representatives from North Carolina. He served for a time as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and later served in the United States Senate. Priscilla's second husband was Thomas James Ransom. Priscilla and Thomas Ransom were the ancestors of two Confederate generals and several members of the United States Congress.

Edward and Abigail migrated from Virginia to Warren County, North Carolina. Edward was a representative to the North Carolina General Assembly, and died on October 7, 1751, while attending a session in Edenton, North Carolina.

Abigail later married Thomas Cook. She died in 1791 in Warren County, North Carolina.

Daniel Jones was born on November 30, 1743, in Shocco Springs, North Carolina. The name of Daniel's first wife is unknown. They were the parents of Anne Henderson Jones, Abigail Sugars Jones, Mary Reaves Jones, and Martha Duke Jones.

Daniel's daughter, Mary Reaves Jones, married James Kemp Goodloe. They were the parents of Daniel Reaves Goodloe, who was a lawyer, journalist, and abolitionist. Prior to the Civil War, his writings on anti-slavery were well known. The following is from the book, *Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina*:

On April 16, 1862, President Lincoln signed Senator Wilson's bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. A sum of money not exceeding \$1,000,000 was appropriated to pay for the liberated slaves, and it was provided that the average price should not be more than \$300 each. To carry out this law a committee consisting of Messrs. D. R. Goodloe, chairman; Horatio King and J. M. Broadhead, were appointed to value the slaves and to order payment for the same. The committee sat for nearly nine months, took evidence, heard arguments, examined the slaves themselves with the aid of Mr. B. M. Campbell, an expert slave dealer from Baltimore, and awarded such sums under the law as

they thought just. In this way 3000 slaves were liberated, at a cost to the government of \$900, 000, in round numbers.

Daniel's second wife was Mary Ann Howze, daughter of Isaac Howze (House) and Mary Duke. Mary was born on June 3, 1774, in North Carolina. Daniel and Mary were the parents of William Daniel Jones (our ancestor), Robert Jones, James Jones, and Isaac Newton Jones.

During the Revolutionary War, Daniel was a Captain in the 3rd North Carolina Regiment. He was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78.

Three of Daniel and Mary's sons were doctors. James, Isaac Newton, and William Daniel graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

In 1788, the state of North Carolina granted Daniel Jones 1,234 acres of land, located in Sumner County, TN., for his service in the Revolutionary War. Since, at the time, Tennessee & Kentucky were not yet states, they were considered to be part of North Carolina (TN) and Virginia (Kentucky). A property survey drawing shows the parcel of land was on the Virginia (Kentucky) line. There is no evidence that Daniel Jones ever saw the property, since he lived and died in North Carolina. His 8 children inherited this property, and his son, William D. Jones, purchased their 1/8th shares from his brother, Isaac N. Jones, and sister, Anne Henderson "Nancy" Robinson, in 1829. During the 1830s, William D. Jones & family moved to Hardeman County in West Tennessee. We don't know if he (or any of his siblings) ever actually lived on the property in Sumner County.

Isaac Newton Jones, son of Daniel & Mary Howze Jones (and brother of William D.), was born in 1797. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1821. During the 1830s, he moved to Texas and served in various positions in the government of the Texas Republic. Isaac lived around the Red River area of Texas and Arkansas. The following is an excerpt from an article, written by Bob Bowman, that describes a meeting between Isaac Jones and Davy Crockett. This meeting occurred while Crockett was on his way to the Alamo.

Crockett's connection with the Red River area was confirmed in an unusual event several weeks after the fall of the Alamo when David Crockett's widow, Elizabeth, received a small package from Isaac Jones, who had met her husband in Arkansas. Inside was a watch with Crockett's name engraved inside.

In an accompanying letter, Jones wrote: "Last winter, Colonel Crockett . . . passed through Lost Prairie, on the Red River, where I live . . . the Colonel visited me the next day, and spent the day with me. He observed, whilst here, that his funds were getting short, and proposed to me to exchange watches. He priced his at thirty dollars more than mine, which sum I paid to him, and we accordingly exchanged...I was gratified at the exchange, as it gave me a keepsake which would remind me of an honest man, a good citizen, and a pioneer in the cause of liberty...the object of this letter is to beg that you will accept the watch which accompanies it...please accept, dear madam, for yourself and your family . . ."

The watch remained in the Crockett family for decades.

On February 11, 1858, Isaac Newton Jones was killed instantly when a boiler in one of his plantation cotton gins exploded.

One of Isaac's sons, Daniel Webster Jones, became the governor of Arkansas in the late 1890s.

Daniel died in October 1819 in Granville County, North Carolina, after many years of petitioning Congress for payment for his expenditures during the Revolutionary War. All claims were denied. Mary's date of death is unknown, but it was probably many years after Daniel's death.

Dr. William Daniel Jones was born May 28, 1801, in Granville County, North Carolina. He married Harriet Dandridge Burwell, daughter of Armistead Burwell and Lucy Crawley, on January 17, 1828. Harriet was born on October 5, 1811, at Woburn Plantation, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Harriett was the granddaughter of Col. Lewis Burwell and Ann Spotswood, whose grandfather, Alexander Spotswood, was a royal governor of Virginia during the early 1700s.

William graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1822, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1826.

From "History of the University of North Carolina, Battle, Kemp P., 1907":

At the Commencement of 1822, the graduates being 28 in number ... Of the other orators, Benjamin F. Haywood and Thomas Hill dared to attack the venerable question, "Is Homer's Iliad Actual History?"; Joseph A. Hogan endeavored to elucidate the character of Byron's Poetry; Lucius J. Polk and Wm. D. Pickett discussed whether the new South American States would continue to enjoy Political Freedom ... In the afternoon Wm. B. Davies spoke on Belles Lettres, **William D. Jones on Intellectual Philosophy**, Thomas F. Davis and Robert H. Mason debated whether Studies, not having immediate bearing on Political Life, are a part of a Liberal Education. The Cultivation of Good Morals was inculcated by one whose name is not given, probably by one of those to be preachers, John L. Davies, Wm. A. Hall or James G. Hall, who had not already spoken.

William farmed and practiced medicine in Granville County, North Carolina until sometime around 1839, when he and Harriet moved to Hardeman County, Tennessee. Not much is known about the twenty years they spent in Tennessee.

In early 1860, William and family moved to near Rome, in Floyd County, Georgia. Harriet's sister and her husband had moved to Rome (from North Carolina) in 1850. Harriet's sister was Matilda Boyd Burwell. She married her (and Harriet's) first cousin, Lewis D. Burwell. Apparently, William and Lewis were close friends and Lewis persuaded William to move to Georgia.

William purchased a plantation, located at a bend in the Oostanaula River, about seven miles north of Rome. He also operated a mill on one of the river's tributaries. The plantation became known as Jones Bend Plantation.

The 1860 Census lists the value of his real estate as \$10,000 and the value of his personal estate as \$20,000. The 1860 Census-Slave Schedule lists eighteen slaves owned by William. Sometime after the Civil War (probably in the 1870s) William gave his plantation and mill to his sons, Robert Haywood Jones and William Daniel Jones, Jr.

William and Harriet had two sons (Robert and William) who joined the Confederate Army. They both served in Co. G., 1st Georgia Cavalry, along

with William and Harriet's son-in-law, Samuel Meredith May (husband of Mary Abigail Jones). Robert was wounded when struck on the head by a saber. Another son, John Armistead Jones, may have served, too. He died in June 1861, but we don't know the cause of death.

Both William and Harriet also had many nephews serving in the Confederate Army. Harriet's brother, John Armistead Burwell, had four sons in the army. One was killed at Petersburg, Virginia and two were wounded. One of the wounded sons was discharged in 1862 and died in 1864.

Dr. William Daniel Jones died December 14, 1876, at his Jones Bend Plantation. He is buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Rome, Georgia. Harriet Dandridge Burwell Jones lived with her daughter, Annie Jones Garlington, until her death on May 18, 1896, in Gordon County, Georgia. She is buried next to Dr. Jones at Myrtle Hill Cemetery.

Family of Harriet Dandridge Burwell Jones
(Mother of Robert Haywood Jones)
(Grandmother of Jim Hall Jones)

Harriet's great-grandmother, Mary Dandridge Spotswood, was a first cousin to Martha Dandridge Custis Washington. Martha's father (John Dandridge) and Mary's father (William Dandridge) were brothers. Mary Dandridge married John Spotswood, son of Alexander Spotswood, who was a royal governor of Virginia during the early 1700s. One of Alexander Spotswood's daughters, Ann Catherine Spotswood Moore, was the great-grandmother of Robert E. Lee.

Martha Woodward Macon West and her first husband, Gideon Macon, were Martha Washington's great-grandparents. Martha Woodward and her second husband, Nathaniel West, were the parents of Unity West, who married William Dandridge. William Dandridge and Unity West were the parents of the earlier mentioned Mary Dandridge, who married John Spotswood (Harriet D. Jones's great-grandparents). This makes Mary Dandridge Spotswood and Martha Dandridge Washington first cousins and half-first cousins, once removed.

In addition to the Spotswood connection, Harriet was also related to Robert

E. Lee, through the Lees. Richard Lee, who came to Virginia in the 1640s, was the father of Richard Lee and Hancock Lee. Richard was the ancestor of Robert E. Lee and Hancock was the ancestor of Harriet Dandridge Burwell Jones. Hancock (with his second wife) was the great-grandfather of President Zachary Taylor.

Robert E. Lee's wife, Mary Anne Custis, was the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington and Martha's first husband, Daniel Parke Custis. Daniel Parke Custis and Harriet D. Jones also share a common ancestor, Lucy Higginson. Lucy Higginson's first husband was Lewis Burwell (ancestors of Harriet Dandridge Burwell Jones). They were also ancestors of Presidents William Henry and Benjamin Harrison. Lucy Higginson's second husband was Phillip Ludwell. Lucy and Phillip were ancestors of Martha Washington's first husband, Daniel Park Custis.

Alexander Spotswood II, brother of Harriet's grandmother, Anne Spotswood Burwell, married George Washington's niece, Elizabeth Washington.

Lewis Fairfield Burwell was the first Burwell in America. He was born March 5, 1620, in Amptill, Bedford, England. He was the son of Edward Burwell and Dorothy Bedell. He came to Virginia in 1640, and settled at Fairfield Plantation, Carter's Creek, Gloucester County. He married Lucy Higginson. Lucy was the daughter of Robert Higginson and Joanna Tokesay. She was born about 1630, in Gloucester County, Virginia. Lewis and Lucy were the parents of Lewis Burwell II. In 1647, Lewis was a member of the deputation sent to England to invite King Charles to come to Virginia.

By 1650, he owned over 6,000 acres of land in Tidewater Virginia.

Lewis Fairfield died November 19, 1653, at Fairfield Plantation. Lucy married William Bernard in 1655. He died in 1665. She married Phillip Ludwell (Royal Governor of North Carolina) in 1667. Lucy died November 16, 1675, in Gloucester County, Virginia. She is buried in Burwell Graveyard, Carter's Creek, Gloucester County, Virginia.

Lewis Burwell II was born about 1651 at Fairfield, Gloucester County, Virginia. His first wife was Abigail Smith. Abigail was born March 11, 1656, in England. Date of death is unknown. Lewis and Abigail were the parents of six children.

Lewis's second wife was Martha Lear. Martha was born in 1668, in Nansemond County, Virginia. She was the daughter of John Lear and Rebecca Yeo. Lewis and Martha were the parents of Lewis Burwell III.

Lewis was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

Martha died August 4, 1704. Lewis died December 19, 1710, in York County, Virginia.

Lewis Burwell III was born in 1698 at Fairfield, Gloucester County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Armistead, daughter of William Armistead and Anna Lee. She was born in 1699 in King William County, Virginia. They were the parents of Armistead Burwell and Lewis Burwell.

Lewis was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses

He built a large mansion on his Kingsmill Plantation, near Williamsburg (Kingsmill Resort and Spa now occupy this property).

Lewis died September 7, 1744, at his Kingsmill Plantation. Elizabeth died October 10, 1745, in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Armistead Burwell was born in 1718 in York County, Virginia. He married Christian Blair, daughter of John Blair and Mary Monro. Christian was born in 1727 in Williamsburg, Virginia. They were the parents of Lewis Burwell and John Burwell.

Christian's father, John Blair (1687-1771), was the president of the Virginia Council, and served as acting royal governor on more than one occasion. There are several letters, in the *George Washington Papers* at the Library of Congress between Washington and John Blair. These letters were written in the 1750s during the French and Indian War. At the time, Washington was the commander of British Troops in the Ohio Valley, under the supervision of Blair, who was acting as governor at the time.

John Blair's son, John Blair, Jr. (1731-1800), was one of the framers and signers of the United States Constitution. In 1789, President George Washington appointed him as an Associate Justice of the first U. S. Supreme Court.

Until the 1740s, the Burwells had resided in the Tidewater region of Virginia. Armistead Burwell purchased lands in Mecklenburg County and moved his slaves there. This plantation was called “Stoneland.” In a *Colonial Williamsburg* website article entitled “The Burwells Move Their Slaves to the Southside,” Julie Richter gives an account of this move. She describes slave accounting records kept by Armistead, and, after his death, by his wife, Christian, and her sons, Lewis (Harriet’s grandfather) and John.

Armistead died in 1754. Christian died January 2, 1784, in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Colonel Lewis Burwell was born September 26, 1745, in Williamsburg, Virginia. He married Anne Spotswood on March 24, 1768. Anne was born in 1752 in Virginia. She was the daughter of John Spotswood and Mary Dandridge and the granddaughter of Governor Alexander Spotswood and Anne Butler Brayne. Lewis and Anne had twelve children. Anne died February 14, 1789, at Stoneland, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Lewis married his second wife, Elizabeth Randolph Harrison (a cousin of President William Henry Harrison) on November 13, 1789. Elizabeth was born July 5, 1759, in Virginia. She was the daughter of Henry Harrison and Elizabeth Avery. Lewis and Elizabeth were the parents of four children.

The following is from the *Burwell Family Papers* at the University of North Carolina:

The Burwell Family was prominent in Mecklenburg Co Virginia, and Vance, Warren and Granville Counties, North Carolina in the 18th and 19th centuries. Colonel Lewis Burwell, son of Armistead and Christina Blair Burwell, was born 26 September 1745, in Williamsburg. He moved to Mecklenburg Co, VA, fought in the American Revolution and served in the Virginia Assembly. With his first wife, Anne Spotswood Burwell, he had twelve children, including Armistead (d. 1819), Lewis (1792-1848), and Spotswood (1785-1855), all farmers in Mecklenburg Co.

Col. Lewis Burwell was the commander of the Mecklenburg County Militia during the Revolutionary War. The following is a letter that he wrote to Thomas Jefferson, who was the governor of Virginia:

Your Excellency will I make no doubt be informed before you get this of the near approach of Lord Cornwallis with the British Army. I last night received information that the enemy was at Boyd's Ferry on Dan River Halifax County. I have ordered out all the militia of this County but I can assure you that we have little or no ammunition & I fear not a hundred guns in the County. The people would find & endeavor to defend this country, but their whole cry is for arms. Gen'l Green they say is on this side of the river, but I suppose will be obliged to retreat. I shall reinforce him with what men I can arm & you may depend I will exert every nerve to save my country but our situation is truly deplorable as we shall not only feel the first stroke from the British army but be exposed to be plundered by the Damned Tories. I am with all due respect your Excellency's most obt. servant.
Lewis Burwell
Mecklenburg Feb. 15th 1781

Lewis was present at Yorktown when the British Army surrendered to General Washington.

Lewis died July 2, 1800, at Stoneland, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Elizabeth continued to live at Stoneland Plantation until her death on November 19, 1824.

On New Year's Eve, 1815, the house at Stoneland Plantation burned. Elizabeth's son, William Henry Harrison Burwell and his wife, Catherine, were badly injured in the fire. Catherine died a few days later, on January 2, 1816, and William Henry died the following day.

Armistead Burwell was the eldest son of Lewis and Anne Spotswood Burwell. Armistead was born June 26, 1770, in Williamsburg, Virginia. He married Lucy Crawley, daughter of Robert Crawley and Mary Walker Taylor, on November 14, 1791, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Lucy was born December 30, 1775, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Armistead's plantation, which was known as "Woburn," was located near Sudan, Virginia, in lower Mecklenburg County. Apparently, Armistead had purchased land of his own, and when his father died, in 1800, he inherited a share of Lewis's property.

There are letters (in the *Burwell Family Papers* at the University of North Carolina) between Armistead and Patrick Henry, concerning the sale of slaves and cattle. Patrick Henry's second wife was Dorothea Dandridge, daughter of Nathaniel West and Dorothea Spotswood.

Armistead died on November 28, 1819, after suffering a heart attack. He is buried in the Burwell Cemetery, old Woburn Plantation, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

After Armistead's death, Lucy assumed the running of Woburn Plantation. Apparently she was very active in that endeavor. There are receipts that show her paying for an addition to the family home at Woburn Plantation. There are also records that show her being involved in other plantation activities.

Lucy's parents, Robert Crawley (1730-1798) and Mary Walker Taylor (1733-unknown) were also from old Virginia families. Mary was the daughter of Benjamin Walker and Ann Aylett. Robert was Mary's second husband; her first husband was Phillip Taylor. Mary and Phillip were married in 1754 in Granville County, North Carolina. Mary and Phillip were the parents of six children. Phillip died on September 7, 1765. Robert Crawley and Mary Walker Taylor were married on July 15, 1767, in Granville County, North Carolina (The Burwell and Crawley families had land holdings on both sides of the North Carolina/Virginia State Line). Robert and Mary were the parents of four daughters: Lucy Crawley, Elizabeth Crawley, Hannah Crawley, and Ann Crawley

Armistead and Lucy share a common ancestor: Raleigh Croshaw. Raleigh arrived in Jamestown, Virginia on the *Mary & Margrett* (the second supply ship to Jamestown) in September 1608. His eldest son, Joseph, was the ancestor of Armistead, through his daughter, Unity Croshaw. Unity married John West, and they were the parents of Nathaniel West, who married Martha Woodward. As was mentioned earlier, Nathaniel and Martha were the parents of Unity West, who married William Dandridge. William and Unity were the parents of Mary Dandridge (Armistead's grandmother). Raleigh's youngest

son, Richard, married Elizabeth Mallory and they were the parents of Rachael Croshaw, who married John Walker. John and Rachael were the parents of Benjamin Walker, who married Ann Aylett (Lucy's grandparents).

Lucy died on November 14, 1825, at Woburn Plantation, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. She is buried (along with Armistead and several children and grandchildren) in Burwell Cemetery, at the old Woburn Plantation, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

After Lucy died, the plantation was managed by Armistead's brother, Spotswood Burwell, until John Armistead Burwell (Armistead and Lucy's only son) reached the age where he could take control.

Armistead and Lucy Burwell were the parents of ten children: Harriet Dandridge Burwell, Lucy Armistead Burwell, John Armistead Burwell, Panthea Burwell, Nancy Ann Spotswood Burwell, Mary Walker Burwell, Elizabeth Blair Burwell, Christiana Blair Burwell, Matilda Boyd Burwell, and Sarah Tarry Burwell.

Armistead and Lucy Burwell's only son, John Armistead Burwell (1813-1857), was something of a character. The following is excerpted from the *Burwell-Guy Family Papers* at the University of Michigan:

North Carolina tobacco farmer John A. Burwell and his wife Lucy Penn Guy Burwell inhabited a world defined by the southern plantation economy and by the social ties of extended family. Brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, parents and children, and a large crop of cousins corresponded and visited back and forth. Cousins intermarried, further cementing the ties that made up a close and complex kinship web. In this largely rural antebellum setting it seems that family, rather than church, educational institution, or town, provided one's sense of community and identity . . . John A. Burwell was a prosperous tobacco planter who also produced corn and wheat for market. He and his wife owned 15 slaves to work the fields and several to serve in the house. Burwell took great pride in his tobacco, yearly endeavoring to 'beat his neighbors' and win the prize awarded by Virginia tobacco merchants for the highest quality crop. Pride seems to have been a primary feature of Burwell's personality, for he set great store not only on his tobacco, but on the quality of the material goods it bought, the beauty of his daughter, the reputation and success of his sons. The work of his plantation,

hunting, fishing, and dining seem to have been the preoccupations of his life . . . The collection winds up with the intriguing story of John and Lucy Burwell's divorce, an ugly tale which depicts the underside of their seemingly stable, convivial plantation life. Letters from John Burwell to son Thomas written in March, 1857 lament that his wife has moved out, and that his sons are taking her side, telling things which "should never go out of the family" in court, after saying previously that they would have no part in their parents' quarrels. Unhappy domestic relations had evidently come to a head when Burwell became violent toward his slaves; he was accused of "runing [sic] the negroes about with guns & sticks." Burwell asserts that he was doing it "out of fun," that no one was shot or struck, and that a good marksman like himself "knows too well which way his guns were pointed to have done mischief." The court decided otherwise, and granted Mrs. Burwell, who had just given birth to a new son, a divorce. Her husband entreated her to return, vowing never to give "another cross word," and declaring that the decree was "a pack of foolishness." She evidently did not return. The few later letters in the collection do not touch upon the matter.

John Armistead Burwell died, shortly after the divorce, on August 18, 1857. Lucy Penn Guy Burwell died July 13, 1859, at Healing Springs, Bath County, Virginia.

There are receipts from the old Woburn plantation house that indicate John Armistead Burwell purchased a lot of whiskey and cigars. There are also receipts showing where Lucy Guy Burwell's son paid for her coffin and other items associated with her funeral. As mentioned earlier they had four sons who served in the Confederate Army. John is buried in Burwell Cemetery, Old Woburn Plantation.

A few years ago, Debbie Cloud was contacted by a person who was enquiring about her connection to the Burwell family. This person told Debbie that as a teenager, in the 1950's, he and a friend came upon an old uninhabited house, and decided to explore inside. While looking around in the attic, they found a box of papers (dated in the 1850s) that had belonged to John Armistead Burwell. He took the box home, where he lived with his parents, and there it stayed for another fifty years. A few years ago he decided to try to find someone connected to the Burwell family and contacted Debbie. After she explained her connection to the Burwell family, he sent the papers to Debbie. It's interesting that the papers had been in the Woburn Plantation house for around a hundred years, when he found them in the 1950s, and then they were

in his parents' home for another fifty years before Debbie got them.

Another interesting story concerns another daughter of Armistead and Lucy, Sarah "Sallie" Tarry Burwell. Sallie married John Somerville Eaton. Sallie and John's son, John Rust Eaton, was killed in a hunting accident in 1841. The following is an account from the website of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Henderson, North Carolina:

On September 11, 1841, John Rust Eaton, 13-year-old son of Sarah and John Summerville Eaton, lost his life in a hunting accident. Though plans were already underway to establish an Episcopal church in the town of Henderson, young Eaton's death would bring these plans to reality. The Eaton's, with the help of others, channeled their sorrow into an intensified effort to establish a place of worship. A group of faithful worshippers began meeting in the home of the Eaton's. On November 22, 1841, Bishop Ives confirmed Major John Summerville Eaton. By Easter Monday, 1842, a congregation was officially organized and the first rector assigned. Within two months, on May 15th, a church had been built on a site donated by Lewis Reavis at the corner of Garnett and Church streets, consecrated and the congregation admitted into union with the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina. The church was named The Church of the Holy Innocents in memory of young John Rust Eaton.

John Somerville Eaton was supposed to have been a very wealthy person, and after he died, in 1853, Sallie married Reverend William Giles Jackson. According to a Jones descendant, Reverend Jackson immediately sold Sallie's property and packed her up, along with an old slave and a young female slave, and moved them all to Maryland, where in 1857 "she died very suddenly at breakfast one morning."

Several children of William D. and Harriet D. Jones remained in the Rome, Georgia area, so over the years there were numerous cousins still living in Rome, and it seems they were all very familiar with their ancestry. One of these descendants, Lawrence Yancey Lipscomb (1906-1987), spent years collecting documents, photographs, and other information on the Jones-Burwell family. Yancey was the grandson of William Jones May, who was the son of Samuel and Mary Jones May (daughter of William D. and Harriet D. Jones).

Yancey's collection is now located at the Sara Hightower Regional Library in

Rome, Georgia.

As mentioned earlier, another daughter of Armistead and Lucy Burwell, Matilda Boyd Burwell Burwell (1808-1876), married her first cousin, Lewis D. Burwell. They had no children, so when Matilda died in 1876 (Lewis had died in 1874), she left almost all of her estate to her sister, Harriet D. Jones, and her nephew, Armistead Burwell (son of John Armistead Burwell), of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Harriet's inheritance included \$1,000.00 in cash, silver and china, other household items, and Matilda's home and the property where the house stood. Matilda also left Harriet her horse and carriage.

Through the years, Yancey wrote several pieces on the Jones-Burwell family. One article, from the early 1970s, is about Lewis and Matilda's home, which was about to be razed to make way for the construction of the new Rome Civic Center and the Rome Visitor Center. This is the house that Matilda left to Harriet. The house was located about a mile north of downtown Rome, surrounded by several hundred acres of land, known as the "Burwell Plantation." In the article, Yancey tells about how the Burwells brought several hundred slaves with them to Georgia. I think the number of slaves is probably too high, because the 1850 Slave Schedule lists twenty-eight slaves owned by Lewis. Yancey writes that the slaves made the bricks for the house.

It isn't clear if Harriet ever lived in the "Burwell House." When she died, in 1896, she willed the house to her youngest child, Annie Robinson Jones Garlington. The will was written in 1877, so when Harriet died in 1896, some of her children mentioned in the will had already passed away. The following are excerpts from her will:

I give, divide and bequeath my entire estate and property, real and personal, to my daughter Annie R. Garlington, consisting of the real estate near Rome, Georgia, which came to me by the last Will of my sister, M. B. Burwell, on which is my late dwelling house and containing twenty acres of land, more or less, and of one horse and carriage, my household and kitchen furniture, silver and china ware and all my other personal property . . . I direct that my executor shall have my remains buried in the city cemetery [Myrtle Hill] of Rome Georgia in the same inclosure and by the side of the graves of my late husband Dr. Wm. D. Jones and my sister Mrs. M.B. Burwell, and that he shall place suitable tombstones upon my grave and my husband's . . . In bequeathing my property to my

daughter Annie R. Garlington, I desire to state that I do not exclude my other children from any partiality or preference towards of my said daughter but from considerations of duty and justice, my Sons **Robert H. Jones** and W. D. Jones having been provided for by my husband, he having in his life time given them a considerable amount of property, and my daughters Lucy A. Brewster, Hattie B. Brewster and Mary A. May, the two first mentioned of Shelby County Tennessee and the last mentioned of Floyd County, Georgia having had superior advantages of education and consequently more care and expense bestowed upon them than my daughter Annie and all of my children except Annie having houses.

The Rome Civic Center and Rome Visitor Center now occupy the property where the old house stood.

In 1982, James Grove purchased the Woburn House, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and had it moved to Franklin County, North Carolina, where it was reconstructed. All that remains of the house (at Woburn Plantation) are the chimneys. Burwell Cemetery is located in the vicinity of where the house was located. The property passed out of Burwell ownership many years ago, but, according to others, the current owner still allows access to visitors to the cemetery. Harriet Dandridge Burwell Jones was born in this house in 1811.

Children of William D. and Harriet D. Jones:

1. Robert Haywood Jones was born April 23, 1846, in Tennessee and died July 14, 1914, in Hunt County Texas. He served in Co. G, 1st Georgia Cavalry, during the Civil War. He married Sarah Gertrude Hall on November 24, 1870, in Floyd County, Georgia. They were the parents of Isaac Newton, Benjamin Nathaniel, Robert Haywood, William Daniel, John Armistead, James Hall (Jim), and Annie Gertrude. Sarah Gertrude was the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Barber Hall and Nancy Ann Boulware. Sarah Gertrude was born November 7, 1850, in Fairfield County, South Carolina and died November 29, 1941, in Dennison, Grayson County, Texas.
2. William Duke Jones was born February 8, 1829, in North Carolina and died November 1, 1830, in North Carolina.
3. Lucie Ann Jones was born October 27, 1830, in North Carolina and

died July 14, 1890. She married (1) Jesse Bruce Cobb and (2) John Dunlap Brewster.

4. Isaac Newton Jones was born December 4, 1832, in North Carolina and died during the Civil War (cause of death unknown). From the Lipscomb Papers at Floyd County, GA Library: "Isaac Newton Jones was a young doctor who died unmarried during the War Between the States." He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1860. Records show he was a resident of La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee at the time.
5. Mary Abigail Jones was born September 11, 1836, in Tennessee and died May 10, 1877, in Rome Georgia. She married Samuel Meredith May on November 8, 1861. Samuel was born August 15, 1827, in Fayette County, Tennessee and died August 13, 1877, in Rome, Georgia. During the Civil War, Samuel served in the same unit with Robert Haywood Jones and William D. Jones. Mary and Samuel are buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, along with several of their children and grandchildren.
6. Harriet Burwell (Hattie) Jones was born July 2, 1838, in Tennessee and died May 3, 1910. She married Hilliard Judge Brewster on November 8, 1866. She is buried in Edmondson Cemetery, Southaven, Mississippi.
7. John Armistead Jones was born October 25, 1840, in Tennessee and died June 15, 1861, in Georgia. He never married.
8. Sallie Eaton Jones was born August 19, 1843, in Tennessee and died May 12, 1854, in Tennessee.
9. William Daniel Jones was born December 15, 1848, in Tennessee, and died June 1, 1925, in Rome Georgia. He served in Co. G, 1st Georgia Cavalry, during the Civil War. He married Ellen E. McCullough on February 9, 1869. Ellen was born February 6, 1849, in South Carolina and died February 8, 1895, in Rome Georgia. William and Ellen are buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, along with several of their children and grandchildren.
10. Annie Robinson (Nannie) Jones was born May 18, 1852, in

Tennessee and died February 25, 1921, in Rome Georgia. She married James Christopher Garlington on November 23, 1869, in Floyd County, Georgia. James was born July 12, 1838, in South Carolina and died February 14, 1912, in Rome Georgia. Annie and James are buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery in the same plot as William D. and Harriet D. Jones and Lewis and Matilda Burwell.