

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
the Madison Family Descendants
2010 Newsletter

By the Waters: On the Tidewater trail of the Madisons

by Frederick Madison Smith
NSMFD President

’Twas not, I think, a conscious search for God that brought me to these dim forgotten fanes. Largely, it was a longing for the past, with a slight sense of something unfulfilled

-Sir John Betjeman, “Summoned by Bells”

The horizon is short.

Even upward, one’s sight is drawn only to the always near coastal sky that cossets, envelopes and pleasantly entraps. It is a siren sky and landscape - enclosed, restricted, plentiful even if slightly well managed, and almost completely self-regarding.

Such vistas as there are draw one down into opaque, dense thickets lining slow tidal streams - honeysuckle and salt air in long spring and summer are the predominant scent, fair skies of palest blue and indistinct cloud perpetually shaping in and out of haze - hawk, eagle or gull infrequently the only contrast.

This the lower Middle Peninsula of Virginia’s Tidewater, less popularly storied than the James Peninsula and Northern Neck, and still retaining much of its primordial quiet and scene as John Maddison the Immigrant saw, felt and smelled it in the mid 17th century. To his North Country eyes and ears, this was as much an Egypt as any actual or metaphorical Promised Land, and as equally exotic as distant.

And, as his experience and that of countless English like him would soon confirm, frequently as pestilential as strange and wonderful. Surviving “the seasoning” of late summer and fall exposure to diseases absolutely misunderstood then, his thankfulness must have been manifold when coupled with his own escape from an England deranged in Civil War - the Maddisons’ Newcastle base ground zero of some of the worst sieges of the protracted struggle where the chronicles record a vaguely defined “plague” that found certain garner during one siege of seven thousand dead in a week.

Time and place, here, then, to fully forget those horrors - of war and disease of medieval rapacity and remorselessness brought in the wake of the armies competing for the great coal port and its riches, where Charles I sought refuge only to be sold there “for a groat” by the Scottish Army at the end of the war, of sudden family deaths and a future prevented and suddenly deprived of long expected promise by Cromwell’s sequesterings and the vindictiveness of his party and The Model Army.

It is the quiet, even today, that strikes one most immediately standing on the banks of the Mattaponi River at the site of the Maddison’s earliest homestead on these shores - river and wind provide the most persistent sources of any noise, fields now reclaimed by steady good husbandry from perpetual tobacco cultivation in the 17th and 18th centuries are still hedged by the opaque lines of pine,



Lower Church of St. Stephen’s Parish (“The Mattapony Church”), King & Queen County.

evergreen and feral undergrowth.

No buildings or clearly discernible home site of the family survive here save lines of ancient hardwoods deliberately planted in avenue imitation, but to which century or tenancy these belong one can only guess. The land, the growth, the dense, humid and highly changeable climate, the depredations of overplanting, emigration, war, subsequent poverty and neglect have reclaimed all but the most remarkable brick edifice.

The Mantapike Landing forms a bold point into the Mattaponi east of Mantapike Creek’s spreading rush into a delta-like swamp - a westerly wind would not have been kind to the Maddisons here and the common belief that malaria was carried on the rising swamp fog was only slightly off the mark as those same breezes in season could ferry the carrier mosquitoes by the thousands into their every waking or sleeping minute.

Higher ground was reputed healthier (and indeed it could be) - and not a half mile to the North the family tract rose steadily uphill to the freshwater source of Mantapike Creek. Ascending the Mantapike Landing Road today can be little different from the same experience of a late 17th or 18th century traveler - still unpaved, single and almost completely canopied by primeval growth. Exiting on The Tidewater Trail, one turns northwest a few hundred yards to a clearing where the eye is drawn to a magnificent brick church of outstanding Georgian proportions and size - the

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Lower Church of St. Stephen's Parish (locally known from time out of mind as "The Mattapony Church").

The present building, thought to be at least the second and possibly the third Anglican brick church built on this site, would have been under construction at the time of Ambrose Madison I's removal to the Piedmont. But to the family connections – of which there were legion among the Taylors and Madisons – who remained on the nearby ancestral acres, this building cannot have been anything more than the most outward and visible sign of the world ordered as they strove to make it.

Built on a Cruciform plan that replicates Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, its glazed brick walls 27.5 inches thick, this church survived almost entirely intact until a 1922 fire damaged its interior. George Bagby, King & Queen's early historian, records it as being among the most beautiful Colonial church interiors to survive in the early 20th century, particularly its reredos, the tablets of which survived the fire and are still maintained by the Baptist congregation that has used the building since the 1820s.

President Madison, schooled nearby at Donald Robertson's Academy, would certainly have known this amazing building (Bishop Meade records being told that Bishop Madison preached there well after the Disestablishment) as well as the equally beautiful penultimate Upper Stratton Major Parish Church which also survives a few miles to the south, now in use as Old Church Methodist, and St. John's King William almost directly across the Mattaponi where surviving 17th century vestry records attest to his extended family's offices here.

From the earliest date, his family connections were very thick on the ground within the bounds of Old New Kent, King & Queen, King William and, later, Caroline counties. His grandfather Ambrose's oldest brother, John Maddison III, commonly known among the family connection as "Captain John," would inherit the original home place acreage and expand his own holdings northward into the reaches of what was to become Caroline County. Advantageous marriage into the Beverley family would secure place and patronage to Captain John's descendants, his sons John, Humphrey and Lewis all benefiting significantly from this connection via their involvement in the development of the massive Octonia Grant in Augusta County. And whatever native or

learned talent in teaching or preaching may have also propelled the career of his famous grandson, Bishop James Madison, cannot have been harmed by an alliance within one of the colony's premiere, Council-prominent families. President Madison's (and Dolley's) later fame may also have obscured the fact that in mid-18th century Virginia, these connections of the senior branch of his family would have marked them, and not Ambrose's line, as the more prominent family connection. A county lieutenancy or magistracy was no insignificant local achievement for someone like James Madison Sr., but it certainly paled by comparison to an appointment to the colony's only college of William and Mary at the center of the capital city's political, social, religious and intellectual life.

A few miles to the west of the Mantapike tract, his great-great grandfather James Taylor I had settled an original 17th century patent and the latter's son, James Taylor II, would parlay his connections and surveying skills into a significant benefit for his children as well as his sons in law Ambrose Madison and Thomas Chew by securing the basis of the "Mount Pleasant/Montpelier" tract in the Up Country.

Its isolation and intense and carefully guarded sense of rural identity make the present King & Queen County seem very nether



The Mattapony River at Mantapike Landing.

Fields under cultivation at the original Maddison home site along the Mattapony River, King & Queen County.

reached today despite its closeness to Richmond – its ancient glamour, alike with the close knit origins of its first English settlers, seldom publicized nor much touted even today, in increasing contrast to the relative growth and modern fame of the Madison's later Piedmont demesnes.

The wealth, education and cultural attainment of the Middle Peninsula, and of King & Queen County in particular, were, in the flush of their 18th century maturity, a serious rival to the society on the James and some of the most influential leaders of the colony were deeply entrenched here. No accident that Robertson would find easy and abundant patronage for his school in this setting, nor that the family would send the young James Jr. to it despite its distance from the Orange County locus of their industry.

By the time he was a young man, President Madison's family and "old school" connections here were putting the final stamp on their ascendancy of taste, as well as social and political accomplishment. The great Georgian brick manor houses of the Beverley estate on the Rappahannock at "Blandfield" and the Hancock Lee family's "Ditchley" across the river in Northumberland County - both families interconnected and intermarried with the Madisons by that time and later – are but two of the finer surviving examples of this ascendancy, self-confidence and cultural maturity that had also migrated to the Up Country homestead at "Mount Pleasant," the 1763 brick home which had strong exterior design affinities to

the Lee's "Ditchley."

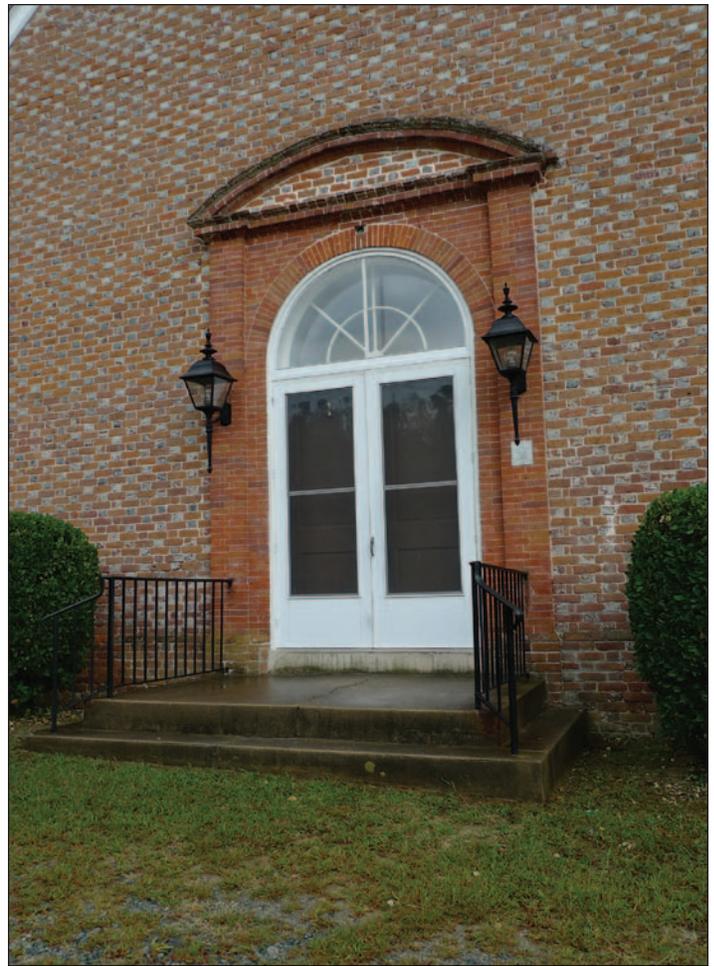
To the south of the Madison's old homestead at Mantapike stood the baronial Corbin estates of "Farley Park" and "Laneville," where the much respected and widely loved Receiver General, The Hon. Richard Corbin, celebrated by the clergy for providing at his expense the communion bread and wine (a "very rare" occurrence, according to contemporary reports) undertook to build the largest parish church in the Virginia Colony, the last church for Upper Stratton Major Parish or "Corbin's Chapel" – a building now long vanished but larger - and by several descriptions - finer than the capital city's Bruton Parish.

In full fig, this local society was a source of admiration from important travelers from abroad such as The Rev. Hugh Jones who famously observed in 1724 that "the habits, life, customs, computations of the Virginians are much the same as about London, which they esteem their home . . . they live in the same manner, dress after the same fashion, and behave themselves exactly as the gentry in London." By 1765, this stamp of approval and affinity would reach one of its most exalted expressions by Lord Adam Gordon, son of the Second Duke of Gordon, who, commenting on the origins of the colony's "topping families" from "younger brothers of good families in England," concluded that "upon the whole, was it

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Lower Church, St. Stephen's Parish ("The Mattaponi Church"), King & Queen County, detail of rubbed brick south doorway.



West Door, Lower Church of St. Stephen's Parish, showing rubbed brick surround. The 18th century architect David Minitree, who later built "Carter's Grove" and other significant Tidewater buildings, may have been responsible for the addition of the very fine rubbed brick door details of this church in the 1750s.

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the case to live in America, this province in point of company and climate would be my choice.”

To the unwary, the parvenu or the tactless, it was (and undoubtedly often still is) equally a source of relentless menace as a new emigrant taking up employment there was warned by John Randolph “against disoblighing or offending any person of note in the Colony . . . ; for, says he, either by blood or marriage, we are almost all related, and so connected in our interests, that whoever of a stranger presumes to offend any one of us, will infallibly find an enemy of the whole. Nor, right nor wrong, do we ever

forsake him, till by one means or another his ruin is accomplished.”

In any event, the rare number of surviving and important colonial churches in King & Queen and King William counties attest to the seriousness with which the vestries here took their tasks, whether out of piety or prideful of their patronage of these extraordinary and beautiful buildings, or both.

Architectural and cultural historians such as Dell Upton have chronicled the lessons in brick and mortar these rare and important church buildings reveal about the hierarchical and intensely ordered world

and spiritual view that brought them into being and which they were intended to inculcate and perpetuate.

The scale, beauty and remarkable permanence of these churches were more than a compliment to the great country seats of the gentry that erected them - in many instances they were much more grand and, for “public” buildings, finished and furnished in exquisite academic taste and detail. As Upton points out, there was a veritable competition for family mention on building plagues, communion silver, reredos, the large, handsomely bound and gilt Pulpit Bibles and Pulpit Prayer Books.

Next to nothing survives of The Brick Church of St. Thomas’s Parish in Orange where President Madison’s more immediate family worshiped for decades until it was destroyed after the Disestablishment, although the scant descriptions of it taunt



St. John's Church, King William County.



Interior view toward the chancel, St. John's Church, King William County.



Chancel and reredos (reconstructed), St. John's Church, King William County.



Triple-Decker pulpit - reading desk, clerk's desk and wineglass pulpit with sounding board - St. John's Church, King William County.

one with the belief that it may have rivaled the family's surviving Tidewater churches in scale and beauty. Perhaps archaeology may one day reveal more of its substance.

President Madison's principled objections with the coercive aspects of Established Anglicanism in his day are more than well documented as one of the sources of his great and long fought campaign to have liberty of conscience irrevocably enshrined into the laws of the Commonwealth and, later, the nation. Yet any broader doctrinal disagreements he may have had with the orthodox teaching of

his birth religion cannot be documented, although from the very earliest date his biographers and friends had a very searching fascination with this question. Bishop Meade, a confirmed and often blinkered evangelist of the early 19th century mold, devoted a subchapter of his Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia trying to explicate it, and not with entire success, largely due to the gulf of feeling and thought that divided him from President Madison's generation and the latter's broader, more Latitudinarian tradition that eschewed the often coarse emotionalism

that Meade's generation so valued, in varying degree.

More recent scholarship on the nature and sources of the peculiarly strong private devotionalism of 17th and 18th century Virginia Anglicans – and the subsequent lack of understanding of and sympathy for it which came to predominate in the larger religious discourse of the 19th century and thereafter – has made it possible for some to reclaim an understanding of this tradition which might seem strange in its very pre-scripted silence.

But the self-satisfaction and self-regard of the Tidewater society, and particularly of King & Queen County, were to have a serious reckoning in the 1750s – the collapse of the tobacco prices which were its biggest, if not sole, economic prop coincided with a local scandal whose implications reached to practically every level of the Virginia Colony when it was revealed after his death that the much respected John Robinson, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, had been privately, and quite illegally, recirculating the Colony's retired specie notes to his friends bankrupted by the tobacco bust, an act which of course eventually wrecked the local currency.

Ruinous overplanting of tobacco as a cash crop which depleted the soil, crushing indebtedness of the planters who could not

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"Blandfield," Essex County, central block.



"Blandfield," Essex County, home of the Beverley family ca. 1760.

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or would not retrench their style of living, the growing challenge to the established Church by Dissenting sects and the Imperial British challenge to Virginia's relative and long-standing autonomy in its local administration had brought many to the breaking point by the mid-1760s. Observing these unsettling events, indeed experiencing them very closely in the lives of his extended family and friends as a perceptive and originally minded young man, President Madison would come to pinpoint how and where much of it had gone wrong and what reform might prevent a replay of this in a

newly established and expanded polity whose horizons would be continental – drawn inexorably westward with increasing energy and scale beyond his elevated gaze from Montpelier's rooftop terraces.

But what, exactly, would it be, in a cultural as much as political and economic sense, that would fill it up? What exactly was the Good Republic – or even the Good or Virtuous Life - and

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View toward the Rappahannock River from "Blandfield" lawn, Essex County.



"Blandfield" central hall.



"Ditchley," Northumberland County, home of the Hancock Lees.

The 2009 Madison Cup Awarded to Michael and Carolyn Quinn

By Frederick Madison Smith

Remarks by Frederick Madison Smith
President, The National Society of the Madison
Family Descendants
to Michael & Carolyn Quinn on
Race Day, November 7, 2009

I hope Michael will indulge me in one thing, as I have promised to keep this presentation very short today, but as this year's award means a great deal to the family, I will ask Ridge Porter, Ann Thornton, Gail Babnew, Peggy Boeker and Helen Marie Taylor to come up here rather quickly - or as quickly as can be done - and provide me a show of force.

Well, here you have it - or have us- for better or worse, a sampling of President Madison's remaining family . . . his greatnieces, greatnephews and cousins.

By the way, one of us, not here today, is fond of likening us in both composition and relative importance, to the Rump Parliament, but I'm afraid that opens up avenues of association best avoided amid the elegancies of this Hunt Breakfast array.

Well, what is this thing, the Madison Cup Award?

It is primarily the brainchild of Ridge Porter (President Madison's nth greatnephew), when Ridge was president of the family association. He thought it might be a way to help promote the restoration of Montpelier and to convey something of the family's gratitude and sincere affection to those meriting it at a time when a full restoration of this property, and the perpetuation of President Madison and Dolley's legacy through it, was the barest dream.

Ridge enlisted Ann Thornton, one of President Madison's double nth greatnieces (and it can get even more intricate than that among us, I assure you) to help him track down a suitable silver trophy and, as you will see and will not be surprised if you know Ann at all, a very beautiful one whose roccocco-revival style somewhat echos that of the 18th century Madison communion plate which Frances Taylor Madison and her siblings gave to St. Thomas's parish in the 1760s and which many of you certainly have seen.

The stated purpose of the Madison Cup Award is that is given each year to the individual or group of individuals who have done most the previous year to promote the restoration of Montpelier.

We are very aware, of course, that the name on that cup inevitably conveys much that resonates along the mystic chords of memory, and we know that might be intimidating to some of the recipients, but it is far more so to us when we debate - some have said combat is the better word - the nominees over many months, many phone calls, many emails, many informal subcommittee and private meetings, many hints, many favors, many subtle threats and much more manipulation.

We are a family, after all.

Of course, we are very protective, some might say unreasonably so at times, of President Madison and Dolley's legacy and reputation, and have never let an opportunity pass to enumerate their excellencies - their political, philosophical, moral and social virtues and their obvious accomplishments.

So, it might be somewhat more judicious now to take short cognizance of some of their weaknesses and foibles - we all do have them, you know:



From left, Carolyn Quinn, NSMFD President Frederick Madison Smith, Michael Quinn at the Montpelier Hunt Races Breakfast on Saturday, November 7, 2009. Photo by Maggie Wilson.

- an excess of detached and sometimes misdirected idealism, perhaps
- their overindulgence of a disastrously wayward son and step-son not the least among those failings, and in many ways, one of the most longlasting and painful to the extended family.

Yet whatever one's weaknesses or failings, it helps of course to have close friends to complement one's deficiencies, to supply the discipline, oversight and correction that can make or break any career, public or private.

Very much is made, and very much is still written and talked about, regarding President Madison's relationship to President Jefferson, and of course, given their sympathies, background, complementary temperaments and the trajectory of their careers, it is only right that it should be.

But we need to be reminded - as Ralph Ketcham, Stuart Leigiber and, most recently, Jon Meacham have done - that of all the worthies in the founding constellation, the preeminent excellency was President Washington, and few acknowledged that excellency as often as President Madison, even in face of the political contentions that eventually set them at odds.

By nature and inclination, even by reason of his health, President Madison was retiring, diffident, contemplative, introspective and could, on occasion, either be or appear to be indecisive and averse to the unpleasant necessity of reigning in or disciplining subordinates.

Those skills are best reserved for that very rare, charismatic, natural born executive of command presence that President Washington was, and his nurturing of President Madison in an avuncular mode was reciprocated by President Madison's gifts to the First of our Fathers of an equally rare, logical mind and minute historical and philosophical instruction.

The estrangement wrought between them by the contest over the Jay Treaty - an estrangement for which President Madison must take some measure of blame for a lapse in judgement, if not in the honor and affection he owed President Washington - was sadly permanent, and marred the remainder of both men's lives.

How strange and yet fitting, how wonderful that in our time

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a Washingtonian-inspired mind and spirit should come to the rescue of a Madisonian legacy often neglected and even now disparaged by the distorted lights of an ascendant political and popular national culture often alien and hostile to that legacy.

And I hope you will not think it extraordinary when I say it was more than merely significant that when Michael and Carolyn Quinn came here almost two decades ago, they came directly from Mount Vernon.

Perhaps there truly is something to the idea that character is developed and nurtured by the genius of the place, by association with the strengths and memories of even a distant past and lives lived by duty, courage and countless moral examples - certainly by contact with great physical and natural as well as manmade beauty.

But Michael and Carolyn have wrought an absolute miracle here, and anyone who knows, as many of you do, the obstacles faced not only by the prospect of a full restoration which seemed scarcely possible when they first came here, but the challenges of sheer survival and maintenance, cannot but wonder at how this came to be.

And before one of my cousins up here pre-empts this ramble, I will submit that what this award today honors is, firstly, the

vision of this, Montpelier's second amazing couple.

But the ability to bring form to any vision - to energize, motivate, inspire, delegate, direct - even discipline - such a confusingly varied group of persons and personalities that the restoration and maintenance of this estate and its programs entails is not a contemplative or academic skill - it is, again, that rare Washingtonian gift of character, charisma, skill, diplomacy, integrity, good nature and born command presence.

How intimidating the challenge of all this must have seemed to Michael and Carolyn when they took it on - how intimidating or even frustrating it still is, only they can say.

How baffling it was, and doubtlessly still is, for them to encounter and navigate around the remnant Madison family today with its decided and often exasperating individuals and its famously anarchic sense of humor, they may also witness.

And we promise not to withhold the award on that account.

I simply do not have time today to enumerate in greater detail what they have accomplished here - the maintenance of this dauntingly complicated estate; the initiation and promotion of its myriad programs; the finding and keeping of the amazingly

gifted and dedicated staff that run it; the restoration of the mansion; the promotion and building of the Constitutional Studies Center and its unique and extraordinary educational programs; the upkeep of the estate's gardens and its unique forest landscape; the success of Carolyn's Dolley Madison Legacy Luncheons and her much cherished garden programs; Michael's eloquent and earnest understanding and cultivation of the national and international importance of this place and its ever-vital message of self-government; the amazing fundraising appeals that have made it all possible - but I can at least say that much.

If it were possible to give a cup award to Michael and Carolyn each, we would do that. If it were possible for us to give them a Washington family or character award, we would do that or seek to have it done by the Washingtons, and we may yet get that done.

But as we are - and again as you see us in remnant before you now - only the Madison family and have just this one cup, we can only tender it to them, as we have, in some measure, tendered our family's best legacy that brick, field, garden, forest, celebration, reflection, academic enquiry and memory perpetually restoring and evolving daily attest - the 2009 Madison Cup Award to Michael and Carolyn Quinn.

James Madison: The Original Rolling Stone

By Sarah Palmer Garrett

"You can't always get what you want...and if you try sometime you find...you get what you need..." Yes, these are the lyrics to a very well known song by the British rock group The Rolling Stones, but as it turns out, the basic idea behind these words is not an original one-- our dearly beloved Fourth President of the United States had more in common with Mick Jagger and the Stones than just his standard outfit of all black.

James Madison would have eagerly agreed with the song line quoted above, as he was a well-known and successful compromiser. He was a wise man who understood the importance of giving a little in order to accomplish what was necessary. Whether it was assisting with



the compromise of the Three-Fifths Clause or the Connecticut Compromise of 1787, James Madison demonstrated an incredible ability to negotiate. Under circumstances

where the stability of our great nation was at risk, it was James Madison who was able to get things accomplished; he understood the value of patience and compromise.

At the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, Madison came prepared with an entire sketch of a new set of laws for the country, later called the Virginia Plan. To Madison's surprise, his Virginia Plan met strong competition from the New Jersey

Plan, proposed by William Patterson. Though the New Jersey Plan was finally rejected, Madison assisted the smaller states like New Jersey by adjusting his Virginia Plan to suit their needs. Though he was sure his own plan was perfect just the way it was, he allowed it to be changed to accommodate others and to accomplish a simple goal: giving our nation a constitution that would hold the states together. In doing this, Madison fully embodied the words we frequently hear sung by an angelic choir throughout The Rolling Stones' song. You can't always get what you want, but if you try sometimes, like Madison did, you'll get what you need.

Sarah Palmer Garrett is a junior at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, CT and the daughter of NSMFD Board Member William Garrett

A Treasured Grave Site in Caroline County

by John R. Collins, NSMFD Member

Old Caroline County is a place where some of our oldest ancestors lived and died. Where are they buried? It is a real shame many of the graves of our many ancestors are lost over time. My sister Iris (Collins Eaton) and I tried hard to discover some of these ancestors' graves while we traveled to the Reunion in 2009. We stopped at several locations and made our best efforts to find even a clue to grave locations we and other family members have been searching for years. All we found were broken stones and new theories, but not proof. In one place, we found the correct location but did not find out till we got back that the old tombstones made from homemade concrete were crumbled and the graves were now unmarked. So much for Mississippi and Alabama - we have lost graves from the early 19th century there.

On we moved into Virginia - maybe we could find something here. I enjoyed the chance to tour Jamestown and Williamsburg, well worth the tour. There are some of the oldest graves in Virginia.

We stopped at the Virginia State Library and traced the patent to the headrights in 1678 of my Collins ancestry line in Gloucester Co. to the east side of the East River and traveled through Yorktown on the way there. The Gloucester area was beautiful - good farm land and excellent water transportation routes, but old cemeteries were few and of course records from these "Burned Counties" are long gone.

But we did find one: a great man in Colonial Virginia and the location where Bacon camped in the Rebellion of 1676.

This spot that was of interest was the headstone of Augustine Warner, the great-great grandfather of George Washington at Warner Hall. Augustine is also an ancestor of Queen Elizabeth II as well. And this president's ancestor's graves are very well marked and attended here. The cemetery is a smaller walled enclosure much like Montpelier, but much smaller - only about a dozen graves.

Next we moved on into King and Queen Co. We found the 600 acres of land purchase by William Collins in 1691, John's



Helen Marie Taylor at the grave site of James Taylor the Elder, Caroline Co. Va., Sparta Road

son. Nice land, but no cemeteries found for this era. More ancestry with no grave location. And then the one we missed only a few more miles west came the John Maddison's headright of 680 acres of land patented in two tracks in 1653. John Maddison was the grandfather to Ambrose Madison, and this may be where Ambrose was living when a letter from a friend was addressed to him only as "Ambrose Madison on the York River" (but that is just my theory, do not quote me). This property is located south and west of the county seat and town of King and Queen Court House today that would be on or near the Mattaponi River, but maybe then the York River named carried farther up river? Or maybe Ambrose had land in a different place on the York River? But if graves were here, we missed them.

And on we go up the Middle Peninsula; we know this is where the population was moving north and west up the peninsula from the 1650's to the early 1700's as Caroline because the most populated county in Virginia. Many other families were now in this area - the population was growing fast, yet more and more graves are lost from this time, too.

And as population grew, more and more Tobacco was grown as well. By 1726 the tobacco planters in this area were becoming frustrated to have to take

their crops to a deep river port for shipment over three county lines away. The Rappahannock River was the nearest deep water, and each time they moved their tobacco across a county line, they had to pay a tax to that county. This did not sit well, and finally in 1727 the planters in this northwestern part of the Middle Peninsula asked the House of Burgesses to form a new county. And Caroline County was established and formed out of parts of Essex, King and Queen and King William counties. Many of the families of our ancestry already lived in this area and now were showing in Caroline records. Ambrose Maddison was appointed by the Governor to be among the very first King's magistrates of the new county. His father John Maddison Jr. was earlier a Justice in King and Queen. And James Taylor the Elder's family had already been here for many years with large land tracks.

As we do at each Reunion, it is only right that we honor our ancestry at Montpelier with the cemetery service. I am beginning to think we have also to remember not only the ones that are at Montpelier but others in prior generations that are close by in unmarked graves only a short distance away, but in hundreds of years in time. It just a shame we have not been able to

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A Treasured Grave Site in Caroline County

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locate and preserve more grave sites of other ancestors as have been done in some other families.

The bonus I received on this trip was exciting. The day after the reunion was over, Iris and I and Helen Marie Taylor were able to meet up with a Collins cousin of ours that is the published expert of grave sites in all Caroline County and lives there. His name is Herbert Ridgeway Collins, and his home is located in Caroline near where the first Caroline court house stood at Kidds Fork, just south a few miles from the current county seat at Bowling Green. And as he and Helen Marie had been old friends and trying to get together for some time, this worked out for us all. He took us to a most interesting tour of the area a few miles around his home and showed us the location of a very important cemetery.

That was the cemetery location of James Taylor "The Elder," the ancestor at the head of the Taylor line as shown by James Madison Jr. on his "Bubble Chart." The cemetery is behind a vine cover fence and can be found by going south out

of Bowling Green on Hwy 2 to the Sparta Road, turn left and go 4 miles. The cemetery is on the right side of the road and can be seen over the vine covered fence with about half a dozen very tall evergreen cedar trees about 15 feet from the road in a larger clearing. Directly across the road is a house with green shutters and grey/white roof. It is interesting that many times graves in this era were marked by planting a cedar tree at the head of the grave. We even found cedars in Mississippi and Alabama cemeteries earlier in the trip, now I wonder if this is carried down in family lines for generations.

The trees are very tall and old, but only likely the descendants of the original cedar trees planted above the elder Taylor's grave more than 300 years ago. And they may be the only way to keep this location identified for the future.

This cemetery is not shown on any guides maps and has no signs, it does not even have a highway sign that says a cemetery is there. This James Taylor is the ancestor of two United States Presidents - yet not even a sign. It would be quite

a shame if this cemetery is lost to history and to the family descendants. The only headstone in this cemetery shows the name Chenault that were property owners of the land in a later era. If someone was to go there now, they would think this is only a Chenault cemetery.

The Taylors also have a long history in Old Caroline and Orange counties. And James Taylor "The Elder" died there in 1698. This is President Madison's great-great grandfather as well as President Taylor's, and it's a shame his grave is lost in this cemetery when it should be remembered. If the exact place of his grave here cannot be known, then at least this cemetery should be remembered for him and the ancestry here that helped build Old Caroline and a nation.

Note: Sparta Road was the Old King's Highway, one of the oldest roads in Virginia. Look for earth banks on both sides the road it is a sunken road in places as much as 10 to 12 feet from so many wagons that traveled it for so many years ago.

Hite Massacre Historical Marker Unveiled

Descendants of Frances Madison Beale Hite (President Madison's aunt) and her second husband Jacob Hite, along with representatives from Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames attended the unveiling of a state historical marker near Greer, South Carolina on Dec. 8, 2009 which marks the spot of Hite homestead and massacre of the family that took place at the hands of the Cherokee on July 1, 1776. Thought to have been incited by British sympathizers hostile to the Hites who had established a thriving and prosperous trading center in the South Carolina Piedmont, the Cherokee attacked the Hites with whom they had formerly been friends with little warning, dismembering Jacob Hite while alive and then throwing his torso into the house which they then burned down over his

head. One of their sons, John, was also murdered by the Cherokee when he attempted to negotiate with them prior to the massacre, and Frances and two of her daughters were carried off as captive. Although Taverner Beale, Frances' son by her first marriage, had believed her to have ultimately survived and sought her ransom after the Revolution, the body of Frances Madison Beale Hite was said to have been recovered subsequently by the militia in the mountains of North Georgia and buried there; apparently, she had also been tortured before being murdered. The two daughters - Eleanor and Susan - were never found. George, oldest son of the Hites, had stayed



in Virginia as a student at William and Mary and thus escaped the massacre. The marker is located on Gibbs Shoals Road (County Road 164) 0.1 miles north of East Suber Road (County Road 540), on the right when traveling south in Greenville County.

The Center for the Constitution Sponsors Nationwide Survey on The State Of The Constitution

Executive Director Sean T. O'Brien files this report:

2010, another banner year for the Center for the Constitution at Montpelier.

The Center for the Constitution, once again, was extremely busy designing and running seminars for educators, police officers, judges, elected officials, and others. These programs focused on the founding principles and constitutional ideals that bind us together as Americans.

In 2010, the Center hosted over 800 people from across the country and around the world for seminars at the home of James Madison. Participants in these seminars were thrilled by the opportunity to study the intellectual and practical legacy of Madison while staying, as Dolley might have said, a squirrel's leap from Madison's home.

Among the highlights this year was the seminar for members of the General Assembly of Virginia. A bipartisan group of delegates and senators attended a two-day program designed to increase their knowledge and understanding of state and federal constitutions--a wonderful side benefit was the building of bridges between members of the the two houses and two parties. Another interesting seminar this year was our second program specifically for law enforcement officials. Because these professionals form the front line of protection of citizens' rights and the exercise of government power, the importance of their understanding of the founding principles of the US Constitution cannot be overstated. They were extremely engaged in the seminar and we look forward to working with more police officers in the future.

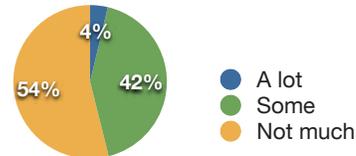
Also in 2010, the Center, with financial support from the Claude Moore Charitable Foundation, sponsored a nationwide survey entitled: The state of the Constitution: What American's Know. The findings of this survey were presented at the National Archives in September with a

Continued on page 12

National Survey of Americans' Awareness and Understanding of the Constitution and Constitutional Concepts
Sponsored by the Claude Moore Charitable Foundation

James Madison?

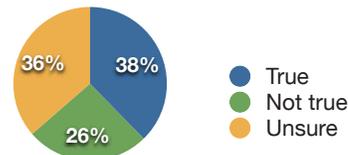
How much do you know about Madison?



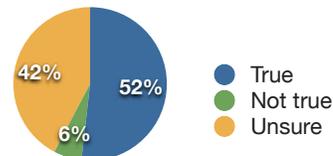
James Madison was...



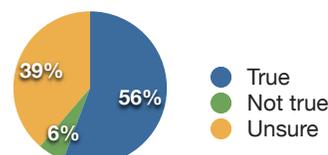
James Madison is called the "Father of the Constitution."



James Madison was an advocate for freedom of religion.



James Madison helped organize the Constitutional Convention.



Center for the Constitution at James Madison's Montpelier, September 2010

The Center for the Constitution Sponsors Nationwide Survey on The State Of The Constitution

Continued from page 11

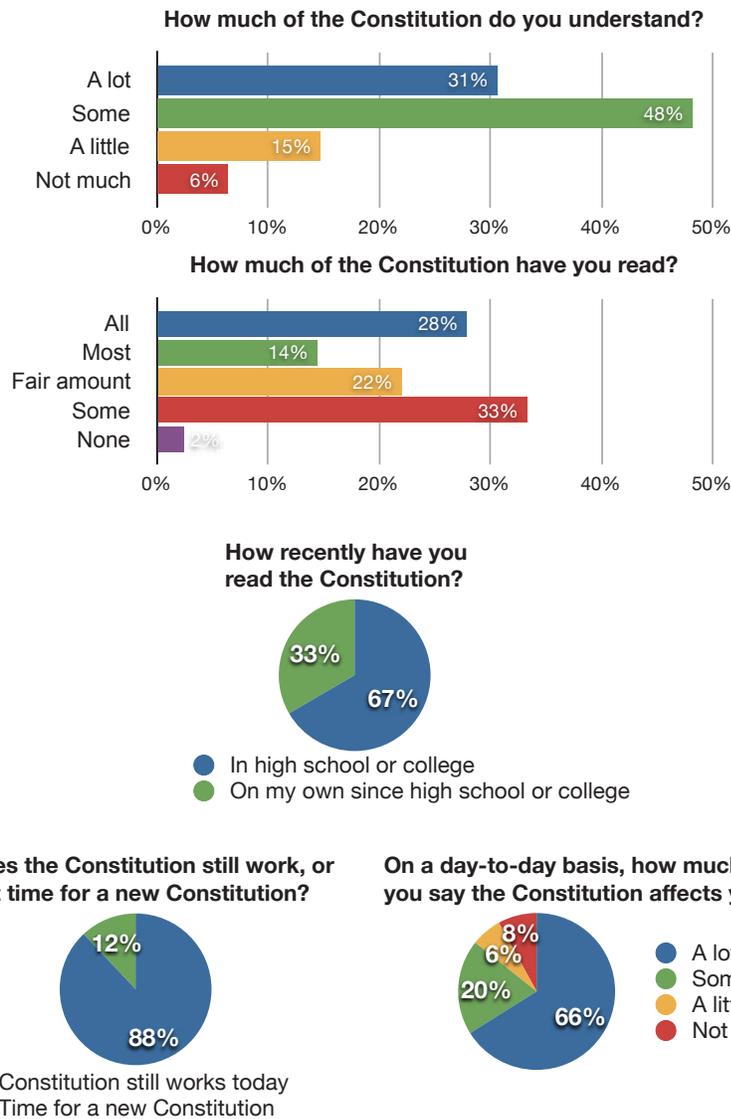
distinguished panel discussing the significance of the results. The video of this event is available at the Center's Website: <http://center.montpelier.org/claudemooore> by clicking on the 2010 Claude Moore Lecture. Also, you can take the survey yourself and see the full results at <http://center.mont->

pelier.org/survey/highlights. In general, specific knowledge about the Constitution and James Madison are lacking, but the people of the United State believe strongly in key parts of what it means to be an American and the principles of American Constitutionalism. The survey informs the

Center's future efforts at designing programs and understanding the challenge we face in ensuring all Americans understand the Constitution.

The NSMFD salutes Mr. O'Brien and staff on another wonderful year at The Center for the Constitution.

National Survey of Americans' Awareness and Understanding of the Constitution and Constitutional Concepts Sponsored by the Claude Moore Charitable Foundation



Center for the Constitution at James Madison's Montpelier, September 2010

"Montpelier" Cemetery Map - Where Can It Be ?

The GPR survey of our cemetery at "Montpelier" in 2008 confirmed that the many unmarked burials there were aligned rather closely and precisely, giving some further credence to our belief that a map or drawing of the cemetery detailing the location of plots must have existed as late as the 1930s when the last burial took place here.

Obviously, each time a grave was dug here in the two hundred years of its active use by the family, those in charge of the burials did not randomly dig about for any spare room but must have been guided by some plat or, at least, an accurate oral tradition concerning the previous grave locations.

We ask again that family members comb through any personal correspondence, Bible or family records for any documentation that would help us identify in detail who, exactly, is buried where at this cemetery.

Updates from The Madison Pillars and The Madison Cabinet

By Peggy Boeker Rhoads, NSMFD Board Member

Shoring up Montpelier

The Madison Pillars are those who provide for Montpelier's future through their estate plans. This support will ensure the financial stability of Madison's birthplace and the setting where our fourth president, revered as The Father of the Constitution, worked with other Founders to create one of the world's most remarkable documents. Preserving individual freedoms in a government selected by the citizens but kept in check by a system of balances between branches as well as between the Federal government and the states were new concepts at the time, ideas that were conceived in the home you all know so well overlooking the peaceful vista of the Blue Ridge.

It's easy to forget to include something so important as Montpelier in your will. But it is equally easy to add a codicil. Please think about ensuring the future of the place we all love. If you have already included Montpelier in your estate plans, please let us know so that we can honor you and thank you for your generosity.

A Legacy Unique to the World

To rise to its highest potential, Montpelier must rely on a cadre of strong supporters who want to be sure that James Madison's remarkable accomplishments are preserved as a national legacy. The Madison Cabinet is that group. These members provide not only critical financial support but also serve as advisors and volunteers on the massive undertaking of developing Madison's estate and bringing the real Madison and his extraordinary mind to life. Even foreign nations admire our unique constitution that is specific in some respects but flexible enough to adjust to changing times, critical features that have made it the longest lasting, continually working constitution in world history.

There is an annual event to honor and thank Madison Cabinet members. The gathering this past spring was held at Montpelier, where Montpelier Foundation President Michael Quinn presented the President's Report, outlining the accomplishments of the past year and the plans and challenges ahead. The guest speaker at the event was Richard Brookhiser, senior editor at the *National Review*, who shared his insights about Madison not only as the "Father of the Constitution," but also as the "Father of Politics." Reading from the first chapter of his yet-to-be published Madison biography, Brookhiser said, "[Madison] lived in his head, but his head was always concerned with making his cherished thoughts real. In a free country—freer after he finished with it—the road to reality ran through politics. The thinker spent as much time politicking as thinking, and he was equally good at it."

The Madison Cabinet invites you to join them in their goal of making Montpelier the most renowned Presidential site in America. Please consider their invitation. Contact Madison Family Board Member Peggy Boeker Rhoads who will be pleased to give you details. Tel: 858-945-1918 or margaretboeker@sbcglobal.net.



National Review Senior Editor Richard Brookhiser receives a thank-you gift from Montpelier Foundation President Michael Quinn for Mr. Brookhiser's participation in the Madison Cabinet event. Courtesy of The Montpelier Foundation.

NSMFD Board Meeting

The annual NSMFD Board Meeting was held Friday, Sept. 24 at The Tides Inn, Irvington, Virginia where board members and several members at large took advantage of the meeting location to explore homes, churches and public buildings in the Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck associated with the extended

family on Saturday in King & Queen, New Kent, Essex and Northumberland counties via a day long road trip that ended at the former Beverley estate “Blandfield,” near Tappahannock. Afternoon Tea in the Blandfield Main Hall was the final road refresher of the “moveable feast.”



From left, Helen Marie Taylor, Iris Eaton, Susan Fogg and Page Steele



From left, Preston Moore, Harriet Garrett, Peggy Rhoads, Ann Thornton and John Garrett



On the “Blandfield” lawn, Cathy Parsells, Peggy Rhoads, Mark Parsells, John Cornick and Gina Cornick.

Taylor Awarded Inaugural Distinguished Public Service Award

By Frederick Madison Smith, NSMFD President

The annual meeting of the James Madison Memorial Foundation at the James Madison Museum in Orange was the occasion for the awarding of the NSMFD's inaugural James Madison Distinguished Public Service Medal on Sept. 19 to The Hon. Helen Marie Taylor and posthumously to her late husband, Jacquelin E. Taylor and late father-in-law, Jacquelin P. Taylor II, for their continued nurturing of our family's legacy for over a century.

Coinciding with this award, Virginia House Delegate Ed Scott and Senator Edd Houck both attended the ceremony to deliver proclamations by the House, Senate and Governor of Virginia issued to also honor the extraordinary service of the Taylors in promoting a myriad of significant cultural, charitable and historical works in the Commonwealth.

The gift of a generous donor, the medals are a vivid restrike of one of President Madison's Peace Medals and are to be given by vote of the NSMFD board to those, family members or any other, who have made an extraordinary and sustained contribution to furthering the awareness of the extended family's legacy during their lifetime.

**The James Madison Distinguished Public Service Medal
of
The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants
Inaugural Issue
to
The Hon. Helen Marie Taylor
September 19, 2010**

It is very difficult to summarize any life's work, no matter how seemingly unimportant, in any one speech, proclamation or award.

How much more difficult that would be when we try to honor the achievement of a life more easily compared to a Life Force - one stirring and eloquent in its inspiration, tireless - some might say remorseless- in its focus on any singular and far-reaching goal, heroic in its longing, remarkable in its audacity, and ultimately successful in spite of all obstacles and objections, in spite of deep and abiding personal loss, sacrifice and tragedy, malice and indifference.

It would be possible, via some epic and intricate poetic or dramatic endeavor, to give a truer and richly detailed scene-by-scene account of what has passed on the traffic of her stage these past decades - her own "Dance to the Music of Time" - but the space and time to relay that are certainly not allowed to us here today.

In grappling with the scope and scene of her work for the extended Taylor and Madison family, this museum, the James Madison Memorial Foundation, "Montpelier" and the legacies of President and Dolley Madison in the past two decades alone, I was astonished to realize the sheer volume of determination, energy, charm, chess-player guile and wonderful Machiavellian cunning that found its outlet in the amazingly complex and almost Elizabethan intrigue that have brought about an absolute transformation in the country's understanding and appreciation of the Madisons.



NSMFD Board Member & Charter Member The Hon. Helen Marie Taylor and NSMFD President Frederick Madison Smith at the Sept. 19 ceremony.



Virginia Senator Edd Houck, left, The Hon. Helen Marie Taylor and Delegate Ed Scott with the Commonwealth's Proclamation.

And not, until many years and more funerals have passed, would I venture to describe any of these machinations in detail.

That we have an organized and viable family association in The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants at all is at her urging, support and furthering of the examples of Jaquelin P. Taylor II and her beloved Jaquelin E. Taylor.

The Madison Family Cup awarded each Montpelier Race Day is a gift from us to those beyond our family circle who contribute to the continuing restoration of "Montpelier" and, by obvious extension, to the enduring legacy of James and Dolley Madison.

But how could we - in a any public way - also take note of and recognize any of our own, as well as others, who, in the most extraordinary, sustained and countless ways, have done as much, or more, than any of these ?

A generous donor found us the answer - a re-strike of President

Continued on page 16

Taylors Awarded Inaugural Distinguished Public Service Award

Continued from page 15

Madison's Peace Medal that we will award as The James Madison Distinguished Public Service Medal.

Duty, always, dearly and often rudely bought, learned at the feet of her grandmother as "the most sublime word" of our language, this is one of the main springs of her Great Locomotive. But to this extended family who know her so intimately, in fair weather and foul, and have been the constant recipients of her unstinting aid and faith, the greater motivation is not hard to seek.

That the Commonwealth has chosen to honor her today puts one in mind of the most basic fact - that it is named for Queen Elizabeth I, Good Queen Bess, Gloriana - celebrated for a devotion to the common good and welfare of all, to the survival of her country's most cherished message and mission, certainly and most painfully to the

great cost of her personal happiness.

Near the close of her life, when her energies appeared to dim and her grasp of everyday affairs was in doubt, when she had become an object of often common derision and spite, the Great Elizabeth was faced with a dire challenge to her long stewardship that threatened imminent revolt, if not revolution, over the excessive, costly and burdensome maintenance of countless monopolies awarded as political favors to prop up the officers of her Court. Staring down the insurgent Commons summoned to allow redress of their grievance face-to-face, she told them that not only would she reform a system grown out of control by her own admitted neglect, but that she would do this, as she had done all for them before, chiefly "as you have had, and will have again, many wiser, and many better rulers sitting in this seat, yet

you will never have one, who loved you more."

And at that - a long simmering and portentous discontent was extinguished in seconds.

The highest and most distinguished officers of the Commonwealth, the Nation, international dignitaries of the United Nations, officers and boards of the country's most prestigious historical societies and organizations can and will, we hope, continue to officially proclaim their great and abiding indebtedness to her, but none of these, all no doubt very much wiser and better than we, will ever love her more, and that is why are thankful for this opportunity on Constitution Day to award the inaugural James Madison Distinguished Public Service Medal to our own, **Helen Marie Taylor**.

Registrar Contact Information

By Iris Collins Eaton, Registrar

The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants organization is open to all persons who can show proof acceptable to the Registrar that they are descended from any lateral or collateral American ancestor of President James Madison, paternal or maternal, who was living in this country (Colony) after 1607.

In the past, we have received a number of applications without adequate proof of lineage. We can help you locate this information if you will tell us where you have come to a stopping point in your search. We may already have information that you are searching for or can help you in your search.

Our online application form is at www.jamesmadisonfamily.com (click

"Membership") and has been updated to including date and place of marriage, birth, death, town, county and state etc. This specific information is needed to confirm lineage. If a family member is already been accepted to the NSMFD, you may only complete the short form and include copies (no originals please) of birth certificates, marriage dates as well as names and birth dates of their children where applicable.

We appreciate that so many members have sent family stories and pictures that are rare treasures! 2009's triennial reunion at Montpelier was the most attended and successful to date. We hope current members will encourage other family members to participate. We look forward to your involvement in the NSMFD!

Send copies of your proofs and the NSMFD application to:

Iris Collins Eaton
Registrar, The National Society of the
Madison Family Descendants
3807 Olympia Drive
Houston, TX 77019-3031
Email: ieaton@sbcglobal.net
Phone: 713-840-7675

The Society's Current Officers and Directors:

Officers:

Frederick Madison Smith, President - Marietta, GA
Susan Lewis Fogg, Vice President - Tappahannock, VA
C. Edward Kube, Jr., Secretary - Mineral, VA
A. Preston Moore, Jr., Treasurer - Charlottesville, VA
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Margaret Macon Boeker - Del Mar, CA
John William Garrett, IV - Long Island City, NY
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Gail Babnew-Silverman - Gordonsville, VA
The Honorable Helen Marie Taylor - Orange, VA
*Ann Belfield Thornton - New York, NY

** Past NSMFD Presidents*

Contact Information

To provide information on family births or deaths please contact Ed Kube, Secretary, PO Box 841, Mineral, VA, 23117; cekube@firstva.com.



William Garrett, Editor, 4708 Vernon Blvd; Long Island City, NY 11101;
wg4@nyc.rr.com.

Newsletter published annually by NSMFD.

News from Montpelier

By Michael Quinn, President, The Montpelier Foundation

As winter settles in, my thoughts turn to the accomplishments of the last year, and plans for the future. It has made me grateful for the support from the members of the Madison Family Descendants, who continue to help us in the exciting effort of returning James and Dolley Madison to their home!

We've just finished hanging the replica of the vibrant crimson wallpaper that Dolley originally used in the Drawing Room, and it is incredible! The strong color electrifies the room, creating a magisterial atmosphere that exactly corresponds to the "presidential splendour" that visitors appreciated. At the



end of summer, we installed wallpaper in the Dining Room, and furnished Madison's "new" Library. We have plans for fabricating curtains and rugs, and much more—your help is always welcome!

Just as much will be happening outside the mansion. Thanks to the pristine state of Montpelier's archeological sites, we've put together an ambitious, three-year project to excavate and analyze our slave quarter sites, which will provide an understanding of the entire enslaved community of the Madisons' plantation. We've just been awarded a

prestigious grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support this project.

The educational work of our Center for the Constitution is moving into new

territory. Thanks to an important "seed" grant, we are now planning ways to put on-line the vital lessons of Constitutionalism that thousands of teachers, judges, and others have gained in our seminars. This new venture will help educators across the nation, and draw even more participants to the profound experience of studying at the home of the Father of the Constitution.

But the last year has also brought many challenges. The number of visitors has slipped; perhaps this is inevitable as the new of completing the restoration fades and the economy takes its toll. We are determined to raise the visibility of Montpelier and the Madisons! Please continue spreading the word about Montpelier—and please consider continuing your generosity to ensure that Montpelier is a success. With my thanks and best wishes for the holidays and the New Year.

Photo courtesy of Jen Fariello/Montpelier Foundation

Madison Family Members Attend NY Premier of "Dolly Madison"



At the New York Premier of the PBS American Experience film "Dolly Madison"

L to R Ella Garrett, NSMFD Board Member Ann Thornton, Jane Garrett, former NSMFD Board Member Harriet Garrett, Executive Producer Catherine Allan of Twin Cities Public Television, NSMFD Board Member William Garrett and Director/Producer Muffie Meyer.

By the Waters: On the Tidewater trail of the Madisons

Continued from page 6

how could it be sustained without the chattel slavery, careless and shortsighted agricultural planning, trade dependency and often treacherous hierarchical establishments that had marked so much of that world he had grown up in? Those would only be some of the questions to ponder, of course, and answering them was a veritable life's work, for him as well as much of the country.

The growing expense on refined embellishments to "Montpelier" and the lavishness of its famous entertainments throughout his own life belie any overly strict frugality (even the affectation of it) or any abnegation of the impulse toward aristocratic display which also typified that earlier world President Madison knew among the Tidewater grandees he and Jefferson frequently excoriated but quire obviously imitated, albeit in newer "Republican" fashions.

Speaking of the influence of the best of the Royal Governors, and in particular of Fauquier and Botetourt, who transmitted much of the higher cultural heritage of the late English Renaissance and incipient Enlightenment made manifest in these buildings from the provincial imperial center at Williamsburg, historian Graham Hood notes that these men "came to symbolize the culture that Virginians did not wish to, or could not, reject . . . their cultural values – the refinement of mind, tastes, and manners – endured" the break of our political bonds.

Loosed from imperial constraints on economic growth, expansion and trade by the Revolution, the Madisons and their connections were freed to take up much of the life they had striven for before that contest and indulge a "Republican" version of the same passionate cultivation of a productive and, they hoped, self-sustained agriculture which was, in the end, never quite, if even partially, achieved; of an intense and rigorous cultivation of taste and intellect displayed at its best in fine houses, furnishings, paintings, dress, book collecting, manners, political achievement, intellectual inquiry and attainment – the fulfillment of an impulse inculcated in the burgeoning years of the sustained "Gooch Prosperity" of the 1730s and after when the great Tidewater fortunes made possible these surviving and grand Georgian estates and churches that cannot fail to give one

admiring pause after 250 years.

What then, are we in particular as a family as well as individuals to make of these amazing architectural and landscape survivors today? Certainly, there is a good deal of familial and personal pride in contemplating the taste of our ancestors in building them, and even, one hopes, some admiration for the seriousness with which they took their vestry duties and their obvious emphasis and expenditure on venues of piety. And there must also be a cautionary note in observing how few of these magnificent buildings have actually survived, or have survived in the original families, and in the dangers of unsustainable expense, however grand, and a social structure largely based on coercive labor and belief establishments.

Yet these buildings still constitute an unequalled legacy of taste, skill and refinement in American domestic and church architecture much coveted and frequently copied (with varying degrees of success) to this day, and they continue to inspire and delight thousands who share absolutely no common background or heritage with their builders.

Despite his friend Jefferson's disparaging comment that much of early Georgian architecture in Virginia was mere "brick piles," President Madison (always the more judicious and less excitable of the two) may have looked at these buildings of his family's older home with no small nostalgia or fondness in spite of his much altered political consciousness.

And much of it was a genuine fond remembrance indeed, giving the lie to Dr. Johnson's much quoted adage that only bullies and bores enjoyed their school days. He never lost an opportunity to attribute any personal success of his own very immediately to Robertson's Academy, example and instruction. His frequent correspondence with his boyhood school chums from Robertson's school as well as his remaining extended family in the Tidewater (often enclosing greetings "to the folks in Drysdale Parish"), his continued and close friendship even with those among them who were prominent Tories during the Revolution such as Francis P. Corbin, display a regard and fondness for the best of the pre-Revolutionary gentry world of the Tidewater that would in part survive the economic and political onslaught of the 1760s and

afterwards.

Increasingly throughout his adult life continental in political scope and application, expansive in economic, social and political innovation, not disdainful but embracing of the best of his own family's heritage and past, his horizon continuously evolved, as he hoped the new nation's would as well, drawn forward broadly and ever widening while firmly rooted in the ancient learned virtues and more generous religious beliefs freed from coercive establishment which that very cultural past had transmitted to his generation and had nurtured in him, and them, among those quiet, dim and enclosed river banks and groves.

For further reading:

Blosser, Jacob M. "Pursuing Happiness in Colonial Virginia: Sacred Words, Cheap Print, and Popular Religion in the Eighteenth Century," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 118, No. 3, pgs. 210-45. Richmond 2010.

Bond, Edward L. "Anglican Theology and Devotion in James Blair's Virginia, 1685-1743: Private Piety in the Public Church," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 104, No. 3 pgs. 313-40. Richmond 1996.

Bruce, Philip Alexander. *Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*. Richmond 1907.

Fisher, David Hackett. *Albion's Seed: four British folkways in America*. New York 1989.

Hood, Graham. *The Governor's Palace in Williamsburg: a cultural study*. Chapel Hill 1991.

Isaac, Rhys. *The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790*. New York 1988.

Lane, Mills. *Architecture of the Old South: Virginia*. Savannah 1987.

Meade, William. *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*. Philadelphia 1857.

Stanard, Mary Newton. *Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs*. Philadelphia 1917.

Upton, Dell. *Holy Things and Profane: Anglican parish churches in Colonial Virginia*. New York 1986.

Where There's A Will...

The persistent will to persevere in the enormous and complicated project of returning Madison's home to its original configuration was based on the conviction that Montpelier is an invaluable asset to the nation and as such deserved a major commitment of energy and resources. The preservation of the site where Madison researched and pondered all options for creating a stable system of government for this new country, drew support not only in current dollars but in the start of an endowment, funds that are never spent but with wise investment, grow and produce income for The Montpelier Foundation's wide array of activities and programs.

To provide a learning center where Madison's unique ideas as embodied in the US Constitution can be taught and discussed, The Montpelier Foundation is making plans to expand The Center for the Constitution. In addition to adding new programs, expansion plans include the construction of new campus for The Center. Like the mansion restoration,

this effort is a multi-year project, and like the mansion, it will require an endowment for its future stability.

Estate gifts, those that arrive after one's lifetime, fund the endowment and are the pillars that hold up Montpelier's future. The easiest way to make an estate gift is through a bequest in your will. You might consider, however, a gift of an insurance policy or real estate.

Won't you name The Montpelier Foundation as a beneficiary of your estate? In recognition of your generosity, you will be invited to become a member of The Madison Pillars Society, those special people whose gifts ensure Montpelier's stability for future generations? Even though your gift will arrive after your lifetime, The Montpelier Foundation would like to honor you now.

Where there's a will, there truly is a way to keep Montpelier a beautiful and vibrant national treasure.

Peggy Boeker Rhoads, Director,
NSMFD

(Cut Out Box)

CONFIDENTIAL REPLY FORM

_____ I have included The Montpelier Foundation in my will.
Please enroll me in The Pillars Society

_____ I would like more information on how to include The
Montpelier Foundation in my estate plans and the benefits of
Pillars Society membership

Name _____

Phone _____

Address _____

**Clip and mail to: Kimberly Skelly, Director of Development,
P.O. Box 911, Orange, VA 22960**

Society Lifetime Members

Carole S. Alderman
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Margaret Macon Boeker
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Betsy Wornom Craft
Adrienne Iris Eaton
Iris Collins Eaton
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Paul G. Gaines
Lee Belfield Heath
Mary Eleanor Fitzhugh Hitselberger
Letty Gregg Lynn
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Howell L.T.D. Taylor
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Ann Belfield Thornton
William Francis Thornton
Frank Vaden, III
Kevin Dale West
Samuel J. Wornom, III
Raleigh Elroy Worsham

In Memoriam

James J. Bolton Jr.,
NSMFD Charter Member, NSWFD

The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants Website
www.jamesmadisonfamily.com

20__ MADISON FAMILY DESCENDANTS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL DUES FORM

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Spouse _____

Children age 18 & Under _____

Phone numbers: home () _____ work () _____ cell () _____

E-mail Address _____

() Please indicate Yes or No granting permission for the Society to print your address, phone number and email address in a directory provided to active members.

Please check interests you would be willing to contribute time:

() Newsletter () Reunions () Membership () Genealogy () IT/Website/Internet () Research

Type of Membership: Single () \$25.00/year, Family () \$35.00 per household/year, Lifetime () \$500.00/once

Annual Membership is Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 each year.

Make Check Payable to: The National Society of the Madison Family Descendants

Mail to: A. Preston Moore, Jr., Treasurer, 15 Canterbury Road, Charlottesville, VA 22903

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