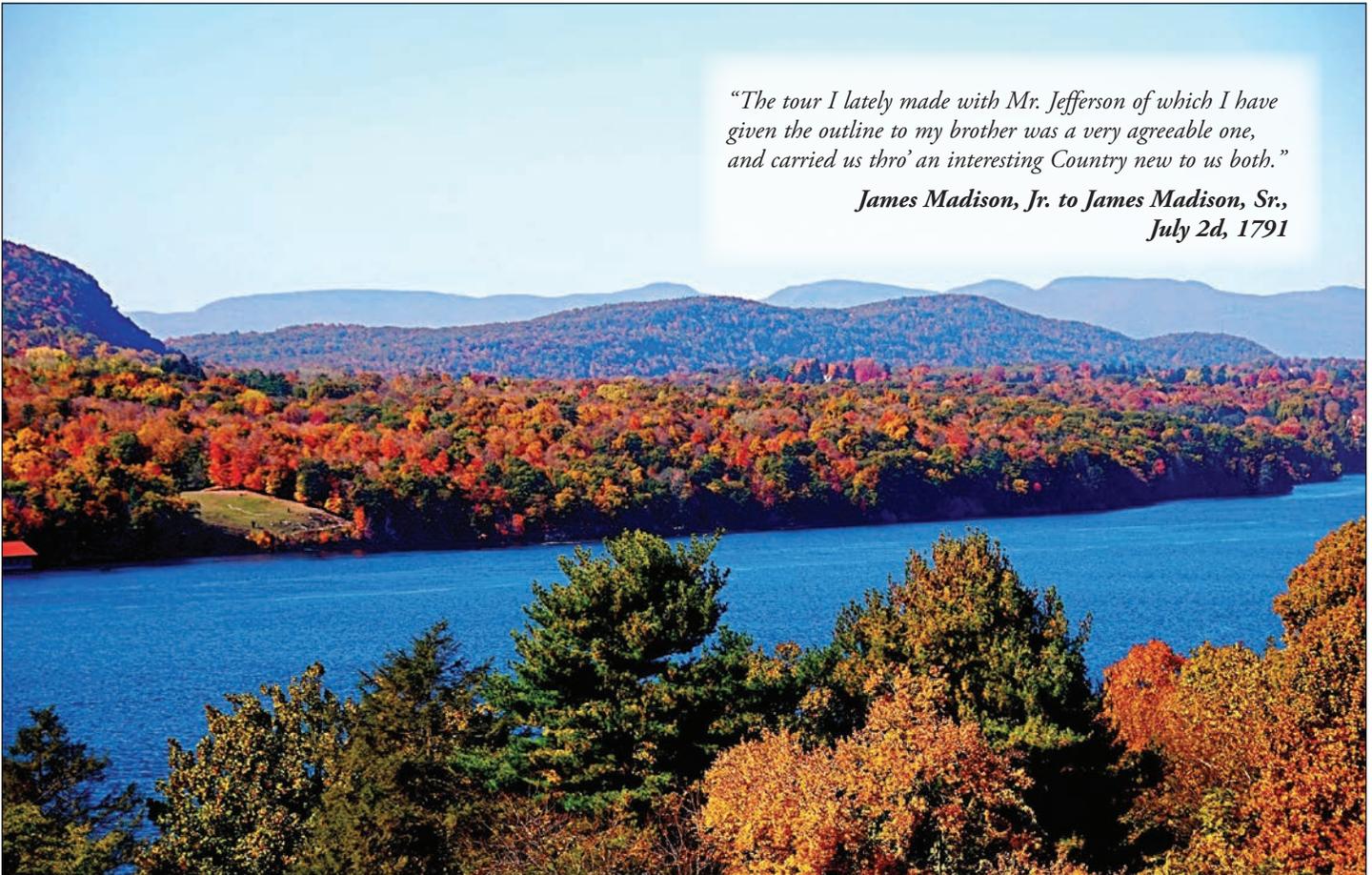


THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
the Madison Family Descendants
2013 Newsletter

A Hudson River School: The Pendleton Family Of Hyde Park, New York

"The tour I lately made with Mr. Jefferson of which I have given the outline to my brother was a very agreeable one, and carried us thro' an interesting Country new to us both."

*James Madison, Jr. to James Madison, Sr.,
July 2d, 1791*



View of the Hudson River today looking west from above The Frederick Vanderbilt Estate, Dutchess County, New York. (Photograph by Katy Silberger)

By Frederick Madison Smith, NSMFD President

Although President Madison's extensive trip through the Hudson River Valley with Thomas Jefferson in the Spring of 1791 was to take the pair through landscapes in the upper reaches which were indeed "new to us both," this was not Madison's first venture up the Hudson but, in fact, his third.

His first, as a young man of in 1774, was taken largely by boat and some of the weather encountered on his way was to try his notoriously delicate health and "nervous disposition" (if not his hypochondria) with a serious bout of seasickness. That he undertook the trip was remarkable given his lifelong dislike of travel generally and changeable climates, but the draw of this sublime and storied landscape – in many ways so new to his eyes bred on Piedmont and Tidewater Virginia scenes – was not to be denied. The impact of that first heroic but often difficult trip was to bring him back up the Hudson again with the Marquis de Lafayette in

1784 and, finally, with Jefferson in 1791.

One of the chief attractions of the Hudson area to President Madison – and to many of his generation – was the prospect of great profits by land speculation in the rich and fertile soils of parts of the region. His inability to secure greater capital was to prevent the making of any great profits here, but a modest investment in Mohawk Valley lands branching west from the Hudson in the 1780s was to double during the decade he held it.

Not long after the end of the 1791 trip with Jefferson, James Madison, Jr. received in July a short letter from his cousin, friend and mentor Edmund Pendleton - the great Virginia lawyer, judge, Colonial and Patriot leader – seeking help for his nephew "Nathaniel Pendleton junr. Of Georgia, who wishes to succeed Mr. Rutledge in the Office he has resigned as judge of the Supreme Federal Court." Although Nathaniel Pendleton would be passed over for the Supreme Court appointment, his residence in

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Savannah as a Federal District Judge for Georgia was to last only another five years until his resignation in the wake of the Yazoo Land Fraud sensation which engulfed the fledgling state's leadership in controversy and scandal over the sale of Georgia's then vast western territories that included the lands later to comprise the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

Born on October 21, 1756 and raised in Culpeper County as the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Clayton Pendleton, Nathaniel, Jr., along with his brother Henry, joined the county militia, made famous as the Culpeper Minute Men, in June of 1775, serving as a rifleman in the company when the unit was posted to Boston later that same summer. Later appointed a lieutenant in the Maryland and Virginia Rifle Regiment (often titled Colonel Stevenson's Regiment of Riflemen) until taken prisoner following the Continental Army's defeat at the Battle of Fort Mifflin on September 26, 1777.

Nathaniel, Jr.'s early professional education before the outbreak of the Revolution was "reading law," probably until the tutelage of Col. Richard Johnson of New Kent County and perhaps another of that well-known tidewater legal family, but he used his time as a prisoner in New York to enlarge his legal studies. As with most gentlemen or officer prisoners of that time, he was also not infrequently in the company of New York's substantial families and may

at this time made his first acquaintance of the family of Dr. Samuel Bard, founder of the city's first medical society which was to evolve into the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Samuel's father, Dr. John Bard of Philadelphia and New York, was the inheritor of a substantial landholding in Dutchess County, New York, through his grandfather, Peter Fauconnier, a Huguenot refugee who was one of the original owners of the 3,600-acre "Hyde Park Patent" of 1704, so named for Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, the 14th Governor of the New York Colony to whom Fauconnier served as private secretary and to whom a fifth of the tract was granted. Dr. John Bard was to claim the exclusive use of the name Hyde Park for the estate he was to build on his inherited tract, the first of his houses there being built in 1764. It is from this estate that the surrounding village along the Albany Post Road most famous in modern history as the lifelong home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was to take its name.

It was among people who shared with him with these strong associations and sense of identification with the top families of the nation's founding, that Nathaniel Pendleton found himself firmly ensconced when, in 1785, he married Susannah Bard, daughter of Dr. John Bard, in Savannah, the city to which he had been drawn by that burgeoning port city's expansion in the wake of the Revolution.



Anne Coleman Rogers and her brother Robert Coleman (in carriage) with Edmund and Ellen Rogers to the left at the entrance to Crumwold Hall ca. 1890. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum)



The Archibald Rogers' estate, Crumwold Hall, Hyde Park, New York, designed by Richard Morris Hunt and built between 1886-1889. The private school run by Anne Coleman Rogers was held in the one of the turret rooms. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum)



From left, Peregrine Cust, Lord Brownlow, with Katherine Rogers, Wallis Simpson and Herman L. Rogers, Cannes, France, 1936. (Photograph by The Daily Express, (c) National Portrait Gallery, London)

The promise of great fortunes to be made in the rice plantations of the South's Low Country of South Carolina and Georgia, and the contacts that were to be cultivated by a successful law practice seem to have been the prime inducements for Nathaniel settling there. Having been promoted to the rank of Captain while still a prisoner, he was exchanged in October 1780 and later served on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Greene during the Southern Campaign, being cited by Congress for his gallantry at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, in September 1781. Greene's patronage was to be of lasting importance to Nathaniel's career, and through the Greene's auspices he was to move to Charleston at the war's end where he furthered his law studies under the tutelage of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. This proximity and *entrée* to the aristocratic society of Charleston and its base in large scale rice planting and shipping, seems to have given Nathaniel a taste for the life of the great coastal planters that was centered there and, increasingly as the Georgia port to the south grew, in Savannah.

Nathaniel cut a figure at the bar of such consequence in Savannah that by 1787 he had been named a member of Georgia's delegation to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, although the designation may have been more honorary or advisory in capacity, as it appears he did not attend the convention personally. Advancement and preferment were not wanting, either, and in 1789 the Bard's friend and former patient President Washington was to appoint Nathaniel the first United States District Court Judge for the State of Georgia. The Bards had also seen the possibil-

ity of great profit from trade and real estate investment in the growing Southern Coastal city, and Peter Bard, brother of Susannah, was possessed of several lots and houses in Savannah which he bequeathed to his sister on his death in 1786.

A vigorous passion for land speculation and the great fortunes to be had from Georgia's developing frontier which then stretched from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River proved a boom time for the decades following the end of the Revolution. Nathaniel was to use much of his personal prestige, influence and political capital to encourage the passage of the Yazoo Act in 1794 and 1795, and his support of the Act tied his name and reputation inextricably to the hugely unpopular and controversial affair, and in September, 1796, he tendered his resignation as Georgia's Federal District Judge, also later citing the oppressive coastal climate and its effects on his health, as well as the need to provide for a growing family more easily elsewhere, as reasons for the resignation.

His wife's family and social contacts, and the prospects for legal trade in then-rapidly expanding New York City made it the logical choice of a venue from which to begin his career anew, and Nathaniel was to continue in his practice there actively until ill health forced a further retreat in 1811 to the Bard family's rural retreat properties in Dutchess County, settling at Placentia, his six-hundred acre estate on the Hudson that had been a gift from his father-in-law Dr. John Bard.

Highly respected as a lawyer and former jurist in New York

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James and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sr., in a formal portrait taken in Washington, D.C., in 1887. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum)



Col. Archibald Rogers, builder of Crumwold Hall, circa 1913. (Historical Notes of Saint James Parish)

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City, Nathaniel was sadly embroiled in the bitter controversy between his then friend, Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr that was to result in the infamous duel between them at Weehawken, New York, across the Hudson from New York City, on July 11, 1804. Hamilton and Nathaniel had actually become friends late and after Nathaniel's removal to New York; in 1795, while Nathaniel was still a federal judge in Georgia, President Washington had intended to name him as Secretary of State but yielded to Hamilton's objection that "Judge Pendleton writes well, is of respectable abilities, and a gentleman-like smooth man . . . but I fear he has been somewhat tainted with the prejudices of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and I have afflicting suspicions concerning those men." Apparently, a more intimate acquaintance was to change Hamilton's mind regarding Nathaniel, and by the time of his duel with Burr, Hamilton went so far as to name him his second in the affair which resulted in Hamilton's death.

Elected to the New York State Legislature, Nathaniel continued his espousal of large development and infrastructure causes and in 1816-17 played a prominent role in urging the building of the Erie Canal while practicing law locally and also serving as a Dutchess County judge. A carriage accident was to bring an untimely end to Nathaniel's life at the age of 64, and in October of 1821 he was buried in the church yard of Saint James Church, Hyde Park – an institution he and his wife and his in-laws the Bards had done much to establish, Nathaniel being among the first subscribers to the original church's construction and one of its first vestrymen.

The years of Nathaniel's residence at Hyde Park were to root his family and descendants firmly here for almost two centuries where they were to play an active and influential role in local politics, economic, agricultural, forestry, cultural and social life, and prominently in their work for their home church of Saint James Parish where much of the family would be memorialized and buried. But their intimacy with, or proximity to, some of the largest political currents and leaders of the 20th century would extend their influence and cultural legacy significantly beyond the reaches of Dutchess County.

Nathaniel and Susannah Bard

Pendleton produced four sons and one daughter, all but the youngest, James Muirson, born in Savannah: Judge Edmund Henry Pendleton of Hyde Park, Nathaniel Green Pendleton, (later of Cincinnati, Ohio), Anna Pierce Pendleton (later Mrs. Archibald Rogers I of New York City) and Dr. James Muirson Pendleton, also of New York City.

Via her son, Edmund Pendleton Rogers and his wife Virginia Drummer Rogers, Anna Pierce Pendleton Rogers was to be the grandmother of Archibald Rogers II (1852-1928), a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, who early pursued an engineering career, first as an apprentice with the family's Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson, New Jersey, and later with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company of Wisconsin. Married in 1880 to Anne Caroline Coleman of Cornwall, Pennsylvania, Archibald by 1882 had installed his young family at Drayton House, Hyde Park, near the site of the Pendleton family's former estate at Placentia, and while residing here he began construction of a river house in the French Renaissance Chateausque style to the plans of the celebrated New York architect Richard Morris Hunt which was to be called Crumwold Hall, named for the nearby bend of the Hudson known as Crum Elbow.

Eventually purchasing several adjoining farms contiguous to Crumwold Hall, Archibald Rogers was to indulge his great passion for scientific reforestation and natural conservation on his expanding acreage, near lifelong interests he shared with his former Yale colleague and friend George Bird Grinnell, the pioneering naturalist, Audubon Society and New York Zoological Society founder and co-founder, along with later President Theodore Roosevelt, of The Boone and Crocket Club dedicated to the restoration of America's wildlands and forests.

Archibald and Anne Coleman Rogers were to have eight children: Archibald Rogers, Edmund Pendleton Rogers, Robert Coleman Rogers, William Coleman Rogers, Rae Habersham Rogers, Ellen Habersham Rogers, Herman Livingston Rogers and Anne Pendleton Rogers.

Among neighbors of his class at Hyde

Park, Archibald Rogers was to find kindred interest in these naturalistic and conservation pursuits, and none were to prove as fruitful disciples in this as were one of the families living down river just to the south of Crumwold Hall - the James Roosevelts of Springwood.

The Roosevelt family were not new to Dutchess County, having been settled in parts of it in the early 18th century; James Roosevelt, the father of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Sr., had as a young man inherited his grandfather's estate Mount Hope in Dutchess County to the south of Hyde Park, but a fire which in 1865 destroyed this earlier house sent him in search of a river front property nearby. Settling on the Italianate villa Brierstone at Hyde Park which he bought from Josiah Wheeler of New York along with some 110 acres, James was to rename the estate Springwood, and here he settled with his first wife, Rebecca Howland Roosevelt, and their son James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Sr., long to be known by his nickname "Rosy." Like his later neighbor Archibald Rogers, James Roosevelt was to augment his landholdings at Springwood by purchase to include over a thousand acres along the Hudson and straddling the Albany Post Road.

Rebecca Howland Roosevelt's sudden death in 1876 was a severe blow to James Roosevelt, who largely retreated into rural seclusion at Springwood, living the life of a country squire and garnering the popular name of "Mister James" or "Squire James" among his friends, family and neighbors. A dinner introduction in 1880 to his distant cousin the young Sara Delano of Algonac, New York, twenty-six years his junior, at the home of Mittie Bulloch Roosevelt, the former Savannahian and Georgia-born mother of later President Theodore, was to prove a second start for James' family life, and by October of that year the pair would be married and settled at Springwood where the future President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Sr., would be born in 1882.

The small, enclosed, stratified and genteel world that was to grow up among this group of immediate Hyde Park neighbor families - the Rogers, Roosevelts and the Thomas Jefferson Newbolds of Bellefield as well as the nearby and often related Chanlers, Astors, Livingstons and Aspinwalls - had a robust and healthy concentration on country pursuits of hunting,

riding to hounds, carriage driving, farming and farm supervision, livestock rearing, forestry conservation and sailing sports that included both competitive yachting and ice boating as well as ice skating on the Hudson. Seeing themselves as a set apart from the nouveau robber baron class of the mid and late 19th centuries, they cultivated an understanding of their place in history and society as uniquely qualified to interpret and perpetuate their region's and the nation's Colonial and Founding history, political ideals and social culture. And the center of their spiritual life and practice was, throughout, their local parish church of St. James' Hyde Park.

Dr. F. Kennon Moody's recently published history FDR and His Hudson Valley Neighbors (2013) richly details much of the life of these families in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the deep and enduring impact that life and its values was to have on Franklin, not least in his passion for soil, farm and forestry conservation that would blossom under his presidency into the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the building of The Blue Ridge Parkway and its contiguous National Parks and indeed the expansion of the entire National Parks System itself. Franklin

was to acknowledge his indebtedness to Archibald Rogers' influence in this when, as President, he was to commission a series of murals for the new Hyde Park Post Office in 1941, one of which depicts Archibald Rogers and a young Franklin circa 1905 chopping out dead trees from a neighborhood forest.

The growing and close daily connection between the families of James Roosevelt, Sr., and Archibald Rogers in the 1880s and afterwards was, in fact, to provide Franklin with his earliest formal education by way of a small private school at Crumwold Hall, run under the direction of Anne Coleman Rogers, which he from the age of six, the oldest Rogers boys Archie and Edmund, the children of St. James' Rector The Rev. Amos Turner Ashton and FDR's half-nephew James "Taddy" Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr. also attended.

The Rogers became famous for their hospitality at Crumwold Hall and in company with their frequent guests the Newbolds, Roosevelts and other families on the short list of the local gentry held splendid Christmas and New Year's celebrations here. It was not uncommon for the Roosevelts and Rogers to have reciprocal "Christmas Tree" parties at Crumwold Hall

and Springwood at both of which the teen-aged Franklin would dress and perform as Santa Claus for the children invited from local estates – both village children as well as children of estate and farm workers.

The Rogers' equally famous New Year's Eve parties were largely a grown-up affair for which one of the requirements was that all attending must deliver a toast to the New Year at the midnight hour while standing on a dining room chair and balancing the champagne glass in one hand without grasping for any support with the other. Images of James and Sara Roosevelt performing this gymnastic feat – and by all accounts Sara excelled at doing it – somewhat belie the harsh and unfair image of her that some depicted and sought to perpetuate in the decades after her death.

"Franklin's closest boyhood friends lived on the estates closest to his own: Archie Rogers, Jr. (just Franklin's age), and his younger brother, Edmund, and pretty Mary Newbold (also his age) who lived right next door at Bellefield," according to historian Geoffery C. Ward. "Franklin played with both Rogers boys, but Archie was his favorite. He rode his pony along the forest path to Crumwold to see him

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George Hunt Pendleton of Ohio

The oldest son of Nathaniel Green Pendleton of Cincinnati and his wife Frances Hunt, George Hunt Pendleton was to play a major role in Ohio state as well as national politics in the 19th century.

Born July 21, 1825, George Hunt Pendleton attended first the local Cincinnati schools, and later studied at Cincinnati College and The University of Heidelberg, Germany, eventually studying law and being admitted to the Cincinnati Bar in 1847. A member of the Ohio State Senate in 1854-55, he was elected as a Democrat to the U.S. Congress in 1856 where he would serve until 1865. Nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic slate alongside Gen. George B. McClellan in an unsuccessful bid to unseat Lincoln in 1864, he was also disappointed in a bid for the Governorship of Ohio in 1869.

Continuing active in Democratic Party politics, George Hunt was eventu-

ally elected U.S. Senator from Ohio in 1878 and served on the Committee of Foreign Affairs as well as the Committee on Civil Service Reform where he fathered the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act of 1883 which removed the granting of civil service posts in the U.S. Government from the corruptions of the longstanding patronage system and established the service on a merit footing by means of competitive examinations that was enforced by the United States Civil Service Commission until further reforms in 1978 divided the Commission's responsibilities among several agencies.

George Hunt Pendleton would continue as in the U.S. Senate until 1885 when President Cleveland appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, and it was in this post that he would continue until his death in Brussels in 1889. Married to Alice Key, daughter of Francis Scott Key, he was the father of one son, Frances

Key Pendleton, and two daughters, Mary Hunt and Jane Frances Hunt Pendleton.

The younger brother of George Hunt Pendleton, Richard Elliott Hunt Pendleton, was to found a large Cincinnati family of his own by his marriage to Emma Gaylord which was to include his grandson the Olympic Silver Medal Wrestling champion and Hollywood character actor Nathaniel Green "Nat" Pendleton.



George Hunt "Gentleman George" Pendleton of Ohio, state legislator, Congressman, U.S. Senator, Vice Presidential Candidate and envoy to Germany. (Library of Congress Photograph)

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almost every day. Together they dug a tunnel beneath the snow, sailed wooden boats on the river, and learned their ABC's from a governess in the Crumwold tower schoolroom. At seven, in March of 1889, Franklin wrote to Archie from New York: 'We are going to Barnom's Circus and it is going to march through the streets and we are going to see it . . . Send love to Edmund.' The following December, Archie was dead of diphtheria." Thereafter, it was to Edmund that FDR directed his boyhood affection, and they were to be lifelong best friends.

As Moody relates it, "playing out of doors, exploring the woods, sailing model ships, (later) attending Groton School together, and sharing lives of privilege provided the basis for a lifelong friendship of the two neighbors . . . the boys watched their fathers and their father's friends race iceboats in the winter and sail on the river during the summer."

These vigorous outdoor pursuits and the healthiness that they engendered – or were believed to engender – were frequently matched by high spirits, boisterousness and a love of practical jokes. Writing to Edmund from Ireland at the close of a sea journey in 1891, Franklin noted, "P.S. I had a fight with a big boy of eleven because he cheated and I beat him." Franklin's boredom with one of his German governesses about this time was to prompt him to sneak into her bedroom late one evening and sprinkle the bottom of her chamber pot with effervescent powders – an act that was to precipitate an anxious and puzzled interlude in the upstairs hall in whispered German during the early hours of the morning, followed by censorious and knowing glances from Mister James to Franklin later at the breakfast table.

Among the local Hyde Park characters of Franklin's boyhood, and of particular interest to historians of the Madison family, was a "suitably aristocratic tramp, a genial eccentric" according to the historian Geoffrey Ward, who went by the name of "Henry Madison" and claimed to be President James Madison's nephew. Enormously fat and clad in tattered, old fashioned clothing, this man made a career of touring in a summer circuit the kitchens of the great estates along the Hudson where the cooks and chefs duly entertained him with the best of their master's previous evening's suppers; in the winter, he travelled to Florida as guest of Chauncey Depew of the New York Central Railroad, who apparently found him the source of great amusement, and where he pursued his peripatetic gourmet adventures among the vacationing wealthy in the Sunshine State. President Madison had no nephews or great-nephews named Henry, nor have any of the family's historians been able yet to place this man anywhere in the extended family's genealogy.

Both the Rogers and the Roosevelts had private railway cars and frequently used one or the other together for shared vacations, including a trip in the Roosevelt's car Monon to the Worlds' Fair Exhibition of 1893 in Chicago for which Mister James was one of the New York State Commissioners. Among the last such trips the families undertook together was one in the Roger' private railway car which carried the 14 year old Franklin and his best friend Edmund Rogers to boarding school at Groton in 1896, signally an end, as well, to their idyllic youth on the banks of the Hudson.

By the 1930s, the downturn in the national and world economies, the maintenance expense of these great Hudson River estates, increased tax burdens among such families and the divisions of wealth through generations were proving all too great for these

families to continuing holding on; by the 1930s, the Rogers family had disposed of Crumwold Hall as had many other estate owners along the river. F.D.R. had decided in the mid 1930s that the corpus of Springwood would be deeded to the National Park Service as were, eventually, both the Newbold and nearby Vanderbilt estates. Crumwold Hall's acreage was to be divided and developed as a smaller residential subdivision while the main house and immediately surrounding grounds served as a local private school facility for many decades; a Facebook page "Bring Crumwold Hall Back to Hyde Park" is seeking to raise awareness about the mansion's history and its preservation: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Bring-Crumwold-Hall-Back-to-Hyde-Park/522086577843813>.

F.D.R.'s later career as a lawyer, New York state legislator, Under Secretary of the Navy, New York Governor and the longest-serving President in history through the Great Depression and World War II is probably the most amply chronicled and continuously debated American political story. Throughout all of that career, his greatest emotional, familial and spiritual tie was to remain his home on the Hudson and the close network of families with whom he was raised.

Following Groton, Edmund P. Rogers was to graduate from Yale and had a highly successful banking career as President of the Fulton Trust Company. Married first to Edith Elliott, who was to die in childbirth in 1919, Edmund later married Dorothy "Dot" Virginia Knox Goodyear, a Woolworth heiress and widow, in 1931, and the couple and their immediate family divided their time between homes in New York, Southampton, Aiken, South Carolina, and Jekyll Island, Georgia. Their Aiken estate, Rye Patch, was famous as a horse eventing, garden and social venue, later donated to the city of Aiken which operates it today, and here they were hosts to the top business, cultural and social leaders of their day, most famously and frequently to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Edmund's younger brother, Herman Livingston Rogers, also graduated from Groton and Yale and was equally successful in an engineering career in the oil exploration business that took him around the globe, where, by the 1920s, he was living in Shanghai, China, with his wife, the former widow Katherine Bigelow, an early friend of Wallis Warfield Simpson who was also living in Shanghai at that time. It was here that Wallis Simpson was to renew her friendship and become increasingly close to both Katherine and Herman. The Rogers were to form a familial and in some ways paternalistic bond with Wallis to such an extent that by the time of her involvement with the then-King Edward VIII which was to spark the Abdication Crisis of 1936, it was to the Rogers' home in Cannes, France, that she was to flee and from where plans were made for her later marriage to the Duke of Windsor. Dubbed "spokesman for the world's most famous couple" by the press, Herman and Katherine were to arrange much of the actual marriage of the Windsors at the Chateau de Conde on June 3, 1937, and indeed it was Herman who was to give the bride away at the ceremony.

In 1858, a few years before his removal to Springwood, James Roosevelt was to convert to the Episcopal Church, and he was elected a member of the St. James' vestry that same year, later serving as Junior Warden and then Senior Warden until his death

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NSMFD Board Meeting 2013

The NSMFD Board held its 2013 annual meeting May 10-12 in Washington, D.C. at Anderson House, headquarters of The Society of the Cincinnati. Board members also toured Madison-related sites including The Octagon House and Saint John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette Square during the weekend.



The Octagon House, home of James and Dolley Madison after the White House Fire. From left front, Letty Lynn, Iris Eaton, Susan Fogg and Becky Casagrande; back, Frederick Madison Smith.



The Ghent Treaty Desk at which President Madison ratified the documents ending the War of 1812 on February 17, 1815 at The Octagon House.



The Madison Pew - also known as The President's Pew - at Saint John's Episcopal Church. Front row from left, Becky Casagrande, Susan Fogg, Iris Eaton and Letty Lynn; back, Frederick Madison Smith.

'Clifton' And The Scott Family Of Orange County, Virginia

By Ann Belfield Thornton and John Ferratt Macon, NSMFD Directors

"Clifton" in Orange County has beautiful vistas of rolling hills and the Little Mountains. Built by Captain John Scott in 1729 in what was then known as Spotsylvania, it has the distinction of being one of the first plantation homes built in the area. John Scott came to the newly formed Orange County from Caroline County. He is thought to be a descendant of James Scott of Aberdeen, Scotland. Many of John Scott's descendants still reside in Orange and adjoining counties, having intermarried among the other old families of the area. Our founding Captain John Scott was a Captain in the County Militia beginning in 1729. He married twice, his first wife being Jane Todd and his second wife, Jane's sister Elizabeth Todd.

"Clifton" has one of the oldest cemeteries and contains Orange County's earliest known grave, that of Jane Todd Scott. Her tombstone is still standing with the following inscription "Here lyeth the body of Jane Scott wife of John Scott who was born the 28th December 1699 and departed this life the 28th April 1731".

She was a sister of Col. William Todd, who had been a member of Governor Alexander Spotswood's infamous Knights of the Golden Horseshoe. Col. William Todd was from King and Queen County and the Gloucester County Todd family. He patented two tracts totaling 9,346 acres in what was to become Orange County. "Clifton's" 1,000 acres was carved from one of these tracts. It adjoined to the south of the lands of Ambrose Madison and Thomas Chew. Col. William Todd's sister, Sarah, married James Barbour, another early settler of Orange, Virginia. Another sister, probably Lucy Todd, married a Gordon who owned land adjoining Col. Todd and Thomas Chew.

The Scottish connections are interesting. Governor Alexander Spotswood was a Scotsman, and the Todd family from England had originated in Scotland. Other Scottish families settling in Orange, besides the Scotts, were the Barbours and the Gordons.

Children of John Scott's first marriage to Jane Todd were his two sons, Thomas and Johnny. Thomas Scott married Betty Coleman, a niece of Ambrose Madison of "Mount Pleasant" (Montpelier), and

his brother, Johnny Scott, married Mary Hackett of Caroline County. Johnny Scott commanded the Orange "Militia Men" in the beginning of the Revolution and was later a member of the Orange County Committee of Safety, a Gentleman Justice of the County Court as well as representing Orange in the General Assembly of Virginia in 1784.

With Captain Scott's second wife, Elizabeth Todd, there were three daughters, Lucy, Elizabeth and Jane. The eldest daughter, Lucy Scott, married Col. William Macon, of "Fairfield", the Burgess from Hanover County. Their son, Thomas Macon, married Sarah Catlett, sister of President James Madison. They built "Somerset House" near "Montpelier". Lucy's grandson, James Madison Macon, married Lucetta Todd Newman. They lived at "Mount Athos", once part of "Montpelier"- land acquired by James Madison, Sr. from the Octonia Grant and deeded to his granddaughter Sarah Macon. The second of Captain Scott's daughters, Elizabeth Scott, married Captain Joseph Wood of that part of Orange County later Culpeper. Their great grandson was Captain Robert S. Walker of "Woodberry Forest" who founded in 1888 the present



Clifton circa 1940

school of that name. Captain Scott's third daughter Jane Scott married a Russell.

Our focus will now be on Captain Scott's son Johnny Scott, who made "Clifton" his residence throughout his long life when the property passed to him from his father. A second house, called "Scotland" was built on the "Clifton" tract in the 18th century for Johnny Scott's son, John Scott, II. In the early 19th century, his son, Garrett Scott inherited both the "Clifton" and "Scotland" houses and surrounding land. Garrett's brothers Charles and John also inherited parts of the "Clifton" tract where they built their residences "Glenmary" and "Edgefield". Garrett Scott lived at "Clifton" for most of the 19th century and was active in the county, serving as a Colonel in the Orange County Militia and as presiding justice of the County Court. Following the Civil War, his closest friend, Col. John Willis, who had built the grand house "Mayhurst" on his nearby plantation prior to the war, came to live with Garrett, residing in a small house on the "Clifton" property. John Willis, a grand nephew of President Madison, probably brought with him many pieces of Madison family furniture which the Scott's later passed down in their family. Garrett's son, W.W. Scott, married Col. Willis' daughter, Claudia Marshall Willis. He and his sister, Nelly Barbour Scott were the fifth and last generation of Scotts to live at "Clifton". In 1921 after Nelly Scott's death and burial in the family cemetery, "Clifton" passed out of the family.

W.W. Scott recalled in his book "The History of Orange County" that

"Clifton" was simple and unassuming and the landscaping was lush, beautiful and highly cultivated. The house was built of pit lumber and hand wrought nails which gave it distinction as well as some of the earliest glass windows in the county. This early 18th century house of the Piedmont produced a vibrant and active family who loved and nourished it for many generations.

Note from Ann Belfield Thornton and John Ferratt Macon

This article came about when we got to talking about our common link. Who knew it would go all the way back

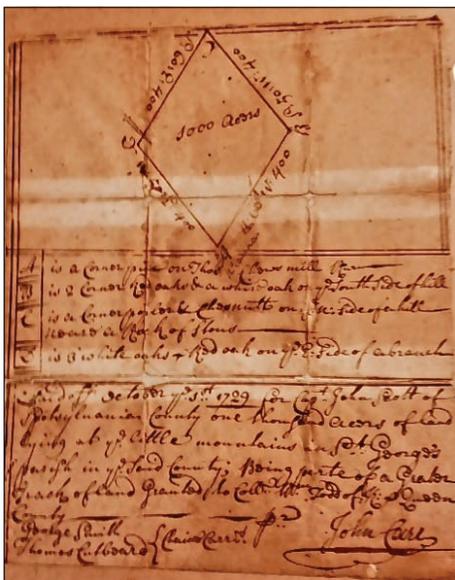
to "Clifton" and Captain John Scott, our grandfather! Since then our families have cast our genealogical net far and wide, but never with more pride than our beginnings in the Little Mountains of Orange County, Virginia.

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John Ferratt Macon and Ann Belfield Thornton, NSMFD Directors



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Montpelier's Center for the Constitution: The Madison Legacy, Here and Beyond

C. Douglas Smith from The Robert H. Smith Center for the Constitution files this update

The lasting legacy of James Madison is unquestionable. The very fact that 58% of the planet's population lives under some type of electoral democracy is proof that the *Father of the Constitution*, with his contemporaries, created a lasting legacy that has evolved across cultures and political landscapes during the last 226 years. Not all systems are equal, but the constitutional evolutions—and revolutions—witnessed in recent decades throughout the world are trending toward more self-determination and not less. This is good news for all of us who understand that Madison's work has led to the enfranchisement of women, former slaves, and ultimately the inclusion of more voices with every generation. Madison would certainly be pleased.

The Robert H. Smith Center for the Constitution at Montpelier continues to extend this legacy, and Madison's continued impact, through world-class domestic and international programs. In 2014 the Center for the Constitution crested an important metric. Over 19,000 people from over 60 countries and every state in America have now participated in its innovative programming—these are teachers, law enforcement officials, elected officials, and members of the general public. Montpelier has helped program participants discover how relevant James Madison is for every generation and the role of citizens in government here and abroad.

For example, the Center recently hosted eight members of the Burmese (Myanmar) Parliament for a two-day seminar at Montpelier to develop frameworks for their constitutional reform processes. The Burmese (Myanmar) Parliament is expected to take up significant reforms of its 2008 constitution in 2014 in efforts to disband the vestiges of its long-reigning military junta, which has restricted Nobel Peace Prize winner, Aung San Suu Kyi, from presidential office despite increasingly strong support among from the Burmese (Myanmar) people. Montpelier worked with the U.S. Department of State and a world-class legal scholar to develop a program that evaluated Asian constitutional trends, the foundations of federalism, and reform processes that would work in the country's current context. While the world watches constitutional reforms in Burma (Myanmar) this year, we can be assured that Madison's philosophies

of stable and sustainable government will find their way to the center of the debate.

Montpelier's work to strengthen and build constitutional democracies here and abroad means so much more because of the power of place. The opening of the upstairs library in the Madison mansion, the space associated with the young delegate's most ardent work on the foundations of the U.S. Constitution, reminds us all that Montpelier has been ground zero to some of the most important thinking in the history of republicanism. Participants often remark that the power of walking where the Madisons walked and the serenity of the landscape create a transformational experience, particularly when paired with Center programs.

As the legacy of Madison results in rights for more people and civic engagement by an educated populace, we can be sure that the Montpelier mission has been successful, albeit unfinished. Each day we seek new ways to bring the spirit of the "Sage of Montpelier" into the public square. We hope you will continue to join us.

The NSMFD salutes Mr. Smith and his colleagues on the continued exciting achievements of The Robert H. Smith Center for the Constitution.

Center for the Constitution Partners for Radio Show, "Your Weekly Constitutional"

Your Weekly Constitutional is a public radio show and podcast that focuses upon interesting and controversial issues in constitutional law, from gay rights to gun rights. Produced in partnership with James Madison's Montpelier and its Robert H. Smith Center for the Constitution, it features interviews with knowledgeable lawyers, scholars, and others about current and historical topics, including church-state relations, states' rights, and even the constitutionality of secession.



YWC's host is Stewart Harris, an award-winning law professor who teaches Constitutional Law at the Appalachian School of Law. Mr. Stewart aims to talk about the Constitution in a fun, accessible way that everyone can understand. "The Center wanted a venue for promoting constitutional education among adults and loves being a partner with Stewart Harris" says C. Douglas Smith from The Robert H. Smith Center for the Constitution. "He has an amazing way of making the contemporary application of our Constitution approachable for people all over the country"

The show's guests have included United States Senator Rand Paul, a leading critic of the Federal Reserve, former Governor Beverly Perdue of North Carolina, who led her state's efforts to compensate victims of forced sterilization, and John Bellinger, the former Legal Advisor to the National Security Council, as well as many episodes about the Madisons and Montpelier.

Go to <http://www.montpelier.org/center/radio> to find a station near you and listen to podcasts of previous shows.



Members of the Burmese (Myanmar) Parliament met at Montpelier to develop strategies to amend their 5-year old constitution.

James Madison's Library Opens on Presidents Day 2013

Kat Imhoff, President of The Montpelier Foundation files this update,

The Montpelier Foundation began the year with another important milestone: the opening of James Madison's library on President's Day. Looming at more than 4,000 volumes at the time of his death, Madison's library was widely recognized as one of the most significant in America. This collection represented and encompassed his education, values, and vocation as a public-spirited revolutionary and innovative nation-builder.

Fluent in seven languages, there was no book available in the western world that was off-limits to James Madison. His collection included diverse volumes on law, religion, science, architecture, language, and politics. These books reflected the world's greatest intellectual accomplishments, from the writings of ancient Greek and Roman philosophers, Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero, to the great moderns of his time, Locke, Newton, and Montesquieu. In keeping with the writings of John Locke and the other Enlightenment-era scholars whose books were among the most influential in his library, Madison remained dedicated to the idea of freedom of conscience as a natural right of man throughout his lifetime.

When it was evident in 1786 that the Articles of

Confederation could no longer support the young American nation, Madison retreated to his library at Montpelier and devoted himself to discovering a diagnosis for America's ills. For six months, he poured over 400 books in an effort to understand ancient republics and confederacies, why they failed, and what America could do differently to succeed. Looking west towards the Blue Ridge Mountains, Madison developed some of his most profound ideas, ultimately shaping the backbone of the U.S. Constitution and liberties and privileges of American society that continue to be cherished deeply today.

After his death in 1836, Madison's books were widely dispersed or lost. Through the "Presidential Detective Story," an extensive research initiative begun in 2008, Montpelier research staff has identified nearly half of the titles in Madison's library and continues to study his manuscripts and collaborate with scholars to better understand the range of titles with which he was familiar. This resulting research informs the titles exhibited in the newly restored library and aids in the perpetual search for his books. More importantly, it helps us better understand Madison's political philosophy and brings to life the character of one of our most indispensable founders.

We hope you will enjoy learning more about this project and invite you to visit us to experience the library firsthand.



2013 Madison Family Cup Award To Family of William A. du Pont, Sr.

Remarks by NSMFD President Frederick Madison Smith at The Montpelier Hunt Races Breakfast, November 2, 2013

Thank you Kat, and as always we want to thank the foundation for allowing us to present this cup award again for another year.

Our family here today have asked that they be allowed to join me up here as a special mark of their respect, admiration and thanks to our recipients this year – in fact, we have some of the family from as far away as New York and California present, which is a rarity, and as we seem on the whole to scrub up pretty nicely, I hope that is not too frightful a sight.

The Madison Family Cup – voted on by the National Society of the Madison Family Descendants board - was originally the idea of two of our past presidents, Ridge Porter and Ann Thornton, and was founded to recognize significant achievements in support of the restoration of the Montpelier estate and its myriad programs in historic preservation and interpretation as well as constitutional scholarship and education.

Of all the many nominees for this award, the family we are honoring as this year's recipients might truly be said to have been the most conspicuous by their absence of mention so far, but as they have so actively eschewed self-promotion and publicity seeking as a matter of conscience - and one has, perhaps, too assiduously respected their stand in these matters – I hope we will be forgiven for having come to this long overdue award decision with a what one might describe as respectful deliberation and pace.

One of the more prominent members of the larger family of our recipients this year once declared that “to be conspicuous in success or failure, has always been distasteful,” and that this is more than a genteel tradition or an eccentric dislike of the limelight might be amply attested by the most basic and quite literal self-effacement that accompanied their decision – perhaps, for them, not a very easy one - to allow their very beautiful and outstanding architectural contribution to the Montpelier mansion to be displaced by the historic restoration of the house to President Madison's time.

For any family in similar circumstances, this would be an extraordinary decision, but for one that



Jamie McConnell accepting The 2013 Madison Family Cup Award following the Montpelier Hunt Races Breakfast, Saturday, Nov. 2, 2013 for the family of William A. du Pont, Sr. From left, NSMFD Board Member Gail Babnew-Silverman, her daughter Nichole Silverman, Montpelier Foundation President Kat Imhoff, NSMFD Board Member Judy Jessup, Frederick Madison Smith, Jamie McConnell, Susan McConnell and the Matthew McClellan family (William A. du Pont, Sr. descendants).

has exemplified so much of the promise and achievement of President Madison's extensive republic continuously for over two centuries, it is as instructive and as essential as it is, perhaps, astonishing.

There is not time enough in my allotted time this morning to enumerate the achievements in industry, finance, social welfare, sport, charitable giving, environmental conservation, art, culture, and historical preservation their extended family have promoted and fostered, but the shortest list would include mention of Winterthur, the Unidel Foundation, the Brandywine River and Project 400 museums and numberless major garden projects including Longwood and Nemours and, of course, Montpelier's splendid and enduring formal gardens.

On this property alone their legacy has included the establishment of a world standard sports venue in horse breeding, training, steeplechase and flat-track eventing – the breeding of no fewer than 53 stakes winners in a half-century that included the greats Accra, Annapolis and Battleship; the careful and thoughtful preservation and stewardship of what was to become a National Landmark Forest, all these efforts

bolstered by an innate understanding of the political, historical and cultural importance of this estate and its landscape and gardens - that any of what one sees as Montpelier today survived across the 20th century at all, is more than largely due to them.

In speaking of the character and life of President Madison, his near contemporary Thomas Hart Benson spoke of the “qualities of head and heart” that “so nobly went into the formation of national character while constituting his own” citing the “purity, modesty, decorum – a moderation, temperance and virtue in everything (that) were the characteristics of Mr. Madison's life and manners.” Drew McCoy expanded on this by noting that “Madison's admirers agreed that he had sought and achieved the banishment of selfish, disruptive passions from his temperament for his own and his country's good. Modesty and self-restraint, if not self-effacement, were political virtues in a leader who pursued the noble quest of transcending partisan self-absorption.”

In their long tenure as keepers of this estate, and in their continuing support of it in so many very strong and quiet ways, our award recipients this year have more than promoted these virtues, they have very

actively *lived* them.

Was it more than the natural beauty of the estate, its historic associations and its grand and promising views that animated William du Pont, Sr. to buy it at first sight during a quick, chance jaunt across it during a survey of the area over a century ago? One cannot help but think that his own background, his family values and knowledge of history amplified the work of his eyes that afternoon to effect an extraordinary mating of great purposes and ideals that he, his wife Annie Rogers du Pont, his children Marion and William and the several generations of their family since innately shared with President Madison and so many who continue to be touched by the

expansive and encompassing genius of this place.

Commenting on the state of steeplechasing in the 1970s, Marion duPont Scott made an observation that rings ever more true each day as one surveys the political and cultural life of the nation today: "Sometimes, unfortunately," she said, "we have been our own worst enemies, refusing to pull together for our mutual good, when it was just a matter of plain horse sense to do so."

An understanding of the existential importance of that "plain horse sense" in the character of the nation very much animates the work of The Montpelier Foundation on many levels, and the

only way that any of that work ever was - or remains - possible is because of the dedication to that modesty, self-restraint and self-effacement at the heart of The Great Republic that our recipients have so well exemplified and continue to work so tirelessly and quietly to perpetuate by their support of the place that Marion duPont Scott said was, to her, "just home," and we are honored today that Jamie McConnell, along with his sister Susan McConnell and their cousins the Matthew McClellan family have agreed to accept this, The 2013 Madison Family Cup Award, on behalf of the family of William A. du Pont, Sr.

A Hudson River School: The Pendleton Family of Hyde Park, New York

Continued from page 6

in 1900 – a career closely mirrored by Franklin who was elected to the vestry in 1906, later made Junior Warden and then Senior Warden until his own death in 1945.

Christened here in 1882, Franklin was to be a lifelong and active member of St. James', and it was from his fellow parishioners among his immediate family, friends and neighbors that he drew his earliest religious and ethical beliefs. "Church attendance for him was as much a politically and symbolically important ritual as it was an opportunity for communion," according to the historian James McGregor Burns.

Among all the parishioners of St. James' in the late decades of the 19th and the first of the 20th centuries, Anne Coleman Rogers and Sara Roosevelt were to be the pre-eminent leaders in the field of charity work for the working class and needy families of the Hyde Park area. This concern for the local poor and the duty of providing help to them was strongly rooted in the benevolent, paternalist ethos of their families as much as in their religious faith that likewise enjoined it, and, as Moody and others observe, F.D.R.'s pursuit of policies and programs with similar aims during his Presidency was largely an extension of those familial, ethical and religious concerns.

Although self-interested critics and supporters of F.D.R.'s political and social legacy and those seeking to channel it or deconstruct it in the modern political landscape continue to either laud or lambast him as "an enemy of his class," his more judicious and perceptive biographers have

seen his impulses as indeed an outgrowth and expansion of the best precepts and example of "his class" as he understood it and had learned it among the older, landed families of Hyde Park and Dutchess County whose legacy stretched far to that place from Colonial Virginia and Georgia – a legacy in which the Pendleton family and their descendants was to play one of the most influential and enduring parts.

And no one, perhaps, understood or gave voice to the religious and moral drive at the heart of this people's life and best work more than James Roosevelt when he exhorted his fellow parishioners at St. James' Guild toward the end of his life that "the poorest man, the daily worker, the obscurest individual, shares the gift and blessing for doing good . . . Help the poor, help the widow, the orphan; help the sick, the fallen man or woman, for the sake of our common humanity . . . Work then for your daily support . . . Man is dear to man: the poorest poor long for some moment in a weary life when they can know and feel that they have been themselves the fathers and dealers-out of some small blessings – have been kind to such as needed kindness – for that single cause that we have, all of us, one human heart."

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fsmith@kslaw.com.



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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.

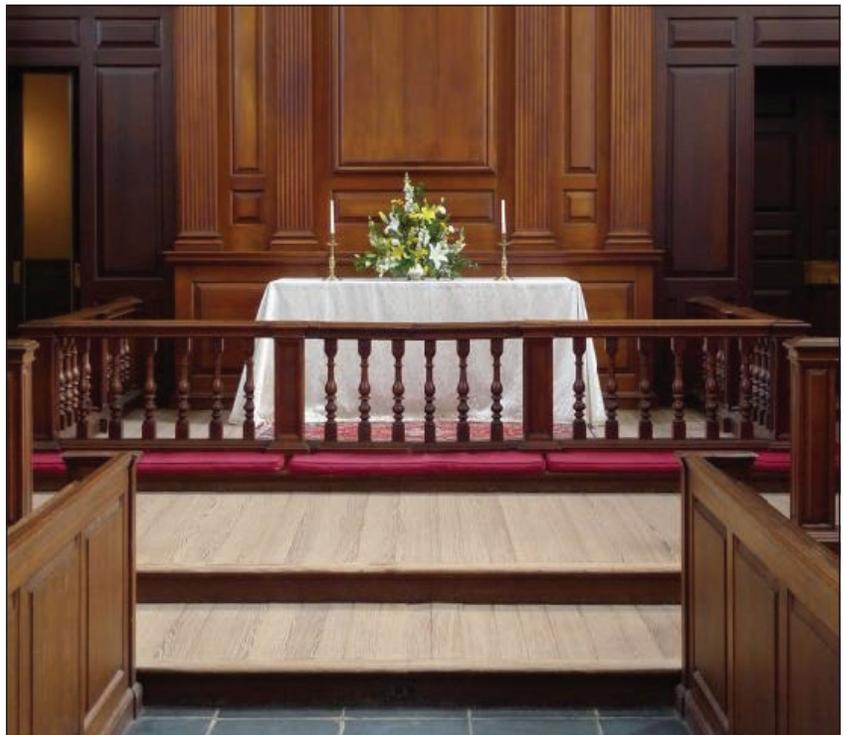
We appreciate that so many members have sent family stories and pictures that are rare treasures! 2012's triennial reunion at Montpelier was the most attended and successful to date. We hope current members will encourage other family members to participate. We look forward to your involvement in the 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

IN MEMORIAM

**Simonetta Corigliano Capomazza di Campolattaro
Barclay Taliaferro Macon, Sr.**



Altar Flowers of The Wren Chapel, The College of William and Mary, March 16, 2013, in memory of Bishop James Madison, President James Madison and all family members who have died in the past year.

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

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

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Please check interests you would be willing to contribute time:

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Type of Membership: Single () \$35.00/year, Family () \$50.00 per household/year, Lifetime () \$600.00/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