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TOMPKINS, ROBERT ANGUS
CLAN OF TOMKYNs

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VOLUME VI

THE CLAN OF TOMKINS

SUPPLEMENT

supplement begins with volume V and page numbers for all supplementary to page 689 in Volume IV.

Supplement page numbers continue from page 208 in Volume V.

Therefore these serial page numbers continue with page 209 continuing page 208 in Volume V.

We will try make a consolidated index in two parts, the first part including all in volume IV and part II all in Supplement. The Descendants of Girls we class as separate publications and will have an index of their own to be known as Index Part III.

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COP. 1

VALE.

After twenty five years of research in practically every big library from coast to coast, and several years in Government Archives, Census Bureau, Pension and Land Bureau, and Library of Congress, the DAR library, New York State records at Albany, the Boston Library, and the Newberry at Chicago, we have just now typed and made ready to bind the last volumes of our Tomkins-Tompkins material.

The research possibilities have been scarcely scratched along the surface. There is ten times as many undiscovered Tomkyns in its various forms, families, and there are listed in our records. We hope some rugged and persistent individual will some day take up where we leave off. He will have many years work ahead of him. Even though he only lists down the data as taken from old records, he will render good service to help still some even more remote searcher of the farther future.

And now it is time to close our records with the data we have at hand. Old Man Tempus surely fugits mighty pronto. We see the days, and weeks, and months, and years, come tumbling out from Nowhere, and fly by leaving us wondering what became of them. For a long time we gave the old chap a pretty fair tussle, but he's out of our class.

For this quarter of a century, our work has been a good companion, and we say goodbye with a bit of sadness and regret. During this period of time, an infant could have grown to maturity and had a family of his own.

This brings to mind the grand and lively City of Denver where once upon a time we served in the U S Army. On leaving the city, as you come near to the railway station, you will see a huge sign across the street. It says "Mizpah." This means in effect "May the gods be with you till we meet again."

And so. We say to you, in all sincerity

MIZPAH.

The Suffering Clan of Genealogists.

Tho we did have some observations about what some un-sweet people thought about us, we find we missed out on one of the best items. This is taken from a clipping pasted in a copy of Mershon Genealogy. It says

Man's father was an ape,
 A rude ungainly shape,
 According to the chaps
 Who study human maps
 In fossil ~~teeth~~ and toes,
 And ribs and things like those.
 Thru woodlands dark and green,
 In ages pliocene,
 Our fathers used to roam,
 and make the trees their home.
 When I feel gay and proud,
 Above the common crowd,
 And walk with haughty tread
 And badly swollen head,
 Of facts like these I think,
 And then you see me shrink.
 I seem to get a glimpse
 Of long-tailed woodland imps,
 And from a phantom ape,
 I hear these words escape,
 "Don't get too chesty, Bo,
 Your origin was low;
 Your grandsires ages back
 Acquired the useful knack
 Of going on two legs.
 But don't," the phantom begs,
 "That claim to fame abuse,
 For so do kangaroos."
 I had an ancient sire,
 Who twanged a famous lyre.
 Another one they say,
 Was knighted on a day.
 And in the Mayflower ship,
 Another made a trip.
 But when I fain would boast,
 Of a distinguished host
 Upon my pedigree,
 A vision comes to me,
 My sires in ancient vales
 A swinging by their tails,
 Or prone in grass-made huts,
 Devouring coco-nuts.

We understand this by Walt Mason. But we have to admit that Walt general "has something there in the big stack of good things he wrote.

...

The Earliest Line.

In the MSSo of the Clan of Tomkyns, we began with Charlemagne. But now we have made other discoveries which makes it necessary to begin with Charles Martel, King of France and grandfather of Charlemagne. This following version is what we believe to be most likely to be correct. The three dots (...) means not proved but very probably so, and is tentative.

Charles Martel was direct descendant of Arnulf (Saint Arnulf) Bishop of Metz whose ancestry as given in Bowman's Book of Adam, back to Adam, tho this account is extremely open to question as to exact fact. Arnulf, Bishop of Metz was married and had family before he entered the church. The fact that a man was a Bishop, does not mean that he was celibate. In the old days Bishops were in many instances appointed to the office by the reigning monarch, and it is said that more than one of them could neither read nor write. Nowadays we think of Bishops as unmarried men and without descendants. The office was often a reward for services in war, or for other services of various kinds to the monarch.

The serial numbers in this section now being typed are different from the serial numbers in several instances, for the same person at the beginning of volume I of Clan of Tomkyns, and to trace down through them the researcher must go according to the serial numbers in Volume I of Clan of Tomkyns. There are a number of names in this present section that do not appear in the other section shown in Volume I. Therefore the former index will not show these in this section as we did not know of some of them in our first MSS.

Records sometimes do not agree with other records for the same individual. The following is what we believe correct or as probably so by what evidence we have seen tho some may be circumstantial.

1. Charles Martel, King of France b. 689 d. 741 m. Suanhilde of Bavaria. Some say a very wicked man who gave church treasures to his friends and appointed illiterate Bishops etc. Legend says that at a later date his tomb was opened and no body was there but contained a huge black snake.
had
2. Carloman we did not follow further, though our line might possibly be found later to descend through him than through his sister Landrade who we list tentatively as in our line because we know she had a family and we do not know if Carloman did or not = *Dame as Pepin?*
3. Pepin (The Short) ba. 710 d. 768, King of France m. Bertha (Big Foisted Bertha) dau Caribert, Count of Laon
4. Landrade ba. 715 m. Sigramine, Count of Hasbaye
3. Pepin The Short and Bertha
had
5. Charlemagne m. several times, see history, and had several Morganatic wives. Legend says he brought back from Jerusalem the Crown of Thorns, Chalice of the Last Supper, and a nail from the True Cross
and others see history

4. Landrade and Sigramine, Count of Hasbaye
had
6. Conrad (named by May Hart Smith but parentage not stated)
circumstantial evidence son of Landrade but possibly son
of her brother Carloman
7. Gunderland ba. 745 d. 778 m.
5. Charlemagne and (see history for wives as we do not know
by which wife all these or rather each of these, were
had
8. Hugues l'Abbe (per Turton's "Plantagenets") m.
9. Bernard, Count d'Auvergne
10. Guerin de Chalons
11. Pepin the Hunchback
12. Gisela
13. Bertha
14. Rotrud
15. Louis the Pious King of France
16. Theodorada
17. Hiltruda
18. Duodene m. Bernard, Count of Toulouse

See Turton's Plantagenets
many descendants

6. Conrad and
had
19. Torquat ba. 785, appointed Defender of the Borders in 823
he was born in "Territory of Rennes in the Amorique"
some say that Conrad was ~~father~~ Hugues l'Abbe but we do
not list him as such as Turton says Hugues was son of
Charlemagne
7. Gunderland, Count of Hasbaye and
had
20. Ingermund, Count of Hasbaye m. Judith they ba. 775
8. Hugues l'Abbe and
had
21. Petronilla m. Tertullius, son of Torquat

Most of the children of Charlemagne we do not carry down
as they diverge from our line as to their descendants

19. Torquat of Reims and
had
22. Tertullius (Tertulle) of Reims ba. 820 d. 892 m. Petronilla,
dau Hugues l'Abbe. Some says she married a Duke of Burgundy
but we accept as dau ~~Kingdom~~ Hugues l'Abbe
20. Ingermund, Count of Hasbaye and Judith
had
23. Irmingarde m. Louis I son of Charlemagne
22. Tertullius d'Anjou and Petronilla
had

24. Ingelar, ba 850. (Also recorded as Ingelger, Ingerger, Ingelgerius)d. after 900 m. Adelaide de Gastinois dau Geoffrey I Count de Gastinois. This boy was 16 years old when his father Tertullius died, became Viscount of Orleans, Prefect of Tours and "Decca Count of Maine", was God-son of Adele, Countess of Gastinois in whose cause he killed in combat one Gontran who had challenged Countess Adele, see later article re this. Ingelar was a most remarkable man
24. Ingelar of Anjou and Adelaide (Adele) de Gastinois had
25. Fulk le Roux, The Red ba. 885 d. 941 m. Rosalie (Rocille) des Loches dau Garnier des Loches, Count of Tours, Seigneur des Loches, de Villandri and de la Hiale
25. Fulk The Red and Rosalie des Loches had
26. Guy d'Anjou, ba. 925 surrendered himself to the Normans to secure release of King Louis "Outremer" no further record this man, may been killed by the Normans
27. Ingelger d'Anjou ba. 925 killed in battle when quite young
28. Fulk The Good ba. 925 d. 958 other says 960 m. ~~archer~~ Gerberger de Arles dau Ratbold II and widow of Alain II Duke of Brittany. She wa sister of Thibault I Count of Blois. Fulk the Good died INSIDE the church of St Martin at Tours, was Count of Anjou, a noble man
28. Fulk II The Good and Gerberga de Arles had
29. Geoffrey I, Count d'Anjou (Graymantle) ba. 950 d. 987 m. Adela de Vermandois sometimes called Adelaide de Chalons, dau Herbert II, son Herbert I, son Pepin, son Bernard, son Pepin, son Charlemagne (May Hart Smith version) m. 2nd Adelaide dau Gilelbert de Chalons. Seneschal of France died near Saumur 987 apparently in battle
30. Bouchard the Venerable, Count od Vendome d. 1012
31. Blanche d'Anjou m. Guillaume II
32. Reynard, I, d'Anjou
33. Adele d'Anjou m. Etienne de Gaubaudan
34. Ermengaud d'Anjou, Count de Rourge m. Adelaide
29. Geoffrey I Graymantle and Adela de Vermandois had
35. Ermengarde m. Conan I Count de Bretagne
36. Fulk III Nerra, Count d'Anjou d. ul 21 1040 m. Adela dau Bouchard the Venerable sometimes called Elizabeth Bouchard m. 2nd Hildegarde (Audegarde) a violent Man constantly at war with neighbors, died on 3rd pilgrimage to Jerusalem to atone for his "many sins" (Nerra, means the Black, probably black hair)
37. Geoffrey d'Anjou ba. 950 or later may be confused with Geoffrey Count de Gastinois See Ermengarde who married that Geoffrey
- 38.. Landry unidentified, could be of this family, Count de Nevers

39. Maurice d'Anjou, we did not pursue further may had descendants
40. Gerberga d'Anjou m. Guillaume, Count of Angouleme, may be the Guillaume re whom some French chasons were written
- 29a. Geoffrey (de Gastinois)./// said be son of Hugues'l'Abbe but we believe was same Geoffrey unidentified, out of our direct line but listed for identification by future researcher. May been son of Hugue's no confirmation or contradiction found except one mention by Smith had
41. Adelaide ba 850 m. Ingelgar, (1st cousin)
42. Garnier des Loches ba. 850
- 43...Fulk de Limoges ba. 840 unidentified could be here
- 30; Bouchard the Venerable of Vendome and had
44. Elizabeth de Vendome m. Fulk III Nerra
35. Ermengarde d'Anjou aie Conan I, Count de Bretagne had
45. Judith de Bretagne m. Richard II, Duke of Normandy
36. Fulk III Nerra and Elizabeth Bouchard had
46. Adele de Vendome m. Bodo (Eudes) de Nevers d. 1017 son Landy IV This may be same as Boon or Doon of Nevers
36. Fulk III Nerra above and Hildegarde had
47. Ermengarde m. Geoffrey Ferole. Count de Gastinois son Geoffrey, Count Gastinois and Beatrice de Macon who was dau of Alberic, Count de Macon who traces back to Charlemagne
48. Geoffrey Martel, Count of Anjou m. 4 times but no descendants of his own. one wife was Agnes, widow of William the Great, Duke of Aquitaine. Became Count d'Anjou 1040. A renowned soldier. Rebelled against father in 1036, was captured and imprisoned and later pardoned He born 1006 and died Nov 14 1060
49. Fulcher d'Anjou b. 1007
38. Landry IV Count de Nevers ba. 980 had
50. Bodo (or Eudes) de Nevers ba. 1017 m. Adele d'Anjou dau Fulk III Nerra and Elizabeth de Vendome. This man in other record called Boon of Nevers
- 51...Thom, the Saxon ba. 1030, mentioned in Domesday book as Thom. We unable positively identify this Thom but this is only place he fits in. The Sussex England Tomkins line say they descend from him. We formerly thought we did also but since then find better evidence that we come through Walter de Vantilupe also known as Warine and also as Guarin de Metz. These three name absolutely and beyond all question are same man as all say married Melette de Dynan. Other records call him Garin of Metz. Thom the Saxon

went to England in army of William the Conqueror and fought at the Battle of Hastings. The Normans made many raids into Saxony to get good men for their armies, and also married into Saxon families and their children were known as Saxons because their mother were Saxons. We believe Thom was a soldier of fortune in the Norman army and probably had brothers or cousins also among the Normans

40. Gerberge de Anjou and Guillaume, Count of Angouleme
had

52. Geoffrey I, d. 1045, Count de Angouleme m. Petronelle
de Archiac

43. Fulk de Limoges and

had all ... must be his or of a brother

53. Gerfroy (Geoffrey?) ba. 875

54. Vulgrin, Count de Angouleme

55. Ermengaud, Count de Rouerge ba 876 m. Adelaide

56. Adelbert V ba. 876 m. Adaltrude

57. Elizabeth m. Ranulfe

we do not carry down their descendants, see Turton's
Plantagenets page 10 Out of our direct line

47. Ermengarde d'Anjou and Geoffrey, Count de Gastinois
had

58. Fulk le Rechin, The Hardfaced, the Quarrelsome etc b. 1043
d. 1109 "age 66" Turton calls him also Warine, all other
records we saw says Fulk, (Fulcher etc in various forms)
m. Hildegarde de Baugency m. 2nd Ermengarde de Bourbon
m. 3rd Arengarde de Chateau Aillon, m. 4th daughter of
Gauthier Count de Brienne, m. 5th Bertrade de Montfort
who ran away and became consort of King Philip of France,
she later became a nun at Abbey Fontrevault, she was
dau of Simon de Montfort and Agnes d'Evereaux, m. 6th
Aimeria, m. 7th Melusinde called a witch. He got rid of
each wife as her successor appeared, history does not say
how

59. Geoffrey The Bearded, ba. 1050 d. age 54, quarrelled with
brother Fulk le Rechin over division of inheritance and was
interned in Monastery of St Nicholas by Fulk for 20 years
when was freed by order of the Pope, reason affected by
confinement

49. Fulcher d'Anjou and Hildegarde
had

60. Ermengarde d. 1146 m. Guillaume VII, Duke of Aquitaine
m. 2nd Alain Fergant, Duke of Brittany see Turton's
Plantagenets page 188

50. Bodo (Eudes) de Nevers and Adele d'Anjou
had

61. Fulk, Count de Vendome The Gosling ba. 1030 d. 1066
m. Petronelle de Renard d. 1078 dau Gauthier de Renard
and Petronelle

62. Fulcher de Freteval m. The same item we saw named both Fulk and Fulcher so there must have been two of them

51. Thom the Saxon and ~~had~~
had

63. Toen, the Crusader
Note- the following line may lead down to the descendants of Thom (Tham in Domesday book) by descend from one Malahui of ~~More~~ More ba. 890 who could been son of Tertullius. This Malahui of More had Hugo ba. ~~890~~ 940, had Ralph de Toni ba. 975, had Ralph de Toni ba 1018 contemporary with Thom the Saxon ba. 1030. This Ralph de Toni had (name not given de Toni, ba. 1085, had Ralph de Toni ba. 1120 d. 1182 See Turton's Plantagenets page 141. We list these because the Domesday book mentions one "Toeni homo Tham" what ever "homo Tham means" may be means son or descendant of, but surely infers some relationship between Thom (Tham) and the "Toeni homo Tham," and also probably ralted to the Toni line descended from Malahui of More whose ancestry Turton does not mention. We believe it worthy of further study if anyone pursues it farther than we have

- 58 Fulk le Rechin and Hildegard de Beaugency
had

64. Ermengarde d. 1146 m. Guillaume VII, Duke of Aquitaine m. 2nd Alain Fergant, Duke of Brittany. Note- this is same girl as number 60 we listed as daughter of number 49 Fulcher of Anjou who apparently is same man and named by two different writers as having Ermengarde above. We do not know which is correct but as she out of our direct line leave to future study for the answer. This Fulk le Rechin was excommunicated twice by the Pope but the succeeding Pope seemed to forget about it as Fulk despite his cruelty and wickedness did it is admitted, do much for the church. Apparently a very inconsistent tho forceful man They call him "The bellouse Count of Anjou." Had battles with neighboring castle so near his own stronghold they could be reached with arrows. See almost any book on that period in France especially "The Middle Ages, Funck-Brentano" and Chronicles of the Counts of Anjou, it is in French but has much data re these people
65. Godfrey d'Anjou killed 1106, found murdered some said by order of step-mother Bertrade de Montfort over jealousy because of her own son who must been Fulk The Young
66. Sibyl no further record except married William Clito Much data re William Clito in many books but we did not follow up
67. Fulk, the Young b. 1072 killed by fall from horse 1144 at Jerusalem. elected King of Jerusalem by Crusaders m. in 1110 Ermengarde de Maine dau of Elias (Helei) Count of Maine m. 2nd Melewinda dau of King Baldwin of Jerusalem called Melesinda de Rethel
59. Geoffrey d'Anjou the Bearded and
had
68. John, Duke of Brittany had 10 sons all knights see Turton's Plantagenets page 58

62. Fulcher de Freteval and
had

69. Agnes de Freteval no further record

63. Toen the Crusader and
had

70...Toenchen of Cornwall ba. 1095

71. Thom II ba 1100

In first book we led our line down from these but now we have found so much to prove otherwise we abandon these as of our direct line but they are undoubtedly closely related to our line. This Toenchen was contemporary with Walter de Cantilupe (per Catholic records) who was same as Guarin de Metz, Warine by some records and Walter in the Catholic books. All these three names say he married Melette de Dynan and is certainly the same man. We believe the oen line goes down to the Tomkins and Tompkins families who were in Sussex about 1870 when the late Judge John Robertson Tompkins of Mobile, visited there. He brought back the legend that we descended from Thom the Saxon. One critic of our first book wrote "Who ever heard of a Saxon named Thom?" We did, and the Domesday book did, and he is listed there as Tham. But we did not trouble to inform the gentleman who asked the question. "Ignorance is bliss." Let the fellow be happy!

64. Fulk, Count of Vendome and Petronelle de Renard
had

72. Euphrosyne de Vendome

67. Fulk V The Young and (which not known)
had

73. Geoffrey d'Anjou b. Aug 24 1113 d. Sep 7 1151 m. Matilda (Maud) ~~and~~ King Henry I of England and Matilda of Scotland widow Emperor Henry V of France?

74. Baldwin III King of Jerusalem ba. 1115 m. Theodora

75. Walter de Cantilupe (Guarin de Metz, Garin, and Warine) all same man married Melette de Dynan per records under all these names. We accept name used by Catholic church as Walter de Cantilupe Had several castle very wealthy man and a champion knight. Probably owned castle in Metz as he called ~~76x~~ ~~Alm~~ ~~Guarin~~ "de Metz"

76. Almaric d'Anjou ba. 1126 d. 1173 m. Marie Comnena descendant of Alexius I Emperor of the East also of St Ladislaus of Hungary See Turton's Plantagenets page 208

77. Fulk of Neuilly b. 1135 d. 1202 "led wild life in youth but had sudden conversion. Appointed by Pope Innocent III to preach the crusade, gave life helping people of Santo Padre and Castrofulti in Italy in plague, patron sain there now Wrote history of the Crusade

78. Elias, Count of Maine m. Phillipetti, Countess of Perche

79. Sibilia

80. Matilda m. at age 11 to William, son of King Henry I of France then age 14. (Smith record)

73. Geoffrey d'Anjou and Matilda of England
had of England
81. Henry Plantagenet b. 1133 d. 1189, King Henry II of England
m. Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne dau William X Duke of
Aquitaine. Founder of the English Plantagenet line. They
died, for the most part, violently. Edward II's body was
pierced by a red-hot spit; Richard II poisoned but some say
hacked to death by steel; Henry VI feeble minded and "put
to silence"; Edward V the Boy King murdered in Tower of
London with his brother some say by order Richard III;
Richard III killed in last battle by army of Henry Tudor
(called Tidder in some books) which Henry Tudor became
King Henry VII of England
82. Geoffrey Plantagenet b. 1129 d. 1151 m. Melisende
83. Hameline Plantagenet, said be illegitimate d. May 7 1202
m. Isabel de Warren d. 1199 descendants of King Henry I
of France, see Turton's Plantagenets. Hameline Plantagenet
became Earl of Warren by marriage to Isabel
84. William Plantagenet called William Fitz-Empress ba. 1135
75. Walter de Cantilupe and Melette de Dynan
had
85. Fulk Fitz-Warine The Brown ba. 1150 d. 1239 m, Hawise de
Dynan her ancestry see Turton's Plantagenets page 91
she died 1219
86. Elizabeth Fitz-Warine ba. 1150 m. Sir Richard Hankford who
was called to English Parliament as Lord Fitz-Warine. We
find two Elizabeths who said m. Sir Richard Hankford and
had two daughters Thomasine and Elizabeth. Unknown which
is correct
87. Emeline Fitz-Warine ba. 1150 m. Sir Walter de Huggeford
88. William de Cantilupe ba. 1150 d. 1239 "Evil Counsellor to
King John I of England" Sheriff of Warwick-Leicester,
Known as Lord Cantilupe of Bergevenna, Mayor of Ashton,
Warwick later called Ashton-Cantelow, owned Kenilworth
Castle, created 1st Baron de Cantilupe by King John
89. Robert Fitz-Walter ba. 1160 d. 1235 leader of opposition
to King John I in Magna Charta affair. Was outlawed but
later made peace with King John about 1219
90. Guy Fitz-Warine ba. 1160 appointed "To guard the honour of
Guarine" probably meaning administer estate. Guarine was
his father also known as Walter de Cantilupe
91. Roger Fitz-Warine ba. 1160
76. Almaric de Anjou and Marie Comnena
had
92. Baldwin IV, King of Jerusalem. We did not follow up as history
is full of records this line
93. Isabel de Anjou d. 1208 m. Henry II, Count de Champagne
he d. 1197
78. Elias, Count of Maine and Phillipetti
had
94. Beatrice of Maine m. Jean I, Count of Alencon

83. Hameline Plantagenet and Isabel de Warren
had
95. William Plantagenet d. 1240 Earl of Warren and Surrey
96. Isabella Plantagenet m. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk,
sometimes called Bigot he d. 1221 They had Hugh
Bigot 3rd Earl of Norfolk see Turton's Plantagenets
page 138
97. Adela Plantagenet m. Sir William Fitz-William
Much data re these in English records. They may be
listed as Warren or Fitz-Warren after Hameline became
Earl of Warren
85. Fulk Fitz-Warine The Brown and Hawise de Dynan
had
98. Roger Fitz-Warine
99. Fulk Fitz-Warine The Outlaw m. Maud de Caus, nee Vavasour
widow of Theobald Walter m. 2nd Clarice de Auberville.
One record says blinded by lightning, other says killed
at Battle of Lewes. Was outlawed by king John for rebel-
lion when his lands taken away and given to another.
Fought against John many years. His band once captured
the King in person and released on promises which John
immediately broke. Made great trouble for the King but
never captured. Finally pardoned by John. Some say he
was the original of the stories of Robin Hood. See the
MSS for detailed story of his life elsewhere in the
Clan of Tomkyns MSS
100. Philip the Red (Fitz-Warine)
101. John Fitz-Warine
102. William Fitz-Warine "des Furches"
103. Alan Fitz-Warine
104. Eve Fitz-Warine
105. Guarine Fitz-Warine This may be the Garin de Loherain
in the Chanson de Garin de Loherain translated by P Paris
in 1922. We have not seen it. See short article in
Supplement to Clan of Tomkyns headed Garin de Loherain.
88. William de Cantilupe and
had
106. Alianore de Cantilupe m. Sir Thomas West many descendants
see Lipscom, and Turton page 255, (Lipscomb's History
of Buckinghamshire)
107. Roger de Cantilupe ba. 1175 d. 1225 hanged for treason
details not known
108. Nicholas de Cantilupe ba. 1180, Turton says m. Eustacia
109. Walter de Cantilupe ba. 1180 d. Feb 12 1266 Bishop of
Worcester
110. William de Cantilupe ba. 1185 d. Feb 22 1251 m. Millicent
de Gournay widow of Almaric de Montfort dau Hugh de Gour-
nay and Lady Juliana, sister of Reginald, Earl of
Dammartin and Boulougne. This William de Cantilupe
succeeded father as Baron de Cantilupe
111. Euphemia de Cantilupe m. Sir Aubrey de Vere, Baron Kensington
112. John de Cantilupe ba. 1185 d. 1233

90. Guy Fitz-Warine and
had 4 sons, all knights, names not given
91. Roger Fitz-Warine and
had these all cousins of Fulk the outlaw uncertain how
- 113...Badlwin de Hodnut
- 114...Adulf de Braer
- 115..Randulf, Earl of Chester
These or some of them may been of the 4 sons of Guy
Fitz-Warine above
94. Beatrice of Maine and Jean I, Count de Alencon
had
116. Matilda de Alencon m. William of Normandy
99. Fulk Fitz-Warine and Maud de Caus
had
117. John Fitz-Warine, original name Fulk, changed to John
m. Gryffin, dau of Wenocewyn
118. Joan Fitz-Warine m. Sir Henry de Pembroke
119. Hawise Fitz-Warine m. William Pantulph, Baron of Wem
107. Roger de Cantilupe and
had
120. Roger ba. 1200 d. after 1248 Prebend of Kentillers
108. Nicholas de Cantilupe and Eustachia
had
121. Simon ba. 1200 d. 1249
110. William de Cantilupe and Millicent de Gournay
had
122. Thomas de Cantilupe (listed in English records as Thomas
Tomkyns together with his brother Robert called Robert
Tomkyns of Charlton, first we find bearing our surname)
b. 1218 d. ~~1282~~ Aug 25 1282 Orvato Italy,
Bishop of Hereford and now St Thomas of Hereford see
long article re St Thomas of Hereford in Clan of Tomkyns
The Catholic books call him de Cantilupe, other records
say Tomkyns. The church authorities told Stephania
Tompkins of New York, his family name was Tomkins.
- 123, Julia de Cantilupe d. 1265 m. Robert Tregoz for his
ancestry see Turton's Plantagenets page 90. "uch Tregoz
data in all English records
124. Hugh de Cantilupe Archbishop of Worcester ba 1220
125. John de Cantilupe ba. 1222 c. "comparatively young" a famous
knight
126. Nicholas de Cantilupe ba. 1224 a famous knight
127. William de Cantilupe ba. 1215 d. 1254 m. Eva de Braose
dau Lord William de Braose. #rd Baron de Cantilupe
128. Robert de Cantilupe listed in English words on heraldry
etc as Robert Tomkyns of Charlton
129. Richard de Cantilupe

- 130. Sybilla de Cantilupe ba. 1192 m. 1210 Geoffrey de Paunce-
fort, Steward of Household of King John I
- 131. Millicent de Cantilupe d. 1298 m. as 2nd wife, John de
Montalt 4th Baron Montalt m. 2nd Eudo le Zouch of
Haryngworth. Many descendants in English records
- 132. Amecia de Cantilupe m. Sir William Lucy, many descendants
in English records
- 133. Agnes de Cantilupe m. Lord Fitz-John
- 134. dau name unknown m. Baron Gregonet

- 112. John de Cantilupe of Snitterfield and
had
- 135. John, de Cantilupe no issue
- 136. Eleanor, m. T West, probably confused with other girl
m. Thomas West

- 117. John Fitz-Warine and Gryffin
had
- 137. Hawise Fitz-Warine m. Rob. Many descendants see Reade,
page 204 Visitation of Berkshire 1532-1666 some
ten generations listed there
- 138. Fulk Fitz-Warine ba. 1285 d. 1360 m. Alianore

- 121. Simon de Cantilupe and
had
- 139. Nicholas, "Baron by Writ"

- 125. John de Cantilupe and
had
- 140. William no further record

- 127. William de Cantilupe and Eva de Braose
had
- 141. George de Cantilupe b. 1254 d. 1273 knighted 1272 Baron de
Bergevenny m. Margaret Lacy dau Edmund de Lacy
no issue Turton says has sister ~~Margaret~~ Millicent
wife of John de Montalt and le Zouch we believe
confused with Millicent number 131 above we do not know
which record is correct
- 142. Joanna de Cantilupe ba. 1250 m. Henry of Hastings
- 143. William de Cantilupe ba. 1255 d. 1308

next three or four generations per circumstantial
evidence but we have found nothing to contradict it

Resume tracing per volume I Clan of Tomkyns but you
will find the serial numbers there and these will differ

...

Probably not many know that languages also have pedigrees. In fact once upon a time we wrote quite a article on what must have been the first spoken language. Some people thot it was super-silly, others ventured to say they believe we were trying to make fun of grammar teacher. Our idea was the very first word was "Ohhhhh!" when some other homo something or other caressed him with a club or a rock. The second word we thought would be "Ughhh." spoken when he stubbed his bare toe or fell out of a tree. Of course there are in truth some English words that sound like what they mean, for instance "rush," sound like someone "whizzing" by, plunge, lunge, smack, whack, bump, thud, splash, swing, and a lot of others if you stop to think about. But as English was not the first language, we will compromise by saying these were the first English words.

The article we saw on origin of languages did not include any of the ancient Egyptian or other African languages, but it did give Sanscrit and the pedigrees of languages derived from it.

1. Sanscrip produced

2. Pahlavi

3. Tibetan

2. Pahlevi produced

4. Arabic

5. Old Syriac

4. Ababic produced

6. Kalilah

7. Demnah

8. Latin 12th century

9. Greek about 1080

10. Hebrew I about 1250

11. Hebrew II 13th century

6. Kalilah produced

12 Old Spanish about 1260

8. Latin 12th century produced

13. Latin II about 1270

9. Greek about 1280 produced

14. Persian I 12th century

10. Hebrew I about 1250 produced

the record says later Syriac

12. Old Spanish about 1280 produced

15. Latin III about 1313

13. Latin II about 1270 produced

16 Italian 1552

17 German 1461

18 Later Spanish

- 14. Persian I 12th century produced
- 19. Persian II 1470-1505

16. Italian 1552 produced

- 20. English Note we surely disagree with this learned pundit right here. English is made up of almost everything, including a lot of these other descendants in this list. We might also argue about German, it seems to closest to the Hebrew because the folks we knew in New York speaking Yiddish was pretty much like "low Dutch"

17. German produced

21. Dutch 1623

22. Danish 1618

19. Persian II 1470-1505 produced

24. Persian III 1587

25. French 1644

21. Dutch produced

26. Dutch II

24. Persian III 1587 produced

27. Urdu

...

There you, if anybody looking for an argument, pick somebody else, we have enough troubles already thank you.

...

Old Records in England.

We had a list of wills of Tomkins in its various forms in England and some dated back into the twelve and thirteen hundreds. It is probably wasted labor to try and find them now. It would be a rare scholar indeed what could read them even if he was to find them.. As a sample of what he would have to struggle with we quote here a poem written quite a while later than these wills:

Man loke thou have this gys
 Quat sum were thou xalt do
 Of this speche the wil avys
 Thou wost wol lytil ho is thi foo.

Man rewle thi tunge in swych a gys
 That non mysspeche come the froo
 For than thou dost as the wys
 Thou wost wol lytil he is the froo.

another charming verse is as follows:

If I aske a dame fleych
 Che brekt myn hed with a dych
 Boy thou art not wor zt a reych
 I ~~man~~ dar not sey quan che seyzt pes.

...

So, even if you find these wills they will be in script and not typewritten. To see a sample of the script of that day, well, at the Newberry Library at Chicago we saw some old writing. In two pages we could only recognize two words.

Or just get a copy of Chaucer in any library and look it over, and it will be very easy to refrain from looking up old wills in England.

...

Maybe we spoke too soon. Here is some "Modern" Poetry:

POEM
 who (at
 her mons-
 elf
 's unself too
 -thf-
 ally-lee
 -r-
 ing) can this plati'
 num fl-
 ooze
 begin to - (a
 -lm-
 -n-
 -e - she.is

A POEM.
 this
 forest pool
 A so
 of Black
 er than est
 if
 Im
 agines
 more than life
 must die to
 merely
 know.

...

[illegible][illegible]

We have a bound MSS of unidentified English of our name. These only of the Tom+version, but we have some notes on others that will probably eventually be indetified as belonging to our line but they have the what we call the Ton+ form. "just in case" we note them her*:

Cornwall Visitation 1620 Tonkin arms, Sa, an eagle displ. Or., armed gu. These arms not the Tomkins arms so this may be an entirely different family.

the following page 217 Visitation of Cornwall 1620

1. John Tonkin of Trevelock in St Kevern Cornwall
had
2. John Tonkin m. daughter of Sandry Brown of Logan Cornwall
had
3. Thomas Tonkin m. Mary dau of Hen. Dulyrn of Newton Ferrers in Devon, ux Mary Dulyrn m. 2nd Julia dau Will Pickford of Exeter
had
4. Radigan Tonkin m. Willm. Braban of St Cullum had 1 name not given
The statement signed Thomas TOINKEIN.

...
Thoms or Thomas Family
of Cornwall
from Visitations

See Visitation of Cornwall page 216 of 1620

A family named Thomas claim arms of Sir William ap Thomas, ancestor of this family. Family now is Richard Thomas, Gent, of Wales, dealing in merchandise between Wales and Cornwall.

Statement signed by Henry Thomas, alias Carnsew.

Michael Tonkin son Humph Tonkin Gent bapt 27 Feb 1654

This and all in this paragraph per St Agnes Parish register

James son Thomas Tonkin Gent bapt 1654

Sarah dau Humph Gent bapt 1657

Henry son John Tonkin bapt 1677

Stephen son Stephen Tonkin bapt 1677

Mary dau William Tonkin Sr bapt 1680

William son William Tonkin bapt 1681

William son John Tonkin bapt 1683

Temperance dau Thomas Tonkin bapt 1683

Frances dau Hugh Tonkin Esq bapt 11 Jan 1684

Humph son Humph Tonkin Esq bapt 30 Nov 1689

Humphr son Humph Tonkin bapt 1694.

...
Marriages deaths

Elizab Taunking m. Joseph May 22 Jan 1607 St Austill Par Register

William Tonkin m. ~~Elizab~~ Elyzah Ehrissy 1701 Dunloe " "

Mr Hugh Tonkin of Mullion m. Eliz Deane 1687

John Tonkin m. Loveday Vyvian 1614 St Austill par register

Jane Tonkin m. Wm Cornish Gent 1675 St Breoke par register

Thomas Tonkin of Cornwall will pvd 1652

Edmond Tonkin admm 1652 "P.C.2" we dont know what PCC means

...
John Toinkin of Perzance m. Ann Lamion about 1620

John Tomking m. Aveyes Trevellian Feb 28 1591 of Withiel par.

...

We have a bound MSS of Unidentified early English of our name. They spell it in a multitude of ways. We also found in the very early Virginia records many of the name of Tomkies. They are still numerous in various parts and particularly in the South. The early records call the same persons Tomkies in one place and Tompkins in another. We were of the opinion that they all came from the same immigrants we have recorded as Tompkins, and that some times where the clerks or other recorders asked a man his name, the clerk put it down as it "sounded" to him. Probably there were many who could not read or write or even spell their own names. This is obviously so of all the early immigrants of whatsoever name. Only a few of them were what today we would call educated.

But the still earlier English records have many Tomkis, Tomkyss, and other things shown in the list below. Probably some of these are identical with others in our records but we leave the sifting out to further researchers before we destroy the torn and tattered memoranda we are now trying to type. So, the Virginia Tomkies families probably descend from a Tomkies ancestor of whom we know very little. We have not seen land grants for Tomkies immigrants, but numerous ones for Tompkins immigrants. That is why we thought the Virginia Tomkies were descendants of a very early Tompkins and their names became Tomkies thru some clerical error. It could be either. We have not tried to tabulate the Tomkies. This would be a good job for some of those of that form of the name to undertake as the records of the south are rich in Tomkies data.

The old English records as below:

Melverly register

Sarah daughter Thos Tongkis bapt Oct 6 1793

Thomas son Thomas Tomkiss born Jun 10 1795

John son Thos Tomkins b. Apr 24 1799

Above good sample on name variation as probably this was all one family, namely the Thomas (of the 2 varieties of name).

Ford register

Jane daughter of Richd Tompkis and Anne bapt May 24 1666

Roger son Richd Tomkis and Anne bapt Jul 7 1672

Richd son of Richd Tomkiss and Anne bapt Feb 28 1790

Sarah Tomkiss married Ethelston Jan 14 1812.

See above variations, must have been against the law to spell a man's name twice the same way.

Shropshire register

John Tomkys bur 1682

Thomas son John Tomkys and E bapt 1687

Ths son Richd Tomkins and Judith bapt Jun 2 1691

Sarah Tomkyns married John Jones Dec 10 1691

Mary daughter Richd Tomkys and Judith bapt Apr 6 1697

Richd son Richd Tomkys and Margaret Tomkys bapt Aug 5 1697

Arthur son Richd Tomkins and Judith bapt Aug 23 1698

Richd son Richd Tomkis and Judith bapt Feb 9 1708

Arthur son Thos Tomkins and Mary bapt Sep 1711

Elizabeth daughter Thos Tomkyns and Mary bapt Feb 12 1712

Thos son Thos Tomkys and Mary bapt Mar 27 1716

Richd son Thos Tomkins and Mary bapt 1717

Mary daughter Thos Tomkins and Mary bapt Feb 21 1720

James son Thos Tonkins and Mary bapt Jul 25 1722
 Elinor daughter Thos Tomkis bapt Sep 26 1726
 Thos son John Tomkis and Elizabeth bapt Jan 29 1726
 John son John Tomkins and Elizabeth bapt Sep 7 1729
 Mary dau Richd Tomkys and Margaret baptt Apl 16 1733
 Richd Tomkis bur Apl 1741
 Richd son Richd Tomkys and Elizabeth bur Apl 7 1742
 Richd son Richd Tomkys and Elizabeth bapt Jun 26 1743
 Mary dau Richd Tomkys and Anne bapt Oct 7 1745
 Thos son Thos Tomkys and Ann bapt 1748
 Margaret Tomkys widow of ---bur Apl 5 1750
 William son Thomas Tomkys and Elizabeth bapt 1752
 William son Thomas Tomkys and Elizabeth bapt Jun 1 1755
 Sarah daughter Richd Tomkis and Elizabeth bapt Dec 19 1773
 Thomas Tomkis bur Jan 21 1775
 John son Richd Tomkis and Elizabeth bapt Apl 22 1776
 Ann dau Richd Tomkis and Elizabeth bapt Dec 10 1777
 Thos Tomkiss son Margarte Tomkiss by William Ellis bapt may 1791
 Mary daughter Richd tomkys and Elizabeth bapt Dec 21 1797
 Catern (Catherine?) daughter Richd Tomkiss and Sarah bapt 1803
 Elizabeth Tompkiss age 90 bur Apl 3 1805
 Richd son Richd Tomkies and Sarah bapt Nov 14 1805
 Ann, base daughter Elizabeth Tomkiss bapt Jan 18 1807
 Thomas son Richd Tomkis and Sarah bapt Dec 10 1809
 Richd Tomkiss married Elizabeth Roberts Jun 5 1770

...

Gloucestershire Records.

Extract from Bigland's Historical Monuments of Gloucestershire sent by Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins of 63 York Road, Cheam, Surrey, England.

Vol I page 448 Paris of Dean Michel (Forest of Dean)
flat stones in the North aisle Parish church.

Thomas Tomkins Gent., departed this life the 5th of June 1711.
Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Tomkins, Gent, daughter of Edward Machen Esq, died the 19th of December 1712.

Edward Machen Esq died May 2 1708.

Ann Tomkins, granddaughter of Edward Machen Esq died
April 19 1708

Vol I page 406. ~~Parish~~ of Coberly, St Giles Parish
1755 John Tomkins...inscription of flat stone in the chancel...
John Tomkins, Rector, died February 23 Anno Domini 1764 age 75.

Vol, I page 383. Church of St Michael, Parish of Bishop's Cleeve.
Headstone in the church yard...Allen Tomkins 2 Oct 1760 age 57.
William Tomkins 18 April 1754 aged 50.
Joan his wife 19 Nov 1785 aged 81.

Vol I page 188. Parish of Bicknor English. In the Machen Chapel
of the Parish church of St Mary the Virgin. On a marble monument
is the figure of an angel resting his right arm on the medallion
of Edward Tomkins Machen Esq, and underneath the following arms
and inscription.

Arms gules, a fess vair, between 3 pelicans heads erased or.,
for Tomkins: impaling three eagles' heads erased.

In a vault adjacent, rest the remains of Edward Tomkins Machen
of Eastbatch Court, Esq, who Exchanged Time for Eternity April
10 in the 72nd year of his age of Redemption 1778.

Through Life, Honour, and Integrity, Goodness of Heart and
Solidarity of Judgment, sincerity in Friendship, and Firmness in
Religion, invariably characterized the Gentleman, the Friend,
and the Christian; to the memory of whom this short but sad
recital is inscribed by his affectionate relict Hannah.

In the same chapel:

Emanuel, youngest son of Ed. Machen, died 13 August 1678
(arms a spread eagle).

Edward, eldest son of Richard Machen of Eastbatch Court died
4 April 1733 aged 32.

Mary, wife of Ed. Machen died 15 August 1707

John Machen, son of Ed. and Mary, died April 1691

Mary, daughter of Richard Machen and Mary his wife, died 30
April 1709.

Mary, the wife of Richard Machen died 12 May 1701.

Mary, relict of Richard Machen of Eastbatch Court died Jan 5 1677

Richard, son of Richard Machen and Mary his wife d. 18 Feb 1708/9

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Machen the Elder, who departed
this Life the 10 day of October 1673. He married with Mary
Charlett, daughter of John Charlett, Doctor of Divinity, and
had issue 13 sons and 4 daughters.

John Machen, Gent, son of Richard Machen and Mary died 1 May 1799

...
Parish of Dimmock in the Hamlet of Woodend (Rudders' lous, page 411). In the church of St Mary...on a raised tomb, a Memorial for James Machen sen., who died 1760 (arms gules a fess vair between 3 pelicans heads, erased, or.

...
End of record sent by Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins.

...

Where to Search Further .

If there ever happens to be someone who will have plenty of time to gather more data on our genealogy, there are many places to go. First there are the census records from 1790 to 1880 which can be seen at the Archives Building in Washington DC, and also they have made microfilms of these records and they can be found in various public libraries in the United States.

Tho we searched many census records at Washington, we have listed in this MSS the records we did check, and all those we did not check will have much material in them.

Tho the U S census records are not available to the public after 1880, there are some others which can be consulted by the public of dates not available in the U S Archive office at Washington.

Also in the various reference libraries there will be other books published which will no doubt have some of our line in them. We had time to look over a very very few books published since 1940. It would be good field to look over all other books published since then

The Boston Public Library down on Copley Square is rich in data that we did not have time to look over.

The Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland has much that we did not see.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston has much data, but some of these are available only to members of the Society.

The 1880 U S census is now available but only recent made so. We did not check any of it.

The various books on Virginia material in any big library but we checked these very thoroughly also got same data from individuals.

Mr Francis Newhall of 49 Elmhurst Road Newton 58 Mass, had much Tompkins material but we did not get answer from him. His daughter Mrs Tommy Malmberg will probably have these papers, or his daughter Miss Beatrice Newhall would know of it. The all p robably of Newton Mass.

Boston sources see letter from Mr Charles Elijah Abrams filed with this paper.

One of the most valuable sources would be per the list published b The New York State Library at Albany NY February 1942 prepared by Edna L Jacobsen. It refers to census records as of New York state which can be seen here but Not in the U S Archives at Washington. This circular says: The 1915 and 1925 schedules for the entire state are on file in the Manuscripts and History Section of the State Library. This depository has in addition, schedules for Albany County only, (for exception see note 18). The records previous to the Federal census of 1850, and the state census of 185 contain the NAMES only of heads of families.

New York census records as follows:

Albany County (Clerk's office at Albany) for 1925, 1915, 1905 , 1892, 1880, 1875, 1870, 1865, 1860, 1855.

Niagara County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875,
 1865, 1855, 1850, 1845, 1840, 1835, 1830
 Oneida County census 1925, 1915, 1880, 1875, 1870
 Onandaga county census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875,
 1870, 1865, 1855, 1850
 Ontario County census for 1892, 1880, 1875, 1865, 1855, 1850
 Orange Count census for 1925, 1915, 1880, 1875, 1870, 1865,
 1860, 1855, 1845, 1825, 1820
 Orleans County census for 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875, 1870, 1865,
 1855, 1850
 Oswego County census for 1925, 1915, 1892, 1880, 1875, 1870,
 1865, 1860, 1855, 1850
 Otsego County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875,
 1870, 1865, 1860, 1855, 1850
 Putnam Count census for 1925, 1915
 Queens County census for 1925, 1915, 1892
 Rensselaer County census for 1925, 1905, 1880, 1875, 187, 1865,
 1860, 1855, 1850
 Richmond County (Staten Island) census for 1925, 1915, 1880,
 1870, 1860, 1855
 Rockland County c nsus for 1925, 1915, 1892, 1880, 1875, 1865, 1860
 St Lawrence County census for 1925, 1915, 1905
 Saratoga County census for 1925, 1915, 1905. 1892, 1880, 1875,
 1870, 1865, 1860, 1855, 1850
 Schenectady County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875,
 1870, 1865, 1860, 1855, 1850, 1835
 Schoharie County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875,
 1870, 1865, 1860, 1850, 1835, 1825
 Schuyler County census for 1925, 1915, 1880, 1875, 1870, 1865,
 1860, 1855
 Seneca County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1880
 Steuben County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875, 1870,
 1865, 1860, 1855, 1850, 1845, 1840, 1835
 Suffolk County census for 1860
 Sullivan County census for 1925, 1892, 1875, 1865, 1855, 1850
 Tioga County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875, 1870,
 1865, 1860, 1855, 1850, 1840, 1830
 Tompkins County census for 1925, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1875, 1870,
 1865, 1860, 1850, 1840, 1835, 1830, 1825
 Ulster County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1875, 1870 1865, 1860,
 1855, 1850, 1845
 Warren County census for 1925, 1905, 1875, 1870, 1865, 1855
 Washington County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1880, 1855,
 1850, 1835, 1825
 Wayne County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892
 Westchester County census for 1925, 1915, 1905
 Wyoming County census for 1925, 1915, 1880 1875
 Yates County census for 1925, 1915, 1905, 1892, 1875, 1865,
 1855, 1835, 1825.

These especially valuable because the US Govt has NO census records for 1890, all destroyed by fire.

In other of the states the State Libraries may know of census records taken by the states which we have not seen any.

...

CHARLES ELIJAH ABRAMS

~~P.O. BOX 7, SYRACUSE 1, N.Y.~~

HISTORIAN OF THE "ABRAMS" FAMILY

PERMANENT ADDRESS:

CARE OF —
EDWIN CARLSON
1 Derby-Dingle
SPRINGFIELD 7, MASS.

Charles Elijah Abrams,
17 Van Woert Court,
(Wynantskill)
Troy, N.Y.
April 16, 1956.

Robert A. Tompkins,
1228 Neal St. N.E.
Washington, 2, D.C.

Dear Mr. Tompkins,...

Received your letter, Mar. 25, 1956, on my return from New England. It was my pleasure to spend a week in the library of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, #9 Ashburton Place Boston Mas.

This library is one of the best, if not the best, in the country. This library is open to the public, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except Saturday, Sunday and holidays. It is located one block from the State House. As you leave the 'Park Square' subway station, walk one block up 'Beacon Hill' towards the State house, turn right in front of the State house, turn left around corner of the State House and Ashburton Place is a 'one block' Street, which extends from the right side of the State House, to the Right. Seems rather confusing but really is easy to find.

They have a 3 story fire proof vault containing Manuscript which has never been published. The MSS. section is not open to others except members of the Society. I have recently taken out membership in the Society. The Genealogical Library, on the 3rd floor is open to the general public. They also have the most complete 'City Directory Library' in the World, and I say the World, which extends back for many years, some cities nearly 100 years. The Directory library is open from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. except Saturday. (The whole building is closed during the month of July)

There is another library near by, which is strong in 'Documents' &c. this is called 'Athenian Library' and is on Beacon St. opposite the Bellevue Hotel, 1/2 block from the right-front corner of the State House.

You should also visit the Boston Public Library, located at 'Copley Square', the Subway stops right at the corner of the library. This library is open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M... it is strong in history of New England as well as English history.

Another library in New England, which I have found real good, is the Conn. State library at Hartford. They have what is called the 'Lucius Burbank Index' which really is a very complete 'name' index of all early persons in the state prior to about 1850. There are several separate indices covering the.. Births.. Deaths.. Marriages.. Vital Records.. Wills.. Church Records.. Bibles.. and Cemetery Inscriptions..

I visited this place for several days while in New England recently. This section has been moved to larger quarters since I was there several years ago. Ask for Mr. Burt, Examiner of Public Records. There is a nice cafeteria on the top floor of the State Capitol next door. Mr Burt is very free to assist in looking up additional data in other parts of the bldg.

There is another good place of reference, in New England. I refer to a 'person' index at Montpelier Vermont. It is quite similar the one at Hartford, only not as complete.

(Robert A. Tompkins..3/16/56.. 2..)

This Index is located in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Montpelier Vermont. You will find that it is far from complete.

You probably are familiar with the places for research in Albany N.Y. There is one source of information there which many people overlook. I refer to the large printed books in the County Clerks Office, which not only cover Albany County but a large section of eastern N.Y. State. These record books are large size books, the same size as the general run of books showing 'Deeds' and 'Mortgages' as found in all County Clerks offices.

These 'Printed Books' include, Wills and Administrations, Deeds, Grantees, Grantors, also a lot of other historical data not generally available to the public. These records start at, or about 1630 and cover dates to 1894.. The names are arranged alphabetically.

There are some earlier records located in the 'Old County Clerks Office' on Eagle St. near the present Court House. One has to look over the very old books, which are hard to read.

I am glad to know that you plan to call on me when you come this way. I have been looking over my 'Tompkins' notes and find that I have a lot of data not in the 2 Abrams-Tompkins manuscript books. I am sure that I have some data of interest to you. Please feel free to come and copy all the data that I have and without any cost to you.

I will explain how to find my place.

My place is at Wynantskill, N.Y. just off Main Ave, which is auto Route 66. Van Woert Court is the first street to the left after leaving Troy on Route 66. It is only about 1000 feet from the Troy city line. Turn off Main Ave. on Van Woert Court, up the hill, My name is on the 3rd letter box on the left as you go up the hill.

The hobby shack is well back from the street and is only a long low building used as a place to work on my hobby. I have a room in Troy where I sleep. Should I not be at the place you can call at my brother in law's cottage, the 'Brick' cottage, 2nd door down the hill which you pass on the left as you come up the hill on Van Woert Court.

Probably the best way would to write me here, say a week or 10 days before you plan to come and I will plan to be here. You can phone me % Norman Wheatley, 20 Desson Ave. Troy, Phone # AS, hley 4-6945, (Troy) where I spend the night. Better call the night before, say at 10 P.M.

You plan the time and I will be here. In planning your trip to New England, remember that the best library in Boston is closed during the whole month of July, probably from June 29th to (possibly) August 6th. I am not sure as to the Boston Public Library, they may be on vacation too. Why not write then about vacation period?.

Sincerely and 'Happy hunting'

Charles E. Abrams

Charles E. Abrams,
17 Vanwoert Court,
Troy N.Y. (Wynantskill)

P.S.

While addressing the envelope it came to mind that I have a 'cousin' in Washington who is coming to see me in July.. His name is.. George Jenvey Abrams, University of Maryland, Dept. of Entomology, College Park, Maryland. (Just outside of Washington) He is to lecture at Kingston R.I. July 13-14-15, and will stop here either on the way to, or on return

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Record Filing System.

Several have asked about our system of keeping account of the probably eighty thousand persons in our records, and how can we identify them, and determine their relationship to others.

When we first began to gather material, we made a chart, and connected the parent with his children with pencil marks in different colors. It did not take long to discover this was absolutely no good at all. We had a roll of paper 4 feet wide and 50 feet long, and it would take you an hour to find the person you were looking for.

We began to make a card for each person as below shown:

9167
Isaac Suydam Tompkins 1854-1937
of Orange NY
son of Thomas Way
and Phebe Suydam

m. Sep 17 ;877 Elizabeth Ann Brooks

b. Jamaica NY Jun 24 1854 d. Sep 12 1937

This gives names of his parents who will be found in previous place under ~~his~~ serial number ~~1167~~, and at head of that family will be found his father Thomas Way Tompkins with HIS serial number. Thomas Way will be found PREVIOUSLY under same serial number and at the head of THAT family group will be found HIS father with HIS serial number as a child, etc all the way back to the most remote known or supposed to be ancestor.

So, you can, by use of the serial number, trace BACK. As to descendants of Isaac Suydam Tompkins and Elizabeth Ann Brooks, we make on the BACK of Isaac Suydam Tompkins card, a list of his children as per sample below:

This is the BACK of Isaac Suydam Tompkins' card

had

12,162. Gilbert b. Mar 22 1882 d. Mar 24 1882
12,163. Lillian B b. Jul 4 1883 d. Jul 12 1885
12,164. Matilda Alice b. Jun 23 1888 m. Mar 31
1917 William Walter Stanton b. Apr 4 1887

And so, to continue down with descendants, find the children AS A PARENT, later on, in sequence as to "parents numbers"

So, you can trace backward very easily, but to trace downward you MUST make a chart. It is like starting from any particular leaf on a tree, you can run back to the twig, to the small branch, to the larger branch, to probably a still larger branch. to the trunk, to the root. This is easy enough.

But start from the trunk and try to trace along to any particular leaf, at the first intersection you do not know which way to go.

Very soon you will have a stack of individual cards a foot or more high. These must be filed in a METAL filing cabinet, for 3 by 5 cards on bond paper or any good paper on which the typing on one side will not show on the reverse side. We made the mistake of buying card board filing boxes. They soon wear out. Get the metal ones at the very beginning.

Soon you find you have a stack of John, James, Thomas, William etc names an inch or two thick. Likewise for the girls, Mary, Margaret, Martha, Elizabeth, Jane, Ann and a lot of others.

Names must be separated in the filing boxes by index cards. You have to make extra index cards for John, James, et al, otherwise you will have to dig thru hundreds of cards to find the one you want.

In looking up census record be sure and see our list of the census that we have searched as it appears in our Clan of Tomkyns which dozen volumes will be in the archives of the Filson Club of Louisville Ky when we "wander on" beyond the horizon. All the census data in the Government archives at Washington in the census we list, are in our Clan of Tomkyns.

You will soon learn by "trial and error" just how to handle these thousands of cards. As to miscellaneous data such as biographical data, wills and deed, and land records, and any information at all, you should neatly type these and file them in loose-leaf binders and index them. We learned this by said "trial and error." We found ourselves with three cartons full of notes and memos and some duplicating some other. We are now typing all this material on this paper and indexing them, and having them bound in "leathette" It costs about 75 cents per volume to have them bound by any book binding outfit. This copy so bound.

You will find many records very confusing. For instance we found a man called Richard by the family, and Augustus or Gus elsewhere, and John in another place, and we finally discovered his full name was John Richard Augustus Tompkins.

There are boys name Tommy, but THIS is his name, NOT Thomas. Same for "Joe" who may NOT be named Joseph, and "Bill" whose name is NOT William. Some are listed even in census as Sonny, Sis, Buddy, Dodo, Doc, or something else that is not his name at all.

In short, if you crave to be prematurely gray haired, and a nervous wreck, or a hard cussing sinner, we suggest you take up this adventurous avocation. Good luck, and "sympathy".

...

Odd Notes about England.

A news item reports of an exhibition held in London, of costumes worn in the days from around 1350 up until about 1575. Few of us stop to think that until about 1575 men did not wear breeches but men wore "skirts". Males abandoned the "long skirt" in 1544 and started wearing "short skirts". The item says in 1574 the "gentlemen" began wearing breeches.

...
We had so much trouble trying to place our ancestral line between the middle 1200s and the time the first immigrants of our name came to the colonies, and no wonder because the Christian names of students at Oxford from 1560 to 1621 says there were John 3826, Thomas 2777, William 2546, Richard 1691, Robert 1222, Edward 957, Henry 908, George 647, Francis 447, and James 424.

And in our line there were so many Williams, and Thomases. And because there were a lot of persons and so few dates, it made it hard digging, but the version we have now looks like "best bet" from what evidence we have found in 25 years of research.

...
In old English records we find land measurement so often that it well to try and find the meaning of some of them. The term "hundred" meant 100 ~~acres~~ "hides" and one hide was 120 acres of land. So a "hundred" would be 12,000 acres.

...
In the item about Lostwithiel Brittanica mentions "sac and soc, toll, team and infrangenether."

We dont see Sac in Webster but he says "soc" in old English law means the right to hold jurisprudence, to "hold court"; "socage" means rent or lease due but without being subject to military duty: team means about the same as "soc" because it concerns the right to crete and operate a court of law; toll is thr right to establish and collect money for certain privileges such as driving stock, or passing over a bridge etc" This is about the same as we use for toll roads, toll bridges etc. In old England it was the right for a Lord to tax his towns people. But we find no explanation for infrangenether.

Scutage was a tax "on a shield," payable only by knights.

....
The ancient name for Pittstone Buckinghamshire where some of our people lived for many generations, was Pightelsthurn.

...
London occupations as of about 1580

Pannarium, a baker

Agricolam, a farmer

Scriptorem, scribe or clerk.

This looks like regular Latin?

...

As the first records we find regarding our surname was of the town called lostwithiel, which Brittanica says was nearby the Castle of Restormel. Lippincott's Gazetteer of 1893 said lostwithiel "a decayed town, borough and parish of England, in Cornwall on SSE of Bodmin about 1 mile north are the fine ruins of Restormel. Population 922."

From Baedeker of a later date it says: The train now passes lanhydrock, the 17th century seat of Viscount Clifden, and the romantic ruins of Restormel castle built in the form of a circle and mostly dating from the 13th century.

At 30 and a half miles is lostwithiel an attractive little town and good trout fishing in the River Fowey from lostwithiel 5 and a half miles is a hill camp supposed to be the former stronghold of King Mark, the scene of the love-story of Tristan and Iseult. it says "Fowey" is pronounced "Foy."

We looked over several book on English castle but found nothing about Restormel. If one wishes to inquire further as to it, he might try find data of this Viscount Clifden.

...

We can find right here in Los Angeles, some priceless records but whether or not we might be permitted to see them is not known, for we have not had time to inquire.

In the Loyola University Library at Los Angeles is a 241 volume set of medieval writing known as the "Rolls Series." These were a gift to the University of the Frank Spearman estate. This item was made to the press by the Rev. Charles S Cassava, President of the University

The ~~set~~ consists of a large collection of Middle Ages writings, and is called the Roll Series because it was published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls (Deputy keeper of Public Records in Great Britain).

Work was begun on this massive compilation or original manuscripts, document, letters and chronicles in 1880, when a special staff was charged with gathering ancient records in official British archives. The works known as "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages."

These will prove of immense value to researchers in future years according to Rev. Theodor Marshall, S. J., Library Directory.

...

Inasmuch as some of our forebears were in the Crusades and much of present knowledge was from the writings of the two Fulk of Anjou who were there and wrote about it, it is interesting to know the following item taken from Knolle's "Turkish History" published in London in 1603. It says:

About this time, the great Sultan Saladin, the greatest terror of the Christians who mindfull *** et (omit for brevity RT.) Saladin was buried with only his shirt for an ensign, made fast to a lance. "A plaine priest going before crying aloud 'Saladin, Conqueror of the East, of all the greatnesse, and riches had he in this life, carryeth not with him after death more than this shirt.'"

...

The old records in England were kept in many languages from the time of William the Conqueror. The church records and these were probably the only records of much note, used Latin. Then the Court Language in England after and during William's time was French. It is said the first of the Hanoverians could not speak English at all and used German. It was not until near the 1400s that English began to emerge into a recognized language. But as a judicial language, Latin was not displaced entirely until about 1730.

..

Trial by combat as prevailed in Germanic lands was not used in Anglo-Saxon England, but they did use trial by ordeal. This was ordinarily by fire and water. A hot iron weighing about three pounds had to be carried, or the arm plunged into boiling water. For extreme cases all three of the trials were used at once. The arm with the hot iron in the hand must be plunged into the boiling water. The limb was then wrapped. In three days they looked at it. If it had healed the suspect was innocent, if not healed, he was guilty..

...

We read so much about the Normans, and always think of them as "North" men, and as being from Norway and Sweden and so on. But it seems the Danes were also classified as Northmen, and they often raided by sea as well as the other north men.

We have an article about one of the Norsemen's ships. It says: At Oseberg on the Vestfold side of the Oslo Fjord was found the remains of a Norse ship. It was the burial place of a great lady, possibly a queen. On the boat, with the queen, were placed her sledges, kitchen utensils, and a chariot. The writer says that the Oseberg ship induces a sense of vivid barbaric beauty of the dead queen's belongings, of the ingenuity and vigour of her craftsmen, of the colour and gorgeousness of this Norse society, where the chief men and their womenfolks could appear in gold-embroidered clothes imported from the South, or in homespun brilliant with blue, red, yellow, and dark green dyes; with massive gold and silver rings around their arms and necks, and with heavy tortoise shaped brooches holding their mantles to the shoulder.

In the queen's honour, or to accompany her on her last journey, were sacrificed 13 horses, 6 dogs, and it is interesting to note that human sacrifices continued in Sweden into the 13th century.

The Oseberg ship is a state barge. Another ship unearthed in a mound at Gokstad, and built probably about the year 900, gives a direct answer to some questions. The Gokstad ship, found in the same area, is clinker built with an exterior keel, and a strong frame with a block into which a mast could be fitted. Eighty feet long with 16 oars on each side, and a rudder blade with a tiller. The crew may well have numbered 50 or 60, and fleets of 350 ships, as we read of in Aethelwolf's time in 151. These fleet must have carried at least 15 thousand men. The ship contained a chest for

arms, and each man a space for a small box for his own possessions, or more likely for loot.

The appearance of these brightly painted ships with their striped red and white sails, and the great dragons heads at their prows, and coloured pennants streaming from their mastheads, and the brilliant shields hung over their gunwales, must have been a source of inspiration to the Vikings themselves, and a source of awe to their victims.

...

Those wishing to know of history in early days may be interested to hear that King Alfred the Great had prepared a translation of the Seven Books of Orosius's History, from Creation to the year 407. We never heard of these until lately. The British Museum might know something about them. But as the accepted Scriptures tell of this probably this work will prove to be among the many documents which were examined by the scholars preparing and selecting the portions of ancient writings which was made in the King James Version of the Bible.

...

Jerrold says that about the year 934 Athelstan had magnificent gifts from foreign embassies seeking his favor. Among these it is said to be the sword of Constantine the Great, with one of the nails of the Cross set in gold; the lance of Charlemagne; the standard of St Maurice; a relic of the cross set in crystal. The Kings of Wales agreed to pay him yearly a tribute of twenty pounds of gold, 300 pounds of silver, and 25 thousand oxen. The Norwegians presented him with a brilliantly decorated war ship with purple sails and a gilded stern and prow.

...

In another place we speak of old terms found in English records and we did not then know what "in-grangenether" meant. Now we find it means to right to sieze and deal with and judge, persons in whose possession stolen goods are found.

...

Dates for Plantagenet Kings of England.

Because in the days of the Plantagenets the dates were seldom given as of months or days or "Anno Domini" one need know date of reigns to know date of a document. For instance dates recorded as 20 Henry II would mean A.D. 1174 as his reign began in 1152 etc. Therefore we list here dates pertaining to them

name	born	died	reign began	reign ended
Henry II	1133	1189	1154	1189
Richard I	1157	1199	1189	1199
John I	1167?	1216	1199	1216
Henry III	1207	1272	1216	1272
Edward I	1239	1307	1272	1307
Edward II	1284	1327	1307	1327
Edward III	1312	1377	1327	1377
Richard II	1367	1400	1377	1399
Henry IV	1367	1413	1399	1413
Henry V	1387	1422	1413	1422
Henry VI	1421	1471	1422	1461
Richard III	1452	1485	1483	1485

Then the Tudors

In case of question see Dictionary

...

A very fine book called "Margaret of Anjou" by Mary Ann Hookham in two volumes published in London in 1872 has a great deal of material re our early lines, as of Anjou. Tho we have spoken of some of these elsewhere in this writing, here are some other facts that we did not know at that time.

This is a rare book now and the Los Angeles Library has the first volume they will not permit its removal from the building. From this we made the following notes: we quote:

The first person into whose hands the real government of Angers and Upper Anjou, after the siege of Angers, was one of the Foresters of Anjou, born in the Territories of Rennes in the Amorique, named TORQUAT.

After Robert the Strong, and the Norman anarchy, Torquat was the first governor of Angers, appointed in 883 (obvious error should be 823) simply as defender of the Angevine and Breton frontiers. He had a son of aspiring mine named

TERTULLE

who first filled the office of Ranger, but to advance his fortunes entered the service of the King, and distinguished himself in the army. Tertulle became one of the "Leudes", or Faithful of Charles and in 975 succeeded his father and governor of Angers and Upper Anjou, and guardian of the frontiers. But Tertulle and Torquat before him governed that section to 892. In 875 he married Petronilla daughter of the Duke of Burgunday which King Charles gave him the Castle of Laudon and some lands in Gastinois. (Note by RT, Turton says Tertulle (Tertullius) m. Petrobille daughter of Hugues l'Abbe son of Charlemagne). Tertulle became Seneschal of Gastinois. He had a son

INGELGER

(Note by RT we find him also listed as Ingerger, Ingelcelsius and similar forms according to who kept the record). This Ingelger became first hereditary sovereign of Anjou and founder of a long and powerful dynasty. Upon death of Tertulle, Ingelger was in his 16th year, too young to assume sovereignty, was well educated, a natural genius, of noble physiognomy and handsome figure, a remarkable horseman and an expert in military exercises.

The French King, Eudes, designed for Ingelger (Ingelger) the same appointment his father had held, and after some years Ingelger became Governor of Angers. It is not know who governin in the interim.

Adele, the Countess of Gastinois was God-mother of Ingelger, awoke one morning to find her husband dead by her side. One Gontran, the Count's nearest relative except Adele, to get the title and estates for himself. accused her of homicide and adultery.

The King of France came to judge the trial. At that time trial was by combat. Gontran formally accused her and cast his gage into the midst of the assembly. (Note by RT. This means she would have to personally fight him with weapons or be judged guilty), which act certainly was a cowardly device by a cowardly dog.) At that the Countess fell in a faint.

Then Ingelger, remembering the many kindnesses that the Countess, his God-mother had shown him, threw himself at the foot of the King and begged permission to fight for her. The King (regretfully) assented.

The combat was set for the morrow. The same assemblage was there, the Countess and her ladies in a carriage trimmed with mourning.

The age, strength and military reputation of Gontran were all superior to that of the youthful Ingelger. At the first shock, the lance of Gontran penetrated the buckler of the youth, but became entangled there. While Gontran vainly tried to extricate his lance, Ingelger passed his lance through the body of Gontran and then killed him with his dagger.

The Countess, emerged from the carriage and embraced Ingelger, and petitioned the King to dispose of all her fortune to Ingelger. The King assented, and Ingelger "rendered ~~himself~~ homage for the lands" This was the town and Castle of Landon, in the Gastinois territory.

About the year 900 Ingelger was created hereditary Count of Anjou, of "Decca Maine" and soon became Viscount of Orleans and Prefect of Tours. He fought many battles against the Normans protecting the passage and the mouth of the Loire through Brittany. He became known as one of the first generals of the age. The Bishops of Tours and Orleans who were brothers, gave him their niece the beautiful Adele or Aliude, the richest heiress in those counties, in marriage. By this marriage the Count of Anjou became the most wealthy and powerful Nobles in France.

The chief town and Castle Landon, and its boundaries the County of Sens, territory of Melun and Etampes, County of Orleans, the Nivernois including Courtenai, St Fargeau, Moret, Puissan and Gien, and towns of Fontainebleau, Nrmours and Montargis as of now.

The last enterprise of his life illustrates his energy, intrepidity and love of justice. It so happened that some 15 or 20 years previously, the people of Tours in anticipation of an incursion by Hastings, removed the body of St Martin as their most previous possession, to AUXIERRE. Later when the security ou Tours had been established, the people desired restitution of the body of their Saint, but all to no purpose. They petitioned the King but he said that so long as it remained in France, he cared not which town possessed it.

The people of Tours appealed to Ingelger. He collected 6,000 horsemen, placed himself at their head, and marched upon the town of Auxterre and took the body from it. This in the year 912. The following year Ingelger died and his body was conveyed to Tours followed by all the barons and nobles of Anjou, as was buried per his desire in the Church of St Martin at Tours. Ingelger left a son

Foulques

(often called Fulcher or most commonly Fulk, know as le Roux, the Red, from the color of his hair. We have written a great deal about this man elsewhere in this MSS but we quote what Hookham says about him)

Foulques the Red inherited almost all the good qualities of his father but history says he tarnished their lustre by dissolute manners. He was certainly brave and enterprising, victorious in his wars with the Normans and became hereditary Count of Anjou.

In 914, Charles the Simple, ceded him the lower and Outre-~~main~~ Maine Anjou. He married Rocilla (Rosalie) daughter of Garnier, Count of Tours by whom he had 3 sons: the eldest Ingelger, was killed in battle before 929? The second was Guy, who surrendered himself as hostage to the Normans to obtain the liberty of Louis de Outre-mer. The 3rd son Foulques, (Fulk, Fulcher etc RT) called le Bon, The Good. He was well educated, Cultivated in music and literature, and associated with learned men of all ranks, was kind and condescending toward all, and administered in mildness and justice for 20 years- a golden age for Anjou, the most enlightened place in France. He married Gerberga, sister of Thibault I, Count of Blois. He died inside the church of St Martin at Tours.

He left 7 children by Gerberga. The eldest, Geoffrey, succeeded him. Geoffrey was called Grisconelle, Graymantle was warlike and enterprising. He helped Lathaire in his war against Otho II of Germany, and fought against the Danes and Saxons whom Otho led against Paris. For this the King made Geoffrey, Seneschal of France, which office he especially created for Geoffrey and his descendants.

Geoffrey spent most of his life in the battlefield, against William IV Count of Poitiers, David, Count of Le Mans, and for his victory over Le Mans, received the estates, He also fought against William of the Bretons who came to pillage Anjou. He died of a sudden attack near Saumur in 987. He had several children by his Adele but only two survived him and succeeded to the title. The eldest was

Maurice, who ruled as Count d'Anjou for one year, and Foulques (Fulk known as Fulk Nerra (the black) probably black hair, who was Count of Anjou after Maurice. Soon after this, Foulques incurred the enmity of Conan I, King of Brittany, or rather enmity came between them, we do not know just how. And it was this Conan I who had married Foulques' sister. In 992 he battled personally against his brother-in-law who (the book says RT) "as treacherous and Foulques was brave and honest. The second battle resulted in the death of Conan with a thousand of his Breton followers. (Note by RT other recorders do not speak so well of Fulk Nerra but picture him as a ferocious quarrelsome man. This looks like propaganda?) The year 1000 passed harmlessly by though many thought the world would then come to an end as was prophesied largely. About 1012 he granted lands to the poorest of his people, established public markets to sell their products. In 1016 he was fighting Eudes of Blois; in 1025 conquered and annexed town of Saumur; in 1029 was unsuccessful against the Count of Maine; in ~~1029~~ 1036 his son Geoffrey rose in rebellion against him. Foulque Nerra defeated, and imprisoned Geoffrey and later pardoned him. It was said that Fulk Nerra burned his first wife alive accused of adultery, and that her ghost forever came back to him which created the great remorse he suffered for his many sins, and because of which he made three pilgrimages in expiation of them.

The successor Fulk Nerra was Geoffrey called Martel became one of the greatest generals of his age, but inherited none of the

qualities to earn the public gratitude, of his father ⁿe engaged in warfare nearly all his life. After several campaigns Under Henry I of France, he laid siege to towns then held by Thibault II, Count of Blois. The King had confiscated Thibault's estate when Thiabault refused to do homage to him. On August 21 1044, Geoffrey won against superior numbers and the Count of Blois was captured with 1800 prisoners and much booty. For this Geoffrey got the name Martel, the Hammer. He married Agnes of Burgundy.

He took by force his nephew Fulk le Oison, The Gosling, the County of Vendome, but after 20 years the Pope made him give the property back to his nephew. ⁿe also married one Grecia but no children tho some say married 4 times The Geoffrey called the Bearded was also nephew of Geoffrey Martel per (see tabulation Clan of Tomkyns) son of his sister Ermengarde and Alderic of Gastinois.

End extracts from Hookham's book.

...

We have a volume on 6 by 8 paper listing "Unidentified English." We do, however, know who some of them were. Now we find another paper with many English in it which we set down for future reference tho not making much effort to discover who they were. Our records already are "top-heavy".

Northamptonshire wills

Stephen Tomkyns of Upton bundle 1531-38
 Hugh Tompkins of Grayton " 1545-48
 Richard Tomkins of Upton " 1548-61
 Robert Tompkins of Staveston " 1560-66
 Richard Tompkyns of Boughton " 1559-62

Whereabouts not stated for following: Wills
 Richd Tomkys 1645
 Edmond Tomkins 1626
 Ralph Tomkins 1627

Litchfield Wills

Roger Tompkins of Shrewsbury 1642
 William Tompkins of Itchington 1701
 Maria Tompkins of Bishops Itchington 1709
 William Tompkins of Bishops Itchington 1761
 Edward Tomkins 1608

John Tomkins 1609

Thomas Tomkis 1615

Ralph Tomkis 1617

John Tomkins 1590

Thomas Tomkis 1617

William Tompkyns of Rahway 1555

Thomas Tomkins 1557

John Tomkys 1557

John Tompkins of Didcote 1567

Marian Tompkins of Didcote 1615

Richard Tompkins of Abingdon ~~1589~~ 1588

Joan Tompkins of Abingdon 1539

of various places Wills

John Tompkins Senior of Hallaton 1698

John Tomkins of Bowden Magna 1740

Richard Tomkins of Bowden Magna 1725

Samuel Tompkins of Thurstaston 1690

Sarah Tomkins of Cosby 1731

Valentine Tomkins of Binckley 1750

Valentine Tompkins of Hallaton 1670

William Tompkins of Slawston 1703

Francis Tomkins of Portsmouth Southampton 1653

John Tomkins butcher of Bletchley Bucks 1654

John Tomkins of Somerset 1655

Margery Tompkins widow of Ranslop Bucks 1653

Mary Tompkins widow sister of Sir James Croft of Hereford (no date)

Richard Tompkins yeoman of Little Hide Yarkhill Heref 1653

Richard Tomkins chirurgeon of London died beyond seas 1655

Thomas Tomkins yeoman of Birchmorton Worcs will 1653

Thomas Tomkyns of Wocklowe Heref will 1656

Maria Tomkins married 1685 Johannes Ferrer of Dilwyn

Sarah Tomkins m. William Jones 1807 at Sarnesfield witness was
 one Miles Tomkins

Anna Tomkins m. Willmus ffruen 1636
 William Tomkins m. Ann ~~Turner~~ Turner of Honnington, Warwick 1657
 Ann Tomkins m. John Shakell Stratford-on-Avon 1772
 William Tomkins m. Ann Wright Statford-on-Avon 1797
~~Henry Tomkins m. Francis Barke 1798~~
 Elizabeth Tompkins m. Thomas Kemp " 1795
 Elizabeth Tompkins m. Samuel Smith " 1802
 William Tompkins m. Frances Barke " 1790
 Jane Tomkins m. Thomas Petford of Binton 1655
 John Tomkins m. John Wells Stratford-on-Avon 1645
 John Tomkins m. Susannah Edden " 1744
 John Tomkins m. Phillis Wright " 1796
 William Tomkins m. Mary Satchwell " 1765
 Mary Tompkins m. William Lampitt " 1788
 Elizabeth dau Charles Tompkins and Catherine born. 1809 Lydlinch
 Jane " " " b. 1811 "
 John Tompkyns of Ledbury d. 1557
 Exabell Tompkyns widow of Ledbury d. 1560
 Anne wife Thomas Tompkins of Ledbury d. 1563
 Katherine Tompkyns d. 1566
 Thomas Tompkyns m. Jane Watts 1563
 Jane wife Thomas above d. 1571
 Ann Tomkins of Sibdon Carwood d. 1788
 Suzanne Tomkins of Rowington d. 1616
 Sarah dau Thomas and Sarah Tongkis born Melferly 1793
 Thomas son above b. 1795
 John Son of Thomas and Sarah Tomkins of Melferly b. 1799
 note various spelling same family

Hellen Tomkins m. William Sneale 1614 St Simons Southwest
 Walter Tomkins ba. 1550 m. Agnes Rollesley of Derbyshire
 Wills various places
 Anthonie Tomkins of Glooreston 1625
 Chris Tompkins of Medburne 1620
 Isabell Tomkins of Billesdon 1616
 John Tomkyns of Gloreston 1591
 John Tomkin of Billsdon 1605
 Valentyne Tomkin of Glooston 1602
 William Tomkens of Medbourne 1521
 Edward Tomkins of Martley 1587
 Elinor Tombkines of Castell Morton 1575
 Henry Tompkins of Coleford 1749
 Gregory Tomkins of Tewksbury 1772
 Henry Tomkyns of Coleford 1796
 Elizabeth Tomkins of Bulley 1699
 John Tomkins of Chrucham 1685
 Jeremiah Tomkins of Stroud 1713
 Thomas Tomkins of Cromhall 1721
 John Tomkins of Flaxley 1721
 John Tomkins of Tewksbury 1733
 Mary Tomkinsof Churham 1695
 Richard Tomkins of Dymock 1708
 Samuel Tomkins of Tewksbury 1788
 Simeon Tompkins of Thornbury 1775
 Thomas Tomkins of Mitcheldean 1712
 Thomas Tomkins of Churcham 1678

Thomas Tompkins of Churcham will 1650

Very early records

Robert Tonky lived in Wiltshire in 1293

Philip de Thame lived in Gloucester in 1328

other items various places

Baldwin Tomkins of Aston Cantloe will 1648

John Tompkins clerk of Salwarp will 1649

Nicholas Tompkins yeoman of Tysoe will 1646

Marian Tomkins widow of Tysoe will 1640

Richard Tompkins of Shephard Alderminster will 1613

Walter Tomkins of Worcester will 1610

Richard Tomkins of Cherington will 1635

William Tomkins of Tysoe will 1637

Avis Thomkins of Great Kingston will 1617

Alex Tomkins grocer of St Mary Woolchurch will 1613

Joane Tompkins widow of Trynley Gloucs will 1619

John Thomkins cordwainer London StMary-at-Hill will 1608

John Tompkyns yeoman of Trinley Gloucs will 1614

John Tompkins husbandman of Banbury Oxon Will 1615

Richard Tomkins in Itchington Warwick will 1615

James Tomkins clothier of St Clement Worcester will 1628

James Tomkins clerk of Horpolls Northants will 1628

George Tompkin of Stogumber will 1779

John Tomkins of Kiloe will 1678

John Tomkins of Kiloe will 1678

Marie Tomkins of Bridgewater will 1640

William Tomkins of Selworthy will 1724

Edwin Tompkins of Alton Pancras will 1791

Thomas Tomkins of Larringer Ashby de la Laund will 1601

Alice Tompkins of Billesdon will 1660

various records..

Elizabeth Thomkins m. Henry Wilson of London 1626

Thomas son of Thomas Tomkyns and Frances Dyer b. London 1739 d. 1739

William Thompkins m. Anna Matthews London 1708 of St Botolphs

Henry Tomkins of Whitechapel Middx m. Jane Beebe in London 1710

Isaac Tonkins d. London 1718

John son of Robert and Ann Tomkins d. London 1675

Elinor Tomkins m. Barton Bradshawe London 1560

Thomas Tompkins of St Lawrence m. Mary Musgrave 1708

Harding Tomkins of St Edmund ye King m. Hannah Prine 1728

John Tomkins of St Margaret Westminster vo. Middx m Alice Parker
1730 in London

William son of Hugh Tomkins of Parish St James Clerkenwell b. 1610

Elizabeth dau of above b. 1612

Charles son of John Tompkins and Jane b. 1696 at ditto

Margaret dau of above b. 1682

Ann dau Richard Tomkins and Ursula d. 1705 ditto

Miles son of Henry Thomkins and Frances b. 1707 ditto

Henry son of above b. 1708

Ann dau Richard Tompkins and Ursula b. 1708 ditto

Ann dau Charles Tomkins and Elizabeth b. 1717 ditto

Anne dau Thomas and Bridgett Tompkins b. 1723 ditto

John Miles Tomkins son Henry and Frances B. 1711 ditto

Thomas son of above b. 1715

Record of Parish St George, "anover Square co. "iddx
 Ann Tomkins m. Thomas Mills 1769
 Ann Tomkins m. Robert Latropp 1740
 Elizabeth Tomkins m. Thomas Gibbens 1756
 Elizabeth Tomkins m. George Loys 1771
 William Tomkins m. Ester Woodman 1783
 Jane Tompkins m. Jasper Henreaux 1767
 John Tomkins m. Susanna Hansor 1738
 Margaret Tomkins m. Robert Marter 1726
 Mary Tomkins m. Joseph Phillips 1771
 Mary Tomkins m. William Smith 1781
 Richard Tomkins m. Susannah Thomas 1777
 Sussnnah Tomkins m. James Pearce 1779
 Peter Tompkins m. Martha Moffatt 1777
 Ann Tompkins m. Joseph Russell 1787
 Thomas Tompkins m. Mary Brown 1766

other localities

Nicholas Tomkins m. Ann Slepe at Kensington Middx 1819
 Syssely Tomkins m. John Nicholas ditto 1637
 Ann Tomkins m. Adam Mors 1639 ditto
 John son of Nicholas Tomkins and Ann died 1619
 Benjamin Tomkins of Abingdon b. 1660 d. 1732
 John Tompkins of London will 1638
 Rowland Tompkins of London will 1665
 Richard Tompkins of Lond paid pew rent 1638
 John Tompkins of London paid pew rent 1638
 William Tomkins m. Hannah Pigget 1811
 John Tomkins m. Elis Neal 1726
 Jonathan Tomkines m. Mary Vaughan 1658
 Michael Tompkins m. Sarah Bowler 1670
 Zackary Tomkins m. Mary Bugbert 1639
 Elizabeth Tompkins m. Henry Robins 1619
 Esdall Tomkins m. Elizabeth Berton 1725
 John Tompkins m. Joane Willis 1638 Gloucester
 James Tomkins m. Katherine George 1632 Gloucester
 James Tomkins m. Blanche Wallace 1661 Gloucester
 Dorothy Tompkins m. Richard Harrington 1665
 Elizabeth Tomkins m. John Mayo 1713
 Jone Tomkyns m. John Forte 1570
 Richard Tomkins m. Joane Royk 1655 of Harsfield
 Thomas Tompekins m. Elizabeth Goe al595 Gloucester
 Humfrey Tomkins m. Katherine Lewes 1634
 Sarah Tomkins m. Thomas Browning 1688
 Casuane Tomkins m. Thomas Minet ent 1678
 John Tompkyns m. Margaret Purse 1609
 John Tomkins m. Maria Scudamore 1675 of Longhope
 Mary Tomkins m. William Constance 1684 Gloucester
 James Tompkins m. Abigail Ashley 1725
 John Tompkins m. Dorothy Chambers 1624
 John Tamkin m. Mary Whitfel 1687
 John Tomkins m. Sarah Harvy 1665
 Gyles Tomkines m. Martha Combes 1616
 John Tompkins m. Mary Elton 1661
 William Tomkyns of Lymington and wife paid for prayers 1479

John Tomkyns of Chemscode paid for prayers 1490
 William Tomkyns of Little Compton England paid for prayers 1490
 Thomas Tomkyns of Alveston paid for prayers 1466
 Thomas Tomkyns of Stratford paid for prayers 1471

Staffordshire Records

Simon Tumkis m. Alce All Church
 William son of Simon and Alce Tumpkins bapt 1678
 Jane dau Richard Tomkis bapt 1539
 Simon son of Simon Tomkisse bapt 1653
 Margery dau William Thomkis m. Richard Barton 1655
 John son of Simon and Alce Tumpkin bapt 1685
 Simon son of above ~~born~~ born 1688
 Mary dau of above born 1691
 Alice wife of Simon Tompkiss died 1726
 note that the record re Simon, spells his name 8 different ways.
 Alice Tompkis m. Benjamin Guest no date given
 John son of Simon Tumpkins died 1686
 Joyce wife of Simon Tumpkins died 1686
 Mary dau of Simon Tumpkins died 1692
 Simon son of Simon Tumpkins d. 1694
 Mary Tompkis m. Thomas Austin 1757 dau John Tompkiss
 Sarah Tomkiss m. John Phillips 1769
 Sarah Tomkiss m. William Hopkiss 1793

various places

Anstitia Tomkin m. John Clare 1673
 Ursula dau Thomas and Jane Tomkyns born 1800
 Jane Tomkyns above died 1 week later
 Thomas Tomkyss m. Jane Jones 1802
 Jane dau Richard and Annie Tompkis b. 1666 of Ford
 Roger son of above b. 1672
 Richard dau Thomas and Ann Tomkiss b. 1790 Ford
 Sarah Tomkiss m. John Ethelston 1812 Ford

Records of Stapleton Shrops

Thomas son of John and E Tomkys b. 1687
 Thomas son of Richard and Judith Tomkys born 1691
 Sarah Tomkyns m. John Jones 1691
 Mary dau Richard and Judith Tomkys b. 1697
 Richard son of Richard and Margaret Tomkis b. 1697
 Arthur Son Richard Tomkins and Judith b. 1697
 Richard son of Richard and Judith Tomkis b. 1708
 Arthur son of Thomas and Mary Tomkins b. 1711
 Elizabeth dau of above b. 1712
 James son of above b. 1722
 Elinor dau of above b. 1726
 Thomas, son fo John and Elizabeth Tomkis born. 1726
 Mary dau of Richard and Margaret Tomkys b. 1733
 Elizabeth Tomkis m. William Edge 1737
 Richard Tomkis died 1741
 Richard son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tomkyns b. 1742
 Mary dau Richard and Anne Tomkys b. 1745
 Thomas son of Thomas and Ann Tomkys b. 1748
 Maragert widow of Thomas Tomkys died 1750
 William son Thomas and Elizabeth Tomkys born 1752

Records of Shropshire contd

Anne and Mary daus of Richard and Elizabeth Tomkys b. 1770
 Ann dau of above b. 1772 pby 2nd Ann and 1st d. infancy
 John son of above b. 1776
 Richard Tomkiss m. Elizabeth Roberts 1770
 Caturm dau Richard and Sarah Tomkiss b. 1803
 Elizabeth Tomkiss died 1805 age 90
 Richard son Richard and Sarah Tomkiss b. 1805
 Elizabeth Tomkiss died 1808
 Benjamin son Thomas Tomkis and Ann Thomas b. 1766
 Richard Tomkiss m. Elizabeth Roberts 1770
 Martha Tompkin d. 1761 at Clunbury.

Solikull Records

Alce Tomkins m. John Butteler 1668
 Anne dau John Tomkins bapt 1636
 Ann dau John Tompkins bapt 1643
 Ann wife John Tomkines died 1667
 Henrie son John Tomkins bapt 1634 died 1634
 William son Christopher Tomkins d. 1585 Stratford on Avon.

More Shropshire Records

Anne dau John Tomkins Jr and Katherine Evans b. 1637
 Elizabeth wife Thomas Tomkins of St Martins died 1699
 Mary dau William Tomkings and Elizabeth b. 1739
 John Tomkies m. Catherine Thomas 1721
 Lydia Tomkin (Meredith) died 1729
 Mary dau William Tomkings and Elizabeth born 1739
 Peter Tomkins of Oswestry m. Sarah Charm 1724
 Samuel Tomkins died ~~1758~~ 1733
 Thomas Tomkins married Sarah Edwards 1702

Other localitiés

Rev John Tompkins, Rector of Little Woolstone died 1735

Great Woolstone Records

Henry son William and Mary Tompkins born 1676
 Mary dau above b. 1680
 Elizabeth dau above b. 1687
 Marey dau above b. 1691
 Joan dau William and Mary Tompkins b. and d. 1693

Other localities

Mary Tomkings of Great Brickhill died 1711
 William Tomkins of Woughton died 1724
 Mary Tomkins widow of above died 1725
 Agnes Tamken widow will 1619 place not noted
 Amos Tomkin of Hellingly will 1584
 Elias Tompkins of Hellingly will 1630
 Elizabeth Tomkin of Bexhill will 1580
 Grace Tompkin widow of Arlington will 1625
 Jeremy Tompkin of Arlington will 1612
 Joane Tomkins widow of Heathfield will 1593
 Joane Tomkyne widow of Southover will 1602
 John Thomkyn husband of Joane died Hellington died 1557

Robert Tomkyns of Hellingly? will 1570
 George Tomkins clerk of Axminster will 1767
 John Tomkins of Combmartin will 1781
 Joane Tomkins of Colompton will 1666
 Jacob Tompkins of Withecombe Rawleigh will 1706
 Henry Tomkins of Coleford will 1796
 John Tomkins of Churcham will 1685
 Isabel Tomkings of Churcham will 1685
 Thomas Tomkins of Cromhall will 1722
 Jeremiah Tomkins of Stroud will 1713
 John Tomkins of Tewksbury will 1733
 John Tomkins of Tewksbury will 1794
 Mary Tomkins of Churcham will 1695
 Richard Tomkins of Dymock will 1718
 Samuel Tomkins of Tewksbury will 1788
 Thomas Tomkins of Churcham will 1678
 Thomas Tompkins of Churcham will 1690
 Thomas Tomkins of Mitcheldean will 1712

Kings Bench court record on 1297 mentions one Wilhelmus Tonkyn

John Tomkins of Ninfield will 1611
 John Tompkins of Arlington will 1624
 John Tomkine of Southover will 1589
 John Tomkin of Crowhurst will 1611
 Jeremy Tompkin of Arlington will 1612
 John Tompkin of Ninfield will 1612
 John Tompkin of Hellingly will 1583
 John Tompkin lyeman will 1611
 Robert Tomkyn of Bexhill will 1589
 Samuel Tomkin of Hurstmonceaux will 1643
 William Tomkyn of Hove will 1567
 William Tamkin of Oatsfield will 1605
 William Tompkin of Arlington will 1613
 Margaret Thomkins of Holmere Hereford will 1595
 Richard Tomkins Esq of Monington will 1604
 Richard Robert Tomkins butcher of Liecs will 1587
 Thomas Tomkins yeoman of Bishop Itchington Warwick will 1598
 William Tompkins of Slinfold Sussex will 1601

Records St George's chapel, Hyde Park corner
 John Tomkins m. Mrs Christian King 1744
 Elizabeth Tomkins m. Thomas Parks 1749
 Elizabeth Tomkins m. Walter Powell 1752
 John son John Tomkins and Susanna born 1741
 Joseph Tomkins m. Mrs Mary Preston 1746
 Elizabeth Tomkins m. Robert Wright 1729

St George of Hanover Sq Records
 George Tomkins m. Isabella Humbell 1791
 James Tomkins m. Mary Dane 1801
 Daniel Tomkins m. Ann Griffiths 1801
 Benjamin Tomkins m. Margaret Carter 1808
 Richard Tomkins m. Charlotte de Ferre 1790
 Elizabeth Tomkins m. William Bumstead 1795
 Richard Tomkins m. Louise Lavell 1794

Records of St George, Hanover Sq contd

William Tomkins m. Frances Calah 1803
 Samuel Tomkins m. Mary Poulson 1804
 Mary Tomkins m. William Sissall 1805
 Thomas Tomkins m. Catherine Bonsted 1809
 Ann Tompkins m. Thomas Harding 1803
 Arabella Tompkins m. Andrew Rutty 1804
 Charles Tompkins m. Hannah Francis 1790
 Edmund Tompkins m. Jane Restell 1792
 Mary Tompkins m. John Jennings 1788
 Elizabeth Tompkins m. Gabriel Honour 1789
 Rosannah Tompkins m. Jasper Muscott 1795

Records of St James Clerkenwell

Abigail Tomkins m. Henry Love 1665
 William Tomkin m. Mary Trappe 1632
 Abraham Thompkins m. Margaret Hide 1689
 Jonathan Timkines m. Elizabeth Hide 1689
 Abraham Tomkins m. Mary Fairbrother 1751
 John Tompkins m. Ane French 1670 Dec 26
 Thomas Tomkines m. Ane French 1671 Jan 24
 Jone Tompkins m. George Segar 1681
 John Tomkyns m. Joane P Freeman 1587
 John Tomkins m. Catherine Ruth 1669
 Margaret Tomkins m. Thomas Pratt 1667
 Martha Tomkins m. Thomas Redferne 1661
 Martha Tomkins m. Thomas Harington 1668
 Saray Tomkins m. Jonathan Parsons 1668

Records of St Helens, Bishopgate

Elizabeth Tomkins m. Henry Gregory 1834
 Isaac Tomkins Gent of Stafford m. Mrs Mary Manning 1626
 James Tomkyns m. Anne Royle 1592
 John Tampkins m. Mary Thompson ~~at~~ London (1832? obv. error)

Richard son of Richard Tomkins of St Pauls London born 1700

Records of St Paul's Covent Garden London

William Moore Tomkins son Thomas Tomkins and Sarah born 1749
 Sarah dau above and Sarah b. 1750
 Charles John son Charles and Ann Tomkins b. 1779
 Susannah Tomkins m. Augustus Thomas Wilkinson 1810
 Elizabeth dau Packington Tomkins and Elizabeth b. 1792
 Amelia dau Thomas Tomkyns and Sarah b. 1753
 Charlotte dau Packington Tomkyns and Elizabeth b. 1754
 Frances dau above b. 1757
 Augustus Thomas Wilkinson Tomkins m. Susanna Edmonds 1807
 John Tompkins of Rislip Middx m. Mary Ewer 1720
 John son John Thomkins died 1703

Records of St Helens Bishopgate London?

Richard Thomkins died 1702
 John Tomkins d. 1718
 Mary dau Martin Tomkins d. 1739

Records of St Helens, Bishopgate, London?

Adam Tomkins died 1754
 Jane Tomkins of St Pancras d. 1804
 John Tomkins of Hart Street age 1 d. 1815
 Packington Tomkins of St George Hanover Sq d. 1778
 Sarah Tomkins o. Worcester d. 1773
 Thomas Tomkins of Worcester d. 1776 lived St Margarets, Kent
 Sarah Tomkins of Hart Street d. 1815 age 40
 William Tomkins of Rose Street d. 1818 age 2
 Elizabeth Tompkins of Conduit Court d. 1839 age 23
 John Enoch Tompkins of Conduit Court d. 1829 age 12 days
 Frances Sarah ~~Tomkins~~ dau Packington Tomkyns d. 1757

various parishes

Marg dau of William and Sarah Tomkins b. 1779 St Benedicts
 Thomas son William and Mary Tomkins b. 1802 ditto
 Dr Thomas Tompkins, Rector of St Lambeths London in 1672 living then

Records of St Paul's, Shadwell Middx

Edwin Tomkins m. Mary Ling 1718
 Ann Tomkyns of Chelsea m. James Wright 1729
 Thomas Tomkins of St Clement Danes Middx m. Bridgett Randall 1717
 Philip Tomkins of St Leonards m. Deborah Ratcliff
 Edward Tomkins of Surrey m. Rebecca Ring 1728
 Francis Tomkins, Lucy Fearne 1725
 Gabriel Tomkins of Sussex m. Sarah Hull 1730
 John Tompkins of St Stephen Coleman St London m. ~~Susannah~~
 Jane Edsall 1729 Note this same church where the Charles Tomkins
 line of Penna attended ancestor Floyd William Tomkins
 Mary Tompkins m. Thomas Burrell 1731
 Henry Thomkins m. Sarah Mabett 1658
 Henry Tomkins of Inner Temple London m. Mary Wickenhalfe 1709
 Edward Tomkins ~~1752~~ m. Martha James 1726

St Olave's London Records

Ann Maria Tomkins m. John Austin Neame 1837
 Sarah Tomkin m. Arthur Regan not date given
 Richard Tomkin m. Elner Wate 1572

Charles Tomkins m. Ann Hague 1782
 Thomas Tompkins m. Elizabeth Dodgsham 1799
 Edward Tomkins of London m. Eve Fox 1686
 Fletcher Tomkyns m. Grace Wynn 1712 London
 Henry Tomkins m. Mary Wichelhalfe, London 1709
 Henry Tomkins m. Jane Beebe, London 1710
 Thomas Tomkins m. Jo ne Hill 1662
 Thomas Tomkins m. Thomasine Halfe 1666 London

...

Branches in Ireland.

Elizabeth Tomkins of Derry will dated 1740
Elizabeth Tomkins of Dublin will 1780
John Tomkins of Killeen Co Clare will 1678 "Esquire"
John Alexander Tomkins, formerly of Limerick but late of
Dublin, will 1802
Francis Tompkins of Dublin will 1780
Alexander Tompkins Esq will pvd 1692 Ireland
George Tomkins Esq of Londonderry will pvd 1739
Dennis Tompkins of Newtown, Co Wicklow will 1773
Robert Tompkins of Bolany, Co Wexford will pvd 1797
Captain Sam Tomkins of Limerick Militia m. Charlotte, no date
but apparently 1794, not sure if date was for marriage or
what

...

While we were in Jacksonville Florida not so long ago, a news item there was about a thorn rose bush that was growing in Jacksonville, which came from a branch brought from England and was cut from the famous Glastonbury thorn.

To start at the beginning of this story we must go way back to the time of the Crucifixion, and speak of Joseph of Arimathea,

But we have a transcription of an event which occurred even before the Crucifixion, which we take from the great book by Konrad Bercovici, "The Story of the Gypsies."

It is remarkable sometimes how there seems to an unbreakable CHAIN of events to bring about a single result. It seems that NOTHING can happen except for a series of events bring it about.

We found Bercovici's book because....we had been on a visit to Albany New York from New York City back in 1925. As I did not know Albany at all, I was just wandering around, and looking about at what was going on. Once I began to wonder which way I had come, and was considering going back to the railway station and go back to the City.

I was standing at a corner and stopped to light a cigarette. A Gypsy girl came running fast and turned the corner almost running into me as she turned sharp at the corner. Then I heard running from the direction she had come from. Two men, maybe Gypsies, but I thought they were Italians or maybe Greeks, were coming fast. In a moment they turned the corner and I stuck out a foot and tripped him. The second man fell over him. An automatic clanged to the sidewalk and slid along about four feet. I beat them to it. The girl had disappeared in the distance, but I had the gun. The men ran away and I let them go. I turned the gun over to the police and told my story. They said anything might happen when there were Gypsies around.

Back in New York I began to write a short story about it. It grew and grew and finally I could call it a novelette. Then it seemed too fantastic and I divided it up into several short stories.

But I had to know something about Gypsies, so I got a book from the library about them. This was Bercovici's wonderful book. And in the book I found the strange story of the Third Nail.

And we may as well admit right here and now that we never knew why I tripped that fellow up, I never would have done it on purpose. It was one of those things that you do before you think.

This is Bercovici's story of the Fourth nail.

When the Roman soldiers were given the person of Yeshua ben Miriam, whom the world later called Jesus, that they should crucify him the soldiers were given eighty kreutzner to buy nails from some blacksmith. And so when these soldiers had been given the eighty kreutzner, they first tarried at an inn and spent half of the coppers drinking the sweet-sour wine the Greeks then sold in Jerusalem. It was late in the afternoon when they remembered the nails again, and they had to be back in the barracks by nightfall; for early the following morning they were to crucify Yeshua ben Miriam, the Jew who had talked ill of the Emperor at Rome.

Soon they stumbled out of the inn hastily, not altogether sober, and coming to the first blacksmith they said to him loudly:

so as to frighten him into doing the work even if there was not enough money to pay for the iron and the labor:

"Man, we want four big nails made right away to crucify Yeshua ben Miriam with; Yeshua ben Miriam who has talked ill of our Emperor."

The blacksmith was an old Jew who had seen the long pale face and the light brown eyes of Yeshua ben Miriam, when he had once looked into his shop. So the man stepped out from behind the forge where he had been working and said:

"I will not forge nails to crucify Yeshua ben Miriam."

Then one of the soldiers put down the forty kreutzners and yelled loudly.

"Here is the money to pay for them. We speak in the name of the Emperor." And they held their lances close to the man.

The Jew looked the soldiers straight in the eye and said:

"I will not make the nails to crucify Yeshua ben Miriam."

Then the soldiers ran him through with their lances after setting his beard on fire.

The next blacksmith was a little further away. It was getting on in the afternoon when they arrived there, so they told the man:

"Make us four stout nails and we will pay you forty kreutzners for them."

"I can forge only four small nails for that price," the man said.

But the soldiers showed him how large they wanted the nails. The man shook his head and said:

"I cannot make them for that price. I have a wife and children."

"Jew," the soldiers shouted "make us the nails and stop talking." Then they set his beard on fire.

Frightened out of his wits, the Jew went to the forge and began to work on the nails. One of the soldiers who tried to help at the forge leaned forward and said:

"Make them good and strong, Jew; for at dawn we crucify Yeshua ben Miriam."

When the name was mentioned, the Jew remained poised high with his hammer. The voice of the man whom the soldiers had killed because of his unwillingness to ~~make~~ forge nails to crucify Jesus with, called out faintly, as if it were only the shadow of a voice: "Aria, do not make the nails. They are for one of our people, an innocent man."

Aria dropped the hammer beside the forge. "I will not make the nails," he said.

"Make them," the soldiers ordered, though they were frightened themselves, for they too had heard the faint voice of the man they had killed. Night was falling and they had drunk forty of the eighty kreutzners they had been given.

"I will not make them" Aria answered stubbornly.

"Jew, you said you had a wife and children," one of the soldiers pressed, coming nearer to him with his lance.

"I cannot forge the nails you want to crucify Yeshua ben Miriam with," the Jew cried out, and stretched himself to his full height. "I cannot, I cannot."

Both soldiers furiouslly drunkenly ran him through with their lances again and again.

The sun was low behind the hills and the soldiers were in great haste. They ran to a third blacksmith when he was getting

ready to leave off work for the day. Their lances were still dripping blood when they called to that man:

"Khalil, make us four stout nails and here are forty kreutzner to pay for them. And be quick about it."

The Syrian looked at the bloody lances and returned to his bellows, but he had no sooner begun to forge the first nail when the voices of the two blacksmiths who had been killed by the soldiers, called to him not to make the nails. The man cast the hammer aside, and he too, was run through with the lances.

Had the soldiers not drunk forty of the eighty kreutzner, they might have returned to the barracks and told what had happened, and thus saved Yeshua's life. But they were short of forty kreutzner, so they ran out of the gates of Jerusalem, where they met a Gypsy who had just pitched his tent and set up his anvil. The Romans ordered him to forge four stout nails, and put the forty kreutzner down.

The Gypsy put the money in his pocket first, and then set to work. When the first nail was finished, the soldiers put it in a bag. When the Gypsy had made another nail, they put it in the bag. And when the Gypsy had made the third nail, they put it in the bag. When the Gypsy began to forge the fourth nail, one of the soldiers said:

"Thank you Gypsy, with these nails we will crucify Yeshua ben Miriam."

He had hardly finished speaking when the trembling voices of the three blacksmiths who had been killed began to plead with the Gypsy not to make the nails. Night was falling. The soldiers were so scared they ran away before the Gypsy had finished forging the last nail..

The Gypsy, glad that he had put the forty pieces of copper in his pocket before he had started work, finished the fourth nail and waited for it to grow cold. He poured water upon the hot iron but the water sizzled off, and the iron remained as red and hot as it had been when held in the tongs in the fire.

So he poured some more water on it, but the nail, was glowing as if the iron was a living, bleeding body, and the blood was spurting fire. So he threw still more water on, the water sizzled off and the nail glowed and glowed.

A wide stretch of the night-darkened desert was illumed by the glow of that nail. Terrified, trembling, the Gypsy packed his tent upon his donkey and fled.

At midnight, between two high waves of sand, tired and harassed, the lone traveller pitched his tent again. But there at his feet was the glowing nail, though he had left it at the gate of Jerusalem. Being close to a water well, the Gypsy carried water the rest of the night, trying to extinguish the fire of the nail. When the last drop had been drawn out of the well, he threw sand on the hot iron, but it never ceased sizzling and glowing. Crazed with fear the Gypsy ran further into the desert.

Arriving at an Arab village, the blacksmith set up his tent the following morning. But the glowing nail had followed him.

And then something happened. An Arab came and asked him to patch the iron hoop of a wheel. Quickly the Gypsy took the

glowing nail and patched with it the broken joint of the iron hoop. Then he saw with his own eyes how the Arab drove off.

The Arab gone, the Gypsy drove away without daring to look around. After many days, still not daring to look around, the Gypsy reached the city of Damascus, where he set up his forge again.

Months late, a man brought him the hilt of a sword to repair. The Gypsy lighted his forge. The hilt began to glow, made from the iron of the nail upon the hilt. The Gypsy packed and ran away again....

And that nail always appears in the tents of the descendants of the man who forged the nails for the crucifixion of Yeshua ben Miriam. And when the nail appears the Gypsies run. It is why they move from place to place to another. It is why Yeshua ben Miriam was crucified with only three nails, his two feet being drawn together and one nail piercing both of them. The fourth nail wanders about from one end of the earth to the other.

(end extract from Bercovici).

...

So now we come to the Legend of Glastonbury, and the living rose bush in Jacksonville Florida which descends from it.

A newspaper clipping we have had for many years tells the story briefly:

One of the most famous and beautiful legends about Christmas is that of the Glastonbury thorn rose, which blooms every Christmas in commemoration of the Nativity.

The story began with the death of Christ. All four Gospels Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, tell us that the body of Christ was buried by Joseph of Aramathea. In all reverence Joseph laid the body of Christ in a tomb and rolled a stone in front of the entrance, thereby satisfying the requirement of the law that the body not remain exposed over night.

The legend is that Joseph, with companions of St Philip the Apostle journeyed to Britain where they built that land's first Christian church at the site now known as Glastonbury.

It was here that Joseph's staff, brought by him from the Holy Land, is said to have taken root and produced the thorn that blooms at Christmas. In the Bible, the word staff and scepter are often used to mean authority, since the ancient chieftains were shepherds as well as princes.

Whether or not Joseph ever set foot on the soil of England, it is a wonderful story that the thorn bush which sprang from the staff should bear witness, with its Yuletide blossoms, to the birth of a New Hope.

...

A number of years ago, our good friend and distant cousin Vollie A Tompkins of Utah, sent us a half page of a Richmond Virginia newspaper which spoke of the Glastonbury legend, and of the visit of Joseph of Aramathea to Britain where he stuck his staff into the ground and it grew to be a thorn rose bush.

This article was written about the Virginia Tompkins family and the newspaper was of date probably sixty years ago. It said that the Tompkins family descended from one Thomas, who was a twin brother with Jesus. We have never before or since

seen one word to agree with this strange statement. We know very well where we get the name Tomkyns and its various forms, and it is from Toinken of Cornwall. We do not get the surname from any Thomas, because we know the Tomkyns line goes back to the Cantilupes, and the Cantilupes back to the Fitz-Warines, the Warine, the d'Anjous and so on thru several generations of men bearing but a single name, to Tertullius, ~~son of Charlemagne~~.

It is fantastic and misleading to say we get our name from a Thomas especially back so far as to have lived in the lifetime of Jesus.

This article said that the boy Thomas, went on many journeys with Joseph of Aramathea, and was with Joseph when he went to Britain and founded a church at Glastonbury. There may have been a Thomas with Joseph in his many travels, but we cannot believe there is any evidence that we descend from that boy.

But the story we saw at Jacksonville was a notable one, and tho we did not see this plant at Jacksonville, it is intriguing to realize that we were indeed so near to it.

...

Charlemagne.

For perhaps twenty years we have had an article, and we have no idea where we found it, but perhaps in some Sunday newspaper.

Now after all this time we discovered what seems to be very credible evidence, that our line descends from Charlemagne, this article has added interest for all of us. It says:

For some time the health of Charlemagne had been failing, although he had seemed so strong. Because of his iron constitution and his temperate habits, he had long passed the average span of life in his time, but he felt death drawing near. He settled the succession of the Empire upon his son known in history as Louis the Pious. And he made his will liberally providing for the poor, with minute instructions about the use to be made of his estates.

In September 813, feeling his infirmities growing upon him, he formally abdicated, and Louis took charge of the government.

All his life his favorite pastime had been hunting. It was the end of him. In the midst of winter he went upon a hunting expedition in the forest of Ardennes, and suffered an attack of gout. Physicians he scorned, partly because the prescribed diet he liked not. Fever set in, pleurisy developed. He had long believed that for all human ailments the sovereign medication was fasting. He applied it now, and his physical self could not stand the ordeal. He felt himself failing and sent for his chaplain.

The end was worthy of the faith he professed. In the evening he made his confession, partook of the sacrament, and listened to the exhortations of his spiritual advisor. The next morning, on Saturday, January 28th 814, he was much weaker. About nine o'clock he roused himself, with his right hand made the sign of the cross, folded his hands upon his breast, and gently slipped away. He had almost reached the age of 72.

Kaiser Karl was buried at Aachen in the basilica of the Church of Mary the Virgin, which he himself had built there. His body was aromatized (embalmed) and placed in a sitting position on a golden chair in the vault of the tomb, encircled with golden swords. He held in his hands, and resting on his knees a golden copy of the Evangelists. One shoulder leaned against the throne. The head was raised into a life-like posture, because it was held by the diadem which was in turn fastened to a golden chain.

In the diadem was laid a piece of the Cross of Christ. The tomb was filled with perfumes, ointments, balsam, and musk, and with treasures of different sorts. The body was dressed in kingly robes, and the face under the diadem was protected with a cloth. The golden sceptre and golden shield that Pope Leo had consecrated for him, were placed in front of him, and the tomb was sealed. No words can say how great was the sorrow in all lands, because even by the heathen he was lamented. He died in peace, anointed with the Holy oil, and comforted with the last rites of the church.

...

The above account was written by the monk Ademar of Angouleme who died in 1035 probably while on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

This writer was born about 975 and possibly later. He must have seen records made at the time of the death of Charlemagne in order to know so many fine details of the occurrence. As to what these records may have been which gave the information as written by

the monk Ademar of Angouleme. But we have excellent corroboration for this account because in the sixteen hundreds a document was discovered now known as the "Annals of Novallo." These cover the time from the year 816, only two years after the death of Charlemagne. We do not know where these papers are now but no doubt Historical Societies of England or France, and even Italy or Germany, must certainly know something about them. The "Annals" were probably written by the Abbott of Novallo. And This Abott was none other than Hugues l'abbe, son of Charlemagne who you will see in our Clan of Tomkyns. This chronicle of the burial of Charlemagne is described in the Annals. It says the burial "attended by his sons, including the Abbott Hugh of Novallo."

It was many years later that the Emperor Otto III came to the city where the body of Emperor Charles rested "and betook himself to the scene of the interment," accompanied by two bishops and the Count Otto von Lomello. The account of this visit remains in the writing of the Count Lomello. It says:

So went to the burial place of the Emperor Charles. he did not lie at length, as is the custom with other corpses, but sat like a living person on a throne chair. He was crowned with a gold crown and held a scepter in his hands, which were covered with gloves. His nails projected beyond the ends of the glove fingers, having grown through. Over him was a canopy of marble and lime, excellently set together through which we broke a hole in order to reach him.

As we came in we noticed a very strong odor. Nevertheless we honored him on our knees. The Emperor adorned the body with white wreaths. He cut off the projecting finger nails, and re-arranged everything faultlessly in place. No sign of decay appeared in the body, except that a bit of the tip of the nose was lacking, which the emperor had replaced with gold. After he had drawn a tooth from the mouth of the corpse, and again walled up the vault, we departed. End of Count Lomello's writing.

At appears that before the discovery of this was made, some had wondered how did the monk Ademar, know such details. Perhaps he had had access to the writings and records of Hugues l'Abbe, son of Charlemagne. Anyway, all doubts vanished as the story told by Ademar when this other document was found some six hundred years after Ademar died. The article we copied goes on to say:

When this remarkable corroboration, so circumstantial and direct, being the testimony of an eye-witness, was made public, all doubts vanished, if any had existed as to the account given by the monk of Angouleme, and history now records the burial of Charlemagne in an upright position, seated upon his throne, the Evangelists in his hands.

But at this later day it seems that the tomb itself and its contents have disappeared. The item we saw says this is easily accounted for ---the Norsemen had robbed the place and destroyed the tomb. Thus the matter has stood for centuries and hisotical paintings of Otto III entering the tomb, and the body sitting on the throne, sealed the general belief, No less a hand than von Kaulbach's added to this collection. See his work in the National Museum, Nurnberg. The articles goes on to say:

This is the story that came down through the centuries. But within the present generation Dr Theodor Lindner, the antiquarian,

claims to have shown that the whole story of the vault, the burial in the upright position, the breaking in by Otto III, and the rest is but romance. The Count von Iomello, indeed, was a historical character, and Dr Lindner doubts that he sanctioned the fable that has been ascribed to him.

The later supposition is that when the funeral rites were done, the body of Charlemagne was placed in a coffin in a reclining position, possibly in the stone sarcophagus that he had brought from Rome as a specimen of Greek carving. This is not certain but it is generally believed in Aachen.

So it rested until 1165, when at the command of Barbarossa it was placed in a wooden casket and buried in the center of the ~~church~~ church. About fifty years later, the Emperor Frederick II had the remains placed in a magnificent shrine of silver gilt, a wonderful specimen of medieval handicraft skill, it is believed they still repose there. But not quite all, if report is true; a bone in the lower right leg, framed in gold in the church, and believe to be that of Charlemagne. Among the other unusual treasures in the same room is a silver gilt bust made in the sixteenth century and said to contain a piece of Charlemagne's skull.

Much of the church still stands as he built it. In the exterior wall may be traced the lines of his work, partly destroyed by the Norsemen, ably and thoroughly rebuilt. In the interior the central octagon is as he left it, except that the piers have been covered with marble and richly adorned.

The Rathaus of Aachen stands on the site of Charlemagne's palace, which originally was connected by a porico with the church. The Rathaus contains the famous mural paintings of Rethel depicting the life of Charlemagne, and many other mementos of the great Emperor.

...

Later material re Charlemagne, from Mombert's Life of Charlemagne. He says:

When quite young he dreamed that a man came and handed him a sword, with the blade naked who said :Take this sword which God sends you as a gift; read and remember ~~liberally~~ the words thereon inscribed for they shall be fulfilled at the times appointed." The inscription on the blade was Raht Radoleiba Nasg Ent.

No one ever knew what the meaning was.

From what we find it seems Charlemagne was married five time legally and after death of 5th wife, had several "Morganatic" wives.

The first wife was Desiderata a daughter of the King of the Lombards who was sent away for reasons to be found in the many books about Charlemagne.

Second wife was Himiltrude who was "discarded" because being "unscrupulous;"

Third was Hildegarde who died April 30 783 at age of 26 and is highly lauded by all writers for many fine qualities.

Fourth was Fastrada who he married in 783 dau of Count Radolf.

Fastrada was "cold, selfish, cruel and hated by all subjects, suspected of two conspiracies to kill Charlemagne. He sent her away and married in 794 Luitgarde who died June 4, 800 and was elaborately praised by historians for her many fine qualities, she had no children.

By Himiltrude he had
 Carloman later called Pepin, the Hunchback
 Louis, became King of Aquitaine
 Rothaid a daughter

By Hildegard he had the books says 3 sons but does not give names, one was apparently the Hugues l'Abbe as per our tabulation in The Clan of Tomkyns
 Also there were three daughters Rotrud, Bertha and Gisla

By Fastrada he had
 Theodrada and Hiltrud

Charlemagne had six daughter and all said to be extraordinarily beautiful, but he never permitted any of them to marry, but one of these had a lover name Tullius, who was discovered and had his eyes put out for punishment. This was Rotrud.

In Mombert's book he tells the story of the death of Charlemagne and it is plain the former story we had was from the same record. He also repeats the story re Otto III and of entering the tomb etc. But Mombert said this is not altogether believed. The book has a picture of the marble sarcophagus in which he was said to be buried, representing in its carvings the Rape of Prosperina. Mombert's said this is still at Aix la Chapelle.

Among the many things Charlemagne left when he died was listed as gold, silver, precious stones,, many books, 3 silver tables, 1 very massive gold table. The descriptions follow:

A square silver table with representation of Constantinople he gave to the Basilica of St Peters;
 A round silver table representing Rome he gave to the Bishop's church at Ravenna. This table was in his will as above,
 Another table, and we not sure if it was the gold table or another silver one, represented the plan of the Universe in three circles. This was the only gift accepted by his son Louis. It was at Aix la Chapelle until 842 when Lotharius removed it and divided it among his partisans.

...

Various notes re Charlemagne and his group

One "John of Marmontier" about 1170 wrote The Life of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou with vivid account of his being knighted by King Henry I of England. His youngest son William was called William Fitz-Empress. We have not seen this writing but read about it, maybe Library of Congress has it or copy.

...

We do not find any Hugues as son of the four legally married wives of Charlemagne but one record said that Hildegarde had three sons and the books we saw named only two. The third son by Hildegarde may have been Hugues called l'Abbe, and in other versions called Hugo the Abbot.

We find one Hugo, Count of Tours who was Charlemagne's Envoy to Constantinople. We do not know if this was same as Hugues l'Abbe or who he was.

...

In Harold Lamb's "Charlemagne" it says: Charlemagne had not been in his tomb a dozen years when the Northmen (Danes) began to break through the sea barrier, up the Rhine, the Seine and the Loire. Their fleets advanced to devastate the cities. There was no army to hold them off. As early as 845 a grandson of Charlemagne watched hopelessly with his siegneurs and his levies who refused to attack the formidable invaders, while the Northmen gathered up 1100 captives from the Seine valley.

...

Arnulf, Bishop of Metz was ancestor of Charlemagne. This no doubt was same family from which Guarine de Metz (Walter Cantilupe) descended and probably they still had title to lands in Metz when Guarine was born.

...

When Charlemagne went to claim the lands of his brother Carloman when Carloman died, in Charlemagne's party was Count WARIN. This was some 350 years before Guarine de Metz was born, afterwards called Walter de Cantilupe in Catholic records). Also Charlemagne had a son Guerin de Chalons. Apparently this line were related by intermarriages from very early days prior to Charlemagne, cousins marrying as they did later on frequently.

...

May Hart Smith (descendants of Ann Tompkins and Isaac Odell) a noted researcher says: The Venerable Bede wrote a history of Alfred the Great which goes back to Adam, and other English families also.

The pedigrees from Adam to Shem son of Noah is accepted as per Scripture. Then they list the Saxon chiefs down to 495 when Saxon King Cerdic landed in Britain. His descendants ruled for 21 generations until Egbert was crowned as first real English monarch. But much of the lineage thru the Dark Ages were carefully compiled by students of history and accepted as being as nearly correct as is possible to obtain.

...

In speaking about the burial of Charlemagne, we must be reminded of another very well-remembered person of the early day, the man known as Tamerlane. I believe Harold Lamb wrote a book about him, and we earnestly recommend anyone should read every book that Harold Lamb ever wrote.

We have a small cut-out map showing Tamerlane's empire with the capitol at Samarkand. And if we look at the maps today we find a very uncomfortable situation in the same territory where World War III is feared will soon be created...out of bitter words from what we believe, are madmen, eager to make a war out of nothing that they may grab power and get fat upon the corpses of the poor dupes who will be either persuaded or forced, to lay down and die for them. It seems that the world is in the grasp of a lot of lunatics. Maybe it has always been in the hands of fools and butchers. Perhaps it always will be.

The magazine article we are looking at discussing Tamerlane goes on to say. The article, quote:

The Soviet Archeologists stood at the door opening on one of history's greatest legends. In the Europe around them, World War II was creating new ruins. But the scientists were feverishly searching old ruins.

They were at the gates of a huge, domed mausoleum. They ignored the beautiful murals, the magnificent carvings. Down, down, they went. They found three bodies, one after another, all laden with history. But they kept going. Finally there was a marble tombstone weighing two tons. Below that, five limestone slabs. And beneath those - a coffin, A Wooden coffin covered with rich and beautiful brocade.

Slowly they raised the lid. Lying there, as they had for centuries were the bones of one of history's great dictators. A historian once had said "He was tall, strong, fair skinned, red haired, broad shouldered, muscular, but lame in the right leg.

Now there were fragments of red hair, and one leg of the skeleton was shorter than the other. This was Tamerlane. Tamerlane the Lion, the Conqueror. Tamerlane the Magnificent- six hundred years later.

This had been the Great Khan of the Mongol Empire. From 1369 to 1405 he ruled a vast empire. He had been a herd owner. But he had conquered the armies of more than half the world. He enthroned himself as the Emperor of Tataria, and all the kings of Christendom flattered, feared and admired him.

Through the centuries the legends of his cruelty and power have lived and spread. He was a bitter, unrelenting enemy. The cities he took were levelled to the ground, their populations massacred. He then rebuilt each place to suit himself. Often, he added the final touch by erecting huge pyramids of the skulls of his victims.

The caravans of two continents travelled the roads of his empire, bringing riches to fill his treasuries. His people remained poor and miserable, but Tamerlane's court became a center of fabulous luxury.

To Europeans, Tamerlane's magnificence seemed supernatural, his power and success those of a demon. Lest he and his hordes appear at their boundaries, the kings of Europe sent him presents and envoys to appease him. The diary of one of these envoys, a Spaniard, Ruy Gonzales de Clavijo, has survived. He spent several months, from August to October 1404 at Tamerlane's court, and saw the dictator

face to face. This is his description of his first meeting with Tamerlane (begin quote from Gonsalves writings)

Tamerlane was seated in a portal at the front entrance to a beautiful palace. Before him, a fountain threw up water to a great height, and floating about in it were some red apples.

The Lord was seated cross-legged on silken embroidered carpets amid round pillows. He was dressed in a robe of silk with a high white hat on his head, the top of which was a ruby set with pearls and precious stones.

His chief wife was also present in a robe of red silk trimmed with gold lace, long and flowing. It had no waist at all, but fifteen ladies-in-waiting, held up the skirts to enable her to walk.

She wore a crested head-dress of red cloth, very high, covered with large pearls, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones, and embroidered with gold lace. On the crown was a little castle on top of which were three very large rubies, surmounted by a tall plume of feathers. Her hair, which was very black, hung down over her bare shoulders. She was accompanied by three hundred ladies; and when she sat, three ladies held her head-dress with their hands so that it would not fall down. End Gonzales item).

This particular banquet, attended by all the Embassadors of the Fifteenth Century world, was given in a city of silken tents, built like castles. In one of them was stabled 14 royal elephants, who during the dinner, paraded and performed before the guests. Their trampling, Gonzales reports, drowned out much of the conversation but there was always plenty to see.

He seems to have been dazzled most of all by the lordly use of gold. "Each guest drank out of a golden jug. There were gold tables, each standing on four legs, the tables and legs all in one. And seven golden vials stood upon them, two of which were set with large pearls, emeralds and turquoises, and each had a pearl near the mouth. There were six round golden cups on each table, set with large pearls and in the center was a ruby two fingers broad."

But the Spanish ambassador and his companions did not enjoy the feast completely. It seems that the interpret assigned to them was late in getting his party to the banquet hall. Tamerlane was furious. "How is it that you have caused me to be enraged and put out?" he shouted. "I order that a hole be bored in your nose and a rope passed through it and you be dragged by it as punishment. He had scarcely shouted this when the soldiers seized the unlucky interpreter by the nose.

This had a direct effect on the ambassador's appetite. He ends the description by saying that since they had not eaten freely, the emperor sent to their lodgings 10 sheep and a horse. He included a load of wine, robes, shirts and hats.

That was Tamerlane the Magnificent - when he was alive. Then history began calling him Tamerlane the Cruel, the Terrible. Legend took over. Historians began to doubt the folk tale descriptions of his appearance. Nobody was sure of the exact location of the body.

Finally modern scientists entered the scene. Despite the war, the Soviet expedition set out, deep into the interior of Russia. They found Tamerlane buried in his own capitol, Samarkand, now

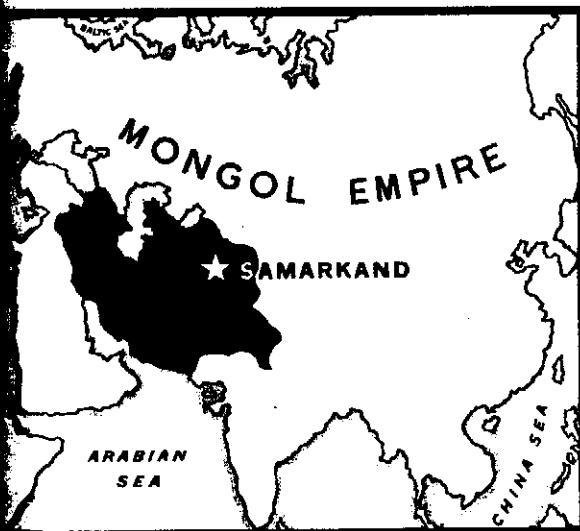
the capitol of the Uzbek Republic of the USSR.

The skeleton was sent to Moscow, and in a strange way, Tamerlane has been brought back to life. He was turned over to M. Gerissimov, who is an odd combination of anthropologist and sculptor. By using special measuring implements, he was able to form an exact idea of Tamerlane's head. The picture shows the results.

Historians and scientists now know what a 600 year old dictator looks like. They know too, how empty was the boast the found inscribed on his tomb.

"If I were alive today, mankind would tremble."

...



CAPITAL: Deep in the heart of the ancient Mongol Empire, scientists located the tomb



REPLICA finished, Tamerlane again glares defiance

Guarine de Metz,
 Warine
 Walter de Cantilupe
 all same man.

See our volume V Clan of Tomkyns.

Supporting evidence as to our version re descendants and his own identity. Taken from various English publications.

In 1855 the late Mr Thomas Wright edited for the Warton Club an old French manuscript in the British museum (MS Reg. 12, c.xii) which contained the history of Fulk Fitz-Warine, an outlawed noble of the time of King John. This history was clearly founded on an earlier metrical text, of which a few passages were still retained by the redactor.

Of the history, Mr Wright was of the opinion the original Anglo-Norman poem was composed before the end of the 13th century and that the writer was a trouvier in the service of the Fitz-Warines.

He never makes a mistake as to localities especially of Ludlow and its immediate vicinity, and the border of Wales. Ludlow was in possession of the Fitz-Warine family. . Leland wrote there existed there at this time "an olde English boke ye rhyme of ye gestes of Guarine and his sonnes." Leland took an abstract of this book. It contains "ye olde French historie yn rhyme," and was doubtless that on which the British Museum Manuscript was founded.

Leland's abstract was published by Hearne in "Collectanea Vol I page 230" and differs in some particulars from the French paraphrase. Leland places these writings at beginning of 14th century, at which period the adventures of Fulk Fitz-Warine were very popular.

Fulk Fitz-Warine was the great grandson of Guarine, or Warine, of Metz, a noble of Lorraine who was one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and received grants of land in Shropshire.

Young Fulk probably arrived in England at time of Henry I, and was brought up in the court of King Henry II, and was greatly beloved by the king's sons except Prince John with whom he had quarrelled.

It so happened that John and Fulk were sitting all alone in a chamber playing at chess. John took the chess board and struck Fulk a great blow. Fulk felt himself hurt, raised his foot and struck John in the middle of his stomach, that his head flew against the wall and he became all weak and fainted.

Fulk was in consternation but he was glad that no one was in the chamber but they two. He rubbed John's ears, who recovered from his fainting, and made a great complaint. "Hold your tongue, wretch," said the King, "If Fulk did anything but good to you it must have been for your own deserts." And he called his master and made him beat him finely for complaining. Joh was much enraged against Fulkm so that he could never love him heartily.* * *

Soon after the accession of King John, Fulk was deprived of his lordship of Whittington in favor of a Welsh noble Morice of Powis, and Fulk rebelled against the king, was outlawed, and took refuge with his followers "under the green wood tree."

During the next few years he is heard of in several places; sometimes in the marches of Wales, Kent, the Scottish border; he passed some time at the court of France under an assumed name.

During a visit to Kent, he married a sister-in-law of Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, but was obliged to leave her 2 days after the wedding. He subsequently made peace with King John, and was restored to most of his possessions.

His wife, Maud de Caus having died he married Clarine de Auberville, and shortly after lost his sight. His second wife dying, he seems to have retired to a religious house for the remainder of his days at an old age in or after 1256 * * * The whole tale reads like a "true tale" of Robin Hood or Little John.

The family of Gandelley (Cantelou?) seems to have been attached to the Fitz-Warines from an early date. In the time of Guarine de Metz, Guy, the son of Candelou was appointed to guard the honour of Whittington and Guarine's other lands, and after the death of Guarine.

When the Welsh attacked his son the first Fulk, Guy was captured by them and sent a prisoner to Rhuddlan with his sons see page 56. (Note by RT- this item taken from Notes and Queries, but as there is nothing on page 56 of that referring to these, it must have meant page 56 of the original MSS).

The French MSS says Ful was attacked by Morice of Powis and 15 knights, and the 4 sons of Guy Fitz-Candelou and the rest of his household. (Note by RT this is confusing, for the English MSS distinctly says in Leland's abstract that "The sunnes of Guadeline (Cantelou?) were with Fulco in this skirmouche." Leland spells the name Gaudeline probably transcription error for Gandelon or Cantelou.

Fulk's grandmother was the lady of Castle of Dynan, (now called Ludlow), which lady acting on the impulse of a love which she had placed unwisely, she committed an act of treachery which resulted not only in great loss to her lord but the death of herself and her paramour." Note by RT. In our other book about Fulk, see the part where some woman let down a ladder for her lover to climb up. Probably is an erroneous conclusion somewhere in the Notes and Queries item.)

Wright relates that in the Patent Rolls names of Fulk's companions who originally joined him in the rebellion and those who joined afterwards as

Ricardus de Wakefield
Johannes filius Toke.

This Toke item is interesting, we believe this man was one of the lines from which the Sussex Tomkins were descended and kin to Toen or Toenchen of the Thom the Saxon line. Other items in Notes and Queries seems to be trying to prove that Fulk the Outlaw was the original of the Robin Hood legends.

Reigate Castle was the home of the Warines and tradition says there was a cave below the castle which was the secret meeting place for the barons before the magna charta event. In 1215, the date of the Conference of Runnymede the castle was held by William Plantagenet who had it about 4 years. Probably this was the reason for the expulsions of the Warine from Reigate. Fitz-Walter, the leader of the barons and de Vesci were both outlawed by King John, Many of the outlawed nobles in the time of King John, had Saxon mothers. "Note by RT. Here's where the Thom the Saxon connection comes in.)

In Notes and Queries we find an item where Hardinge E Gifford inquired as to relationship between the two Devonshire

families Fitz-Warren of Brightley and Fitz-Warren of Tawnstock which establishments were 6 miles apart. These are in our Clan of Tomkyns. In reply to this query "Sir" Pole replied: William, son of Fulke Fitz-Warren received this land from his father in Henry II time. He then gives pedigree onward of Fitz-Warren of Brightly which family surnames subsequently came to be Brightley and then Bright. This pedigree is in our Clan of Tomkyns RT.

The arms of Fitz-Warren of Brightley were gules, a chief indented argent.

Fitz-Warren of Tawnstock quarterly, per fesse indented argent and gules.

At Norton-Fitzwarren near Taunton called Fitzwarren North Town, for the Fitzwarrens, Earls of Bath and not to be confused with the Warrens, Earls of Surrey.

One Guarine de Meer, Sheriff of Gloucester living in 1083 was progenitor of the Fitz-Warines as a personal name now represented by Borchier*Wray baronets, Lord Stourton etc.

The Fitz-Warrens of Tawnstock were the elder branch and the Brightley branch descends from the second son of Guarine de Metz.

Regarding this, Dugdale says: William Fitz-warine was younger son of the first Fulk and grandson of Guarine de Metz, the former account taken from early edition places William one generation higher.

While looking over these most interesting Notes and Queries in the Library of Congress we found an amusing tale about Lord Wellington. It seems at the coronation, the new king was a great horse admirer and arranged for Wellington to ride his horse in during the elaborate ceremony, and then when leaving, the horse was trained to "walk backwards" from the royal presence. Wellington labored long and finally trained his horse to do just this.

Then came the great day. Wellington was to ride in, make a courtly bow, and then back his horse out. The horse was very smart indeed. He began to approach the throne, then he TURNED AROUND AND BACKED ALL THE WAY IN. Wellington could not force him to do otherwise. We do not know what were the results of this but Notes and Queries says it really did happen.

...

The Bohuns.

There was a Tompkins boy named Bohun Tompkins who was in the English Navy, and at the age of only thirteen gained not for bravery at the Battle of Trafalgar. He was a grandson of Packington Tomkins and Mary Bohun, of the ancient Bohun family prominent in England for centuries. An excellent account of the Bohuns are in May Hart Smith's MSS in the Los Angeles Public Library, and who is related to us. This lady certainly was one of the best researchers we ever heard of.

One of the Bohuns gained everlasting fame by fighting a duel with Robert Bruce, the King of Scotland. Our note regarding this occurrence names one Professor Morris, but we did not note who this gentleman was, or what was the book he wrote. It says:

Just before the Battle of Bannockburn, the English vanguard was now in sight. From it rode out a number of knights, eager to see the Scotch army more nearly. King Robert did the same. He was in armor but poorly mounted, riding only a pony, with which he moved up and down the front of his army, putting his men in order. A golden crown worn over his helmet was his sole mark of distinction. The only weapon he carried was a steel battle-axe.

As the English knights came nearer, he advanced a little to have a closer look at them. Here seemed an opportunity for a quick and decisive blow. The Scottish king was at some distance in front of his men, his rank indicated by his crown, his horse, a poor one, his hand empty of a spear. He might be ridden down by a sudden onslaught and victory to be gained by the English by a single blow, and a great glory to the bold knight who did it.

So thought one of the English knights, Sir Henry de Bohun by name. Putting spurs to his powerful horse, he galloped furiously upon the king, thinking to bear him easily to the ground.

Bruce saw him coming, but made no movement of flight. "He sat his pony warily, awaiting the onset, until Bohun was nearly upon him with his spear. Then a quick touch to the rein, a sudden movement of the horse, and the lance point sped past, missing its mark.

The Scotch army stood in breathless alarm; the English host in equally breathless expectation; it seemed at the moment that Bruce was lost. But as de Bohun passed him, borne onward by the career of his steed, King Robert arose in his stirrups, swung his battle-axe in the air, and brought it down upon his adversary's head with so terrible a blow, that the iron helmet cracked as though it was a nut shell, and the knight fell from his horse, dead before he reached the ground.

King Robert turned and rode back, where he was met by a storm of reproaches from his nobles, who declared that he had done a grave wrong in exposing himself to such danger, when the safety of the army depended on him. The king heard their reproaches in silence, his eyes fixed upon the fractured edge of his weapon.

"I have broken my good battle axe," he said.

At an early hour the next day the Battle of Bannockburn began.

...

The McIsaacs.

Our Canadian branch married with the McIsaacs. We knew several of this name at the Navy Yard at Terminal Island Calif, but they did not know the McIsaacs of our branch, altho they were both from Canada.

Two of the Terminal Island McIsaacs tho they were both from Canada and both Catholic families, did not know of their relationship with each other. So it seems the McIsaac of Canada "drifted apart," and lost contact with each other several generations ago.

The elder McIsaac, who was a good friend of ours, said the name was former McKissick, and claimed descent from a Saint Kissick whose family one can no doubt find in Catholic records. These branches we knew were Scottish families originally, or at least as far back as they knew. They were kin to the McMillans and the McDonalds.

The McIsaacs or McKissicks are found in records of old charters of Lorne and Mid Argyle. Sir Thomas McIsaac of Lergie, the district immediately south of Lorne, married Matilda, a daughter of King Robert the Bruce. There were seven Malcolm McIsaacs of that ilk in succession, with the result that the surname ultimately become in some instances, McCallum, and later as the Malcolms of Poltalloch.

In 1418 Gilbert McIsaac was one of the Kings of Mann. In 1422 Hawley McIsaac was arraigned for leading the insurrection against the Earl of Derby, in Mann. In 1511 the McIsaac family still held a considerable tract of land in the Isle of Mann.

The surname, the account we saw goes on to say, originated from St Kissack, one of the Saint Columbia saints. In their early history one of them founded the hereditary hundred years of the McDonalds of Clan Ronald. It was the latter branch that became numerous throughout the Clan Ronald Territory. They are still fairly numerous in Arisaig, Moidant and the Isles.

The Nova Scotia emigrants would no doubt be from these. They had no tartan of their own, but would be entitled to wear the Clan Ronald Tartan.

The McDonalds of Sleat, is a tertan personal only to the Lord of the Isles.

The writer of the article we quoted was a McDonald.

...

Bethune Family.

Our line and the Bethunes have intermarried in more than one occasion at least. One is mentioned in the book by General William G Oates of the Confederate army. The book says:

Before the Battle of Chicamauga, Billy Bethune, a little, red haired boy from Columbus Georgia came to the regiment (of which General Oates was then a Colonel) and requested me to muster him into the service; but I declined upon the ground that he was too young and too small. He was barely 15 years old, and not well grown at that. After we went over in the valley, he came to me again and said that if I would not give him a gun and let him perform service as a soldier, he would go off and join some other command.

I compromised with him by giving him a gun and agreeing that he might go into the next fight, but would not put him on any other duty. On the morning of the 28th of October he went through the engagement unhurt. During the next night, when the enemy routed the regiment, little Billy got shot in the back. Down near Lookout Creek one of the Irishmen of Company K came along with the wounded boy on his back.

Major Lowther called out "Who is that?" The answer was "Jimmy Rutledge Sir"

"And who is that you have there?"

"Billy Bethune Sir,"

"Is he wounded?"

"He is shot in the back Sir,"

And then Billy's childish voice rang out indignantly "He's a damned liar, I am shot ACROSS the back."

In 1905 when the book was written Billy Bethune was a highly esteemed citizen of Milledgeville Georgia."

We have read a great deal about the Bethunes. They were in Scotland for a long time, and were of France before that. When we were looking up the de Anjous in France, we found this item about Bethune. The item was from Broderick's "Touraine." It says:

Maximillian de Bethune was a faithful and trusted collaborator and friend of Henry IV, and a man whose influence upon French history is rather difficult to estimate. This man was "Duc de Sully and his career was mostly devoted to foreign politics. In every direction he fostered and encouraged and healed the French economy, so battered by lengthy civil wars. He was eminently fortunate in serving a master such as Henry IV, to whom must be ascribed most of the credit for the major policies and programs adopted during his reign.

Sully (Bethune above) was an obdurate Protestant and was not a very attractive sort of man. He was overbearing, rude and parsimonious, and grasping in his own affairs, as he was careful and honest in affairs of the state. He was however a man of outstanding executive ability, self confidence and character.

As he and his second wife were Protestants (she changed her religion to please him), their remains could not be buried in a Catholic church or cemetery. Hence a shrine was put up in the Hotel Dieu at Nogent le Rotron.

The monument to the duc and duchesse was executed by Boudin in 1642 on a stone pedestal painted to imitate green marble are two magnificent statues in white marble, the figures in state costume

kneel on cushions. Below are the arms of Sully. The tomb was rifled at the time of the Revolution and the relics of the Sullys dispersed. In a black marble coffer on the monument are what are supposed to be such remains of the bones as could be recovered.

Nogent Castle, or the Cheateau de St Jean, was the ancient dwelling of the sovereign Counts of Perche. Sully sometime resided there, and the place remained the property of his descendants until 1789. The keep, built from 1003 to 1030, is about 80 feet high, and its walls at the base not less than ten feet thick. The tower, dismantled in 1378 on the orders of King Charles V, is in as excellent state of preservation, though disfigured with poor modern crenellations. The keep backs on a 15th century lodging set between two machiluted towers. The containing wall of the castle enclosure is set with half round 12th and 13th century towers. End item from Broderick.

We believe the Scottish Bethunes came from these of Touraine. As this family was so prominent, it will be easy for the researcher to find a great deal about them because there are so very many records available regarding these times and places and families. The American Bethunes probably came from the Scottish line.

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The Adamsville Bible.

Ever since we first began to gather data, we had heard of the Adamsville Bible. Also we heard of the George Washington Tompkins Journal, and the Gertrude Sandlin Tompkins MSS, and several other papers containing Tompkins data. We did not know who the Adamsville Bible belonged to but it did have data re the Rhode Island line.

By a round-about way we finally have the data in this Bible, sent by our good friend and kinsman Robert Livingston Nicholson of Kansas City Mo. He had it from Mrs Mary Hicks Brown who has made a great deal of research on her branches which are related to the Tompkins family. We are happy to be able to include this data in our MSS herewith:

The Bible is owned by Miss Evelyn Brayton of Adamsville R.I. It was printed in Edinburgh Scotland by Mark and Charles Kerr "His Makesties Printers, and sold by James Gillies, Bookseller, Glasgow Scotland 1797.

Gamaliel Tompkins departed this life February 18 1822 aged 71 years.

Betsy Church Tompkins aged 38 years 4 months and 2 days (no date in excerpt)

Priscilla Brownell departed this life Oct 13 1821 aged 44 years 11 months and 13 days.

Abel Tompkins departed this life December 22 1822 aged 34 years 9 months and 17 days.

Mrs Mary Tompkins departed this life Oct 4 1844 aged 89 years 9 months and four days.

Lemuel Tompkins departed this life May 1860 among the Shakers at Groton Massachusetts aged 65 years 10 months.

Lucy Tompkins departed this life Sep 11 1860 aged 74 years 6 months and 11 days

Hannah Nichols departed this life December 1850 aged 60 years 8 months.

Nathaniel Tompkins died Jan 1 1861 aged 68 years 5 days

Mary Church Tompkins born Dec 30 1754 died Oct 4 1844 wife of Gamaliel Tompkins

Nathaniel Tompkins born 1650 his wife Elizabeth born 1655

Their children:

Elizabeth Tompkins born 1675 married Feb 17 1696 William Ladd born 1665

(This is one of my lines in the Seabury family, Mary Hicks Brown)

Samuel Tompkins born 1680

Robert Tompkins born 1685

Hannah Tompkins born 1689.

John Tompkins married Bridget Sanford: this children

Catherine born 1740

Henry T born ~~1741~~ (1741)

Sanford T born 1744

Elyshalet Tompkins born 1746.

Nathaniel Tompkins married Jan 16 1774 Phebe Pearce born 1752.

Their children:

(son of Joseph Tompkins)

Nathaniel Tompkins born May 25 1775

Sarah Tompkins married Nathaniel Brownell Jr (Sarah dau Micah Tompkins) born 1751 (Brownell) born 1799; their children

Alfred Brownell born 1792. These dates do not seem right. I copied them as they were in the Bible

David 1803

Clarinda 1704

Mary 1706

Samuel 1708

Osen 1709

Clark 1800

Lucy 1802

Joseph Tompkins married Mar 20 1741 Martha Pearce born 1717.

Their children;

Priscilla born 1743

Elizah 1746

Nathaniel 1748

Olive 1740; means 1750

Gilbert and Gamaliel twins born 1751

Gilbert 2nd 1757

Phebe 1759

Gideon 1761

Gilbert 1751 (apparently) father of Patty Tompkins who married Captain Benjamin Hicks or was Gamaliel 1751 Patty's father?

Note by RT these no doubt interpolations by Mary Hicks Brown and she was not sure of meaning of Bible items)

Gamaliel

apparently Gilbert 1st 1751 died prior to 1757 and Gilbert 2nd born 1757.

(Note by RT these all straightened out in our Tomkins-Tompkins Geneaology and Clan of Tomkyns now in MSS 10 bound volumes).

Micah Tompkins m. Sarah; their children were

Nathaniel 1756

Benjamin 1758

John 1760

Sarah 1763

Mary 1763 also twins

David 1765

Uriah 1767

Rhoda 1769.

From same Bible was the following: "At a town meeting here in Little Compton Rhode Island Dec 21 1698, it was voted that Nathaniel Tompkins be paid out of the Town's next rate 10 shillingd for killing a bear and cub. Also voted Aug 17 1699 that he be paid 10 pence for killing a bear.

Christopher Tompkins son of Samuel Tompkins married Sarah: Their children.

Lucy 1752

Abigail 1754

priscilla 1755.

End Bible items re Tompkins. There are other items re the Hicks branch

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LOST RECORDS OF VIRGINIA.

In the Fall of 1956 we went to Hanover County Virginia to look for court or church records pertaining to those of our family who lived there in the very early days.

To our dismay, there were none before 1866. The court records begin in that year and contain notes that all previous records had been sent to Richmond for safe keeping during the Civil War, and they had been burned upon the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate government. The same condition we found at Kent County and other places.

We could not imagine any reason why such records as wills and deeds, and vital records of all kinds were considered as of military value to the Union army. It was almost equally incredible that the Union army would destroy such records after they had occupied the territory where such records were kept.

So, it would be reasonable to believe that they were destroyed by accident. We found the explanation in Collier's of April 27, 1956, which magazine we subsequently saw. To condense that story we quote in part, as follows:

On Sunday, April 2 1865, Jefferson Davis was in his pew at St Paul's, when a messenger brought a telegram from General Lee: "I advise that all preparations be made for leaving Richmond tonight."

The members of the Confederate Government immediately began packing their most important records and destroying non-essential documents. They had to hurry, for they were to leave on a train at 8 o'clock. The train did not get away until 11, and the station was crowded with many who would have paid any price to get aboard.

During the night Lee moved his men out of the vast system of fortifications that had protected the city for almost four years. It was the worst night in the city's history. An account written by a Richmond lady at the time is most illuminating. She said: In the distance we heard the shouts of the soldiers and the mobs as they ransacked stores; the rumbling of wagons, and beating of drums, all mixed in a confused medley. Just before dawn explosions of gunboats and magazines shook the city, and glass was shattered and new houses crumbled beneath it. Immense fires stretched their arms on high all around me. Richmond was burning - and no alarm.

I stood at the window in that dim dawn and watched those silent awful fires; I felt that there was no effort to stop them, but all, like myself were matching them, paralyzed and breathless. For a while the sun rose..a great red ball veiled in a mist...the streets were alive with hurrying men and women and cry of "Yankees." I could not move, but watched the blue horsemen, as they rode to the city hall, and ended with their swords knocking the ground at every step, throw the great doors wide and take possession of our beautiful city; watched the two blue figures at the Capitol, white men, unfurl a tiny flag.

The fires were started by the Confederate army to prevent the tobacco stored in the city's warehouses being seized by the on-coming Federal army, while across the river bridges were blown up and burned in order to give the Confederates a chance to escape. They did not attempt to destroy the city, but the fire spread rapidly and was soon beyond control.

Matters were made even worse when convicts escaped from prison to invade the streets, already filled with a riotous plundering

mob. As a preventative measure, the city government broke open the stores of liquor and the gutters ran reeking with floods of alcohol as thousands of gallons were destroyed.

At dawn the arsenal blew up with a deafening roar, the for hours afterwards thousands of shells kept exploding and rain down fire and shattered metal.

When the first Union troops arrived, their immediate duty was to press every able-bodied male citizen into service in an attempt to bring the raging flames under control. They worked at this dangerous task all day long, and finally had to blow up whole blocks of buildings to keep the flames from spreading. Despite their efforts the fire kept burning in some parts of the city for ddays (End of the lady's article).

The story in Collier's is most interesting and is well illustrated. There was considerably more to it than we have quoted here. There are the usual glorifying extasys about Lincoln. But if one disregards the pious platitudes and golden phrases, he will plainly see that "Honest Abe" came there to gloat, and the wonderful joy of being worshipped by the negroes and their degenerate lovers.

Some there may be will will rise up in wrath and denounce us as almost anything but a gentleman, but we could never see anything noble about Abe Lincoln. We have seen hundreds of wonderful tales about his great soft and understanding heart, and his marvellous generosity and mercy. To put it bluntly, we don't believe them.

When just a boy, Judge Pinkney Hill, of Houston Texas, a cousin of father Franklin Abel Tompkins, which Judge Hill was a lawyer at Houston, gave us a book printed shortly after the end of the war. It related that shortly before war started, two Southern gentlemen went to see the President, to try and avoid war. They were kept waiting several hours, and if we recall correctly, Abe at last floundered in, bare-footed, uncombed and generally dishevelled. He sat down in a chair and put one foot up over a knee and very skillfully "cracked" his big toe, making a loud, popping noise, and said nothing. Then he arose, yawned and stretched and floundered out again. The "interview" was over.

Of course there was bitterness after the war. Read the so many books about the "Carpet baggers" regime when black soldiers ruled and ignorant Africans could vote but a white man could not. And all was ruled by Union soldiers like Ben Butler and others too numerous to mention. Read about Thaddeus Stevens, if you can absorb a lot of disgust and stayywell.

And so it was, that when we went to Kent and Hanover, there were no records there to see, that we needed so badly.

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Ancient Ancestry of Virginia Lines.

There are many descendants of our Virginia Tompkins families, and they have kept family records to a greater proportion than any of the others, tho in some instances we have excellent records made by the New England lines.

All of us apparently have a common ancestor in Charlemagne, and our ancestral line comes together in Matilda, who married Geoffrey, Count of Anjou who is in our New England ancestral line.

We have been so fortunate as to find the Gertrude Sandlin Tompkins MSS, the works of Mrs Roberta Warren of Newport News published in the William and Mary Quarterly, much data from Mrs Anna Teland West of Portland Oregon, and also from Mrs Susan B Hill of Columbia, South Carolina who was related to our Carolina branch; and several others we found who knew so much about their own branch back for several generations.

From the Gertrude Sandlin Tompkins MSS kindly sent to us by Mrs Chris Tompkins (Stella Lowrance) of Burdette Arkansas, and others we probably have a more nearly complete of the Southern lines than exists anywhere else. This because we have not only the government records, but also the private collection of records made by various people at various times.

For the Northern branch of New England, which back in the 15th century and even before that, trace back to a common ancestor in England, as shown in our Clan of Tomkyns, ten volumes now bound for safekeeping, tho we are adding additional volumes steadily of which this is one. For the New England lines we found copy of the George Washington Tomkins Journal of Morristown and Newark NJ, of some 385 pages of descendants of Micah Tomkins, one of the founders of the New Jersey line; also the works of Mrs Haight in her wonderful book the Washburn Genealogy some 1500 pages; The works of the late Gouverneur Jay Tompkins of Salt Point NY, and others. And we must not forget the fine work of Miss Antoinette Abrams whose MSS in two volumes was kindly loaned by Mr Charles Elijah Abrams of Troy New York. Also Mrs Mabel Church Tompkins of Chappaqua NY gathered a great deal of data personally; and Miss Alice May Tompkins of Bedford Hills NY, contributed greatly to our store of data.

We will record here the data re remote ancestry of the Virginia lines as recorded in the Gertrude Sandlin Tompkins MSS:

Egbert
 Ethelwolfe
 Alfred the Great
 Edward the Elder
 Edmund I
 Edgar
 Ethelred, "The Unready"
 Edmund "Ironsides"
 Edward "The Outlaw"
 Margaret Atheling m. Malcolm III of Scotland
 Matilda of Flanders
 Matilda m. Geoffrey, Count of Anjou (Plantagenet RT)
 Henry II m. Eleanor of Aquitaine
 John "Lackland" (King John I of England)

contd.

Henry III m. Eleanor of Provence
 Edward I m. Eleanor, dau Alphonso X of Castile
 Edward II m. Isabella dau Philip of France
 Edward III m. Philippa dau of Count of Mainault
 Lionel, Duke of Clauncil, 3rd son of Edward III m.
 dau of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster
 Phillippa Plantagenet m. Edmund Mortimer
 Elizabeth Mortimer m. Henry Percy (Hotspur)
 Henry Percy 2nd Earl of Northumberland
 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland
 Margaret Percy m. Sir William Gascorgne
 Elizabeth Gascorgne m. Sir George Talbois
 Lady Anne Talbois m. Sir Edward Dymoke, son of Sir Robert Dymoke
 of Scribelsby Court, Lincolnshire and Lade Anne Sparror
 his wife
 Frances Dymoke m. Sir Thomas Wyndebanks
 Mildred m. Robert Read
 George Reade m. Elizabeth Martaiu dau Nicholas Martaiu of Virginia
 (Note by RT much data and a book about him)
 Thomas Reade m. Lucy Gwynne of Gwynne's Island, Mathews Co Va
 Joyce Reade m. Christopher Tompkins of North River, Gloucs Co Va
 (fordesc see Clan of Tomkyns, see Tompkins Genealogy)

Line of Descent from French Kings

987 Hugh Capet m. Adelaida dau Duke of Aquitaine
 996 Robert II m. Constance of Provence
 1031 Henry I m. Anne of Muscovy
 1060 Philip I m. Bertha of Holland
 1106 Louis VI m. Adelaide of Savoy
 1137. Louis VII m. Alice of Champagne
 1180 Philip II m. Isabella of Hainsault (she descended from Charles,
 Duke of Lorraine who was the last king of the Carlovingrau
 family)
 1223 Louis VIII (son of Philip II and Isabella) "Lionhearted,
 m. Blanche dau Eleanor and Alfonso of Castile and grand-
 dau of Henry II
 1226 Louis IX m. Margaret of Provence
 1270 Philip III m. Isabella of Aragon
 1280 Philip IV (also King of Navarre) m. Jane
 Isabelle (dau Philip and Jane) m. Edward II of England

....

Descent from Charlemagne

Louis m. Judith dau Count of Navaria (?)
 Charles
 Louis
 Charles m. Elgiva dau Edward the Elder of England and grand-dau
 of Alfred the Great
 Gisla m. Rollo, the younger, Duke of Normandy
 William
 Richard m. Ann, sister of Hugh Capet
 Richard
 Robert m. Arletta
 William the Conqueror m. Matilda of Flanders

Henry I m. Matilda of Scotland dau Malcolm III and Margaret
Atheling

Matilda dau of Henry m. Geoffrey, Count of Anjou (Plantagenet)

Henry II m. Eleanor of Prouce, Aquitaine

Eleanor m. Alfonso of Castile

Blanch m. Louis VIII of France.

A Group of Virginia Tompkins.

We had the honor of corresponding with Mr Joseph P Gazzam of St Louis Mo who is a recognized authority of genealogical matters. As he give considerable detail re the Tompkins line, we will re-copy most of his letter here but as some of the pedigrees are in our Tomkins- Tompkins Genealogy and in Our Clan of Tomkyns, now in bound MSS form, some ten volumes and more in the making, we shall omit the details of families as given above. The letter is dated Sep 21 1942: as follows

George Tompkins born Mar 20 1780 son of Benjamin Tompkins and Elizabeth Goodloe, went to Jefferson County Kentucky about 1804 and located at the Falls (Louisville) April 29 1806. He taught school in Kentucky about 6 years. Then he came to St Louis in 1810, where he taught school until June 1814, studying law all the time. He was admitted to the bar and settled in old Franklin, Missouri, laid out in November 1816, opposite Boonville.

In 1824 upon the death of John Rice of the Supreme Court, he was appointed by the Governor during the recess of the Senate, to fill the vacancy. He was appointed by the new Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and held the position until 1845 when he became 65, and retired to private life. He married in Sept 1824 Elizabeth, born 1800, and took her to Franklin to live in a rented house.

In a letter to his brother Christopher dated March 1 1825, he states that next year he will settle on his own land near the seat of government, which he evidently did, and Billon says he died near Jefferson City April 7 1846. We were never able to find out the last name of his wife. She was highly educated. I think he left descendants but we have never been able to find them.

Mary E Tompkins was my second cousin and my sister-in-law and I knew her from the time when she was a small child. Her grandfather married Mary Jane Blaine, daughter of Major James Blaine and Mary Logan the daughter of Colonel John Logan and the sister of Theodosia Logan who married Judge Christopher Tompkins of Barren County Kentucky. She had a brother John Logan Blaine who married Louisa Morris daughter of John Morris and Ann Innes of Frankfort Ky, who was my mother's father.

John Tompkins the 3rd son of Christopher Tompkins and Joyce Read married Polly or Mary Goodloe. If so she must have died without issue, for both Green's Historic Families of Kentucky, and Sarah Ann Garnett (daughter of Christopher Tompkins of Barren Co Ky) in Family Sketches say his wife was Ann Tompkins. Green says they were first cousins, but Garnett just says cousins.

The Patrick Watson Tompkins bible says that John Tompkins and his wife Ann Tompkins, the daughter of Daniel Tompkins, came to Kentucky in the Spring of 1783. Others says 1784. The bible also states that John Tompkins the son of John and Ann was born in Culpeper Co Va, so John must have gone from Caroline to Culpeper and then to Kentucky. (Then follows list of children per our records RT).

Gwyn Read Tompkins son of above and executor of estate, represented Fayette County in the Legislature of 1805, and was Sheriff of Fayette County in 1798. In 1787 he served under George Rogers Clark and Benjamin Logan in their expedition against the Indians.

His will was made Aug 22 1823 and proved Oct 1824. He married Sally Ann May daughter of David May and Mary Meredith, daughter of Colonel Samuel Meredith of Hanover County and Jane Henry, sister of Patrick Henry.

John Tompkins (per Patrick ~~Watson~~ Watson Tompkins bible) born Culpeper Co Va Mar 21 1771 married in LaFayette Co Ky May 1 1803 Abigail Watson daughter Captain Patrick Watson who served in the Virginia Line in the Revolution, and Abigail Blythe, whose parents emigrated from Ireland and who resided near Philippsburg Penn.

Christopher Tompkins 1775-1854, came to Kentucky with his father John Tompkins; studied law under the Hon. John Breckinridge; removed to Henderson County where his successful professional career began. He was sent to the Legislature as Representative of Henderson and Muhlenburg Counties in 1805. At an early age he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Glasgow District, and removed to Barren County, where he resided until his death. He resigned in 1824 to make the race for Governor but was defeated by General Joseph Desha. From 1824 until his election to Congress in 1831, Judge Tompkins engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He remained in Congress four years, when upon his refusal to become a candidate for a third term, he was appointed Judge over his former district which office he held until retirement from public life at age of 67.

Nancy Tompkins married about 1798 John Lyle son of John Lyle and Isabella Paxton. John Lyle came to Kentucky to locate a land claim for service in the Revolutionary War. He lived about 4 miles north of Lexington.

William May Tompkins, as per our former writings

Gwyn Read Tompkins born Kentucky and died in Kirkwood Mo April 21 1882 age 80 (per Mary Catherine Tompkins bible). He was educated to be a lawyer but never practiced it. He came to St Louis about 1836 and engaged in business with his brother-in-law John Logan Blaine, who had been a practicing lawyer at Frankfort. He married Mary Jane Blaine daughter of Major James Blaine and Mary Logan.

Gwyn Read Tompkins (another one) a lawyer, represented Fayette Co in the Legislature of 1834, married Sep 9 1835 Mary Anderson Dunn whose second husband was Allen G Thurman of Ohio, no children

Benjamin F Tompkins born Aug 20 1815 at Lexington Ky died at Woodland Mo September 1900. He was a judge in Missouri for many years. He is mentioned in the distribution of slaves and in a deed, a tract of land given under Joseph Tompkins, and there was some question whether he was of age when the deed signed March 9 1836. He married Susan Forsythe Clark.

Patrick Watson Tompkins emigrated to Vicksburg with his family where he practiced his profession as a prominent lawyer and able advocate. As a politician he was an old line Whig; he served in the Mississippi Legislature as a Whig and was elected a Member of

Congress in 1847 to represent the 3rd District which had always been Democratic; but his personal popularity was such as to break down party lines, and he was elected by a large majority. He attained a high position in Congress and gained the respect of both houses. He refused to become a candidate for a second term, but accepted the office of judge of the Circuit Court. He resigned this position to go to California about 1851. Although strongly solicited, he refused to engage in politics in that state, but confined himself to his profession for two years, when he was stricken with paralysis and lived only two months, dying May 8 1853. He was very successful and no doubt have accumulated a large fortune had his life been spared.

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The Virginia Tomkies and Tompkins.

There are many families in the south including Virginia today whose members have been recorded by either name yet were certainly the same individual. There are many Tomkies still there and elsewhere who descend from the Virginia Tomkies.

We believe these all should be named Tompkins because we have not seen any Tomkies as immigrants to Virginia in the 1600's when quite a number of Tompkins came to Virginia.

We can trace back the Tompkins families very nicely to known Tompkins immigrants but not a single one of the Tomkies. Now there were some Tompkins came over who just disappeared from subsequent records, as follows:

John Tompkins about 1635 who we believe was the same John b. 1610 son of Ralph Tomkins. This John disappears from Virginia records but appears in family of Ralph of Milford Conn soon after.

Humphrey about 1635

Thomas about 1637

Lawrence 1638.

John (another one) about 1638

Richard about 1648

Henry about 1652

Humphrey (another one) about 1652

Robert about 1652.

For the most of these we cannot identify any descendants and these could very possibly have been antecedents of other branches whose name on the records were spelled Tomkies and sometimes Tompkins for the same man as heretofore noted.

Some day there will be a Tomkies who will make a search for the antecedents of his people. He will find a rich field to search for Virginia many many many of them now. We hope they will begin this soon because the most of the Virginia vital records as well as wills and deeds up to 1865 were burned when the City of Richmond was burned upon evacuation of the city by the Confederates, as noted in our other paper re this event.

We would like to go into the Tomkies records but we have not enough years left to do it. As we found this Tomkies family in Florida, will set the records down here as a sort of a "nest egg" and we hope it hatches.

This Rev. J H Tomkies of Ashland Virginia we had also as Rev J H or James H Tompkins and could never find his parentage. The Pastor of the church in Ashland Va where he formerly served advised us his name was Tomkies and gave us address of a grand daughter Katherine Eugenia Tomkies Becker of Gainesville Florida. This lady sent following data but says their name is Tomkies.

Rev. J H Tomkies of Ashland Va parentage unknown ba. 1825?
m. Frances McCuen of Florida Had some brothers in Virginia
had Tomkies

1. Emma Gertrude m. William Henry Burke
2. Kate Matheson
3. David McCuen
4. Mamie Christine

1. Emma Gertrude Tomkies and William Henry Burke
had of Marietta Ga
5. Edwin Kennedy m. Dolly Holder
6. William Henry Jr

contd next page

contd from preceding page

3. David McCuen Tomkies and Lula Gerald
had Tomkies
7. Mary Christine
8. Julia Frances m. John Alfred Robbins
9. Lula Mildred m. W Travis Lofton
10. Katherine Eugenia m. Charles Henry Becker lives Gainesville Fla
11. Gertrude m. James Ware Latcher
8. Julia Frances Tomkies and John Alfred Robbins
had Robbins
12. John Alfred Jr
13. Robert McCune (adopted)
14. Marian Frances (adopted)
9. Lula Mildred Tomkies and W Travis Lofton
had Lofton
15. Faye Louise (adopted)
16. Mary Christine
17. Janis Marie
11. Gertrude Tomkies and James Ware Latcher
had Latcher
18. James Ware Jr
19. David Gerald
20. John Alan.

The Rev J H Tomkies head this group was a Chaplain in Civil War no doubt Confederate army. Established the first Baptist church in Gainesville Florida, on faculty of East ~~Georgia~~ Florida Seminary which became the University of Florida. His wife Frances McCuen was native of Melrose, near Gainesville Florida

Insert in above list

5. Edwin Kennedy Burke and Dolly Holder
had of Marietta Ga
21. William Henry Burke Jr m. Ethel

10. Katherine Eugenia Tomkies and Charles Henry Becker
had of Gainesville Fla
22. Nancy Katherine Becker
23. Ann Tomkies Becker

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...
Probably individual records do not always give marriage dates.
When get all cards fill in these dates:

William Tompkins m. Ann Hudson Aug 6 1816
 Samuel W Tompkins m. Sarah E Gilmer (the record says Gieme)
 but this not correct m. Apl 22 1824
 James Tompkins m. Sarah E Minor Dec 19 1825
 Albert G m. Sarah S Robertson Oct 22 1829
 Hiram A (Abiff) m. Sarah Ann Estes Oct 27 1829
 Wm W (Wm White) m. Frances S Pendleton May 24 1837
 Samuel W m. Sarah J Jarman Jan 8 1856
 William W Tompkins (Wm White above) m. Mary J Ballard Jul 15 1856
 same names with m. date Jan 5 1857
 James E Tompkins m. Fannie E Coleman Dec 6 1858
 Charles G Tompkins m. Augustene Poore Apl 12 1862
 W A Tompkins m. F M Durrett Dec 24 1888
 Stonewall Tompkins m. J H Vawter Oct 12 1892
 S W Tompkins m. Sarah N Tompkins Nov 27 1893
 Francis W Tompkins m. Catherine T Kennedy Aug 15 1921
 Charles W Tompkins m. ~~Kathleen~~ Kathleen P Rogers Aug 15 1928

...

Farrior Genealogy.

Guy de Ferrier was a companion of William the Norman and accompanied the Conqueror to England. The name has undergone many changes and is written variously as Farrior, Farrier, Ferrior, Farrar, Farrah, Fayrer, and Ferrers. The original is traced to a town in France where there was considerable industry in iron (ferre), and the horse shoes on the escutcheon are undoubtedly an allusion to the iron so essential to the soldiers and cavaliers in those rude times, when war was esteemed the chief business of life, and the skillful management of the steed, even among the nobility, the first accomplishment.

A Berony of Ferrior (Ferriers) was conferred by writ, in 1229. One of the ancient seats of the Farriors was at Hasquard Hall, County Pembroke. The Ferrier, Farriors of Scotland have the same coat of arms as blazoned below:

Farrior arms; or., on a bend ingrailed double cotised sable three horseshoes argent. Crest, a horseshoe winger proper.

These arms carry no motto which is frequently the case in arms of very ancient grant.

Prior to 1066 the name Farrior was Waldshen. They lived at Ferrierres, meaning iron field. They followed William the Conqueror in his invasion of Britain and took the name of Waldsen de Ferrerriers, meaning Waldshen of the Iron Fields.

Henri de Ferrerrieres was Master of Horse to William the Conqueror, and after the Battle of Hastings, was made Earl of Derby by William the Conqueror. There were eight successive Earls of Derby, but the estates were confiscated by Henry VIII.

At Bodleian Library at Oxford the history of the family is to be found in the book of Ferrers.

The Farriors were French, and as a party of French Huguenots came over and settled on Eastern Carolina in 1707, James Farrior came over a young boy, but afterwards married Mary Bryan, one of the party, who came over with him. She was the daughter of Joseph Bryan from Tyrol Ireland. They had three children:

Mary, their daughter married a Mr Pickett

William married Mary McGee Jul 21 1779

John married Martha McGee July 21 1779 a double wedding.

John's will made Feb 27 1822.

William moved to Tennessee

John remained in North Carolina and had 10 children:

1st was Bryan married Sallie Cox and moved to Alabama.

Bryan's son William lived in Clayton Alabama, and William's children moved to Chipley Florida.

Bryan's son James lived in Crenshaw County Alabama and Hugh in Wilcox County Alabama

2nd son John was Frederick married Miss Lane of North Carolina.

His children were: James, Hugh, Eliza and Martha of Alabama

3rd was James, a lawyer of Lewisburg N C died Nov 3 1835,

4th was Hugh, a physician of Onslow County N C died Feb 15 1826

5th was Davis who married Miss Sylvester of N C

6th was Nancy married a Mr Muriel of N C

7th was Polly who married Gen. James Rhodes of N C, and she had

contd.

had 4 children

Patsy who married Mr ~~Jim~~ Shines

Joseph who married Miss Fason

Nancy unmarried

John married his first cousin Temperance Farrior

8th was Martha who married Frederick Pickett. Her children were:

1st William Pickett of Arkansas

2nd Esther married Joe Pickett of N C, no kin, moved to Alabama

Esther's children were Joseph, Anna Jane and Eugene of Bullock

Co Alabama. Anna Jane married her Aunt's husband William

McLaurine, ~~children were none~~ no children

3rd child ~~was Martha~~ of Martha was Nancy Jane who married

William McLaurine, children Louis and Fred

4th child was Mary who married Jeff Herrin, children, Fred,

Martha, James, Louis and Marion of Mississippi.

9th child of John was John who married Miss Sallie Sandlin of N C

10th was William born Aug 10 1783 in N C, died in Alabama Feb 15

1843. He married Nancy Sandlin born May 6 1788 in Duplin County

N C, died in Alabama Nov 15 1855. They were married in N C

Jan 1 1806, left for Alabama November 1832, reaching Alabama

Jan 8 1833, came by private conveyance. They had 11 children

1st was Martha born Mar 18 1807 and married her Aunt's husband

Frederick Pickett, they moved to Alabama with her father. Her

children were

Olive who married Col Colvin. The Colvin children were Dr Jim

of Lincoln Alabama,

Gus of Birmingham

Pattie Holoway and

Mary Thigpen of Shreveport La

Meblle Jenks of Shelby County Alabama

2nd child of Martha and Frederick Pickett was

Andrew who first married Forbert Sloan, she died thinking he was

killed in battle, he was in a Yankee prison. Her only child

died two weeks after he returned home. He then married Alice

McLaurine of Virginia, their children were

Fred-Hugh who married Annie Hardman his cousin of Houston Texas

Mary-Olive who married Tom Strother

James who married Alline Clint,

Laura Bell, all of Alabama

3rd child of Martha and Frederick was

James who married Laura Tyler, then his cousin Mrs Still,

no children

4th Hugh, killed in Civil War

5th child of Martha and Frederick was Martha Isabelle born Nov

17 1843 died Mar 1 1917

2nd child of William and Nancy was

John born Jan 23 1809 died Dec 26 1871 married Sarah Spullock

(Spurlock? RT) of Georgia she was born Dec 23 1821 died Jan

10 1892 in Bullock Co Ala, children were

1st Martha Farrior Thigpen

2nd Matilda Farrior Thigpen

contd.

Matilda's children are

Alson Thigpen of Shreveport La married his cousin Mary Colvin
Henry
Howard
Eddie of La, and
Dr Willie Gray Thigpen of Montgomery Alabama

3rd. William Farrior who married Betty Robertson, children
Anne, Millie, John, Bruce, Sueford, Lucille, Bessie, Josie,
and Owen

4th child was James who married Minnie Williams, their children are:

Willie
Laura Farrior Holmes
Mary Farrior Smith
Katie Farrior Yancey
Elise and
James

5th child Anne died young

6th child Henry died young

7th child Mary

8th child Robert

9th child Ed married Flora Ivy, their children are:

Edward, Sam Henry, Will, Dixon, Harry, David, Mary Farrior Pitman,
Minnie Davis, and Flora

10th child Joe Farrior (Josie?) who married her cousin Fred McLaurine
children are Watkins. Lurline, Sadie McLaurine Edwards,
Bertha McLaurine Hall, Fred and Milton

11th child was Sallie Farrior who married her cousin Louis McLaurine,
her children are Dr Bernard McLaurine, Dr Hugh, Velma McLaurine
Moseley, Jean, William and Louis.

3rd child of William and Nancy was

James born Jul 15 1812 married Martha Barnette, children

1st Anne Farrior Fitzpatrick, he children were
Jim and Bird of Florida

2nd Martha Skinner, children, Seborn, George, John, Herman, Marvin,
Little, Sally, Carry and Lottie

3rd Sallie Farrior Cross, he children: Annie Bell, Bettie and
Jimmie

4th Texas Farrior Cooper; her children are

Laura Bell Moncrief
Emma Rictor
Fred Cooper of Savannah Ga
Sallie Beal of Brooklyn NY and
Marshall of California

5th John Farrior m. Mary McCuller

6th Anna Farrior Zuber

7th Emma Farrior Anderson - James Farrior widow married Mr Hooks
one child Tom Hooks (NOTE RT seems a bit obscure but plenty of
other Virginia records in case of doubt).

4th child of William and Nancy born Mar 22 1814 died before they
left N C (pby d. infancy as no name given RT)

5th child of William and Nancy was y

contd.

contd.

David (5th child) born Aug 22 1815 married 1st Miss Harris, one child, William Laird killed Civil War, wife died, then David married Anne Rutherford, children:

St Clair, Anna Farrior Faust,

Robert and

David of Ponce de Leon Florida

he, (David?) married Bell Scott

6th child of William and Nancy was

Hugh, born Feb 8 1818 married Olivia Frederice of Georgia children

1st Eudora Farrior Moomough, he children are Eula, Mattie, Genia and Maud of Atlanta Ga

2nd Oscar who married Amanda Gamage of Georgia

3rd Edgar, married ----his children Hugh, Ella and Eugene,

4th Bascome married Mamie Price his children are Emma Sunstrum, Clyde, Maude and Bass of Chattanooga

5th Emma Farrior Alexander, children: Vance, Vera and Gertrude of Nashville

6th Lula Farrior Brown; her children: Joen High, Foster,

Gladys Brown, Martin, Olivia and Lula all of Chattanooga Tenn

7th Julius Farrior

8th Fred Farrior

7th child of William and Nancy was

Polly born Dec 30 1819 married Rev James Barnette, children;

1st Julia Still, then Pickett- he children are James Bell and Will Still of Houston Texas

2nd Martha Barnette Threadgill of Columbus Georgia; her children are Dr Mercer Threadgill of California, Core Threadgill Porter of Columbus Georgia - three children

3rd Joe Barnette killed in Civil War

4th Ned of Texas

5th Mike of Texas married Jennie Long of Troy Alabama

6th Nella of Texas

7th Sallie Barnette Bags of Texas

8th Florence

9th Gussie, these two died same day and buried in one grave, 10 and 12 years of age, meningitis

10th Henry married Beulah Lacy of Crockett Texas

8th child of William and Nancy was

Sarah Farrior born May 3 1821 married Christopher Tompkins V born Mar 9 1812, children see Tompkins tree

9th child of William and Nancy was

Dr Henry Farrior of Northeastern Texas born Mar 9 1823 m. Sarah Warnemaker, children:

Annie Farrior Ward

Pastora Farrior Wright

Claudie Farrior Pounders

Alberta Farrior Glass

Sallie Farrior Morris

William and Charlie all of Morris county Texas

10th child of William and Nancy was

contd.

Temperance b. Nov 22 1824 married her first cousin Col. John Rhodes, children:
 Mary b. Nov 20 1848
 Wesley born Nov 10 1850
 Albert born Jun 1 1853
 James born Nov 8 1855
 Sue born Mar 28 1858
 Joe born Jul 13 1860
 Annie born Feb 19 1863
 Christopher Tompkins Rhodes born Oct 15 1868

Joe married Myra Kendricks born May 10 1874, their children are;
 Mary Rhodes Lamb born Jan 9 1900
 Kendrick born Nov 11 1901
 Sue born Sep 22 1904
 Gertrude born Mar 22 1907
 Lottie born Feb 8 19--

11th child of William and Nancy was
 Anne born Dec 11 1826 married General Richard Cook a lawyer
 lived Austin Texas, children;
 Gullma Cook Gray
 Blanch Cook Booth
 Belle Cook Manard
 Linda Cook Welborn
 Minnie Cook Minor
 Dr Paul Cook
 Clarence
 Beulah
 Richard all of Texas

...

The McGee Genealogy.

The McGees are of Scotch origin and tradition says they came direct from Scotland in the early part of the 17th century in the Virginia colony. Two of the sons are known to have come further south:

Thomas went to South Carolina or Georgia,
 William settled in Duplin County North Carolina and married
 Elizabeth McCullough. They had 9 children
 John who married an Aldridge
 Holden married a Gordon
 Dollie married a Kidder from Wilmington NC
 Malsy married a Rothwell
 Thomas married Nancy Houstrom (this was copied from William
 McGee's record).

Elizabeth McCullough's father came to this country with a title,
 They have a pretty coat of arms.

William McGee in Colonial Assembly in 1716 volume 5 page 428,
 470. In 1743 petitioned for land grants in Edgecombe and Bladen
 counties vol 4 pages 761-1248, wounded vol 16 page 609. Appointed
 a commissioner to locate a court house in new County of Duplin
 1751; land granted in Anson county in 1751. Will probated in
 1821. He was one of a committee to select a site for the county
 seat.

In 1751-1754 John McGee land granted in Anson county, 640
 acres in 1749. 640 acres in 1750, and 900 acres in 1751. Col 6
 Orange County NC, allowed two claims of provisions for Indians
 of Orange County. He was captain of militia in 1755.

John McGee married an Aldridge. His two daughters Mary and Martha
 married William and John Farrior (a double wedding). McGee coat
 of arms was granted at Balmagia, Scotland in 1600. It bears the
 inscription "Maer forti", meaning "With a strong hand." The
 crest is blazoned on escutcheon of pretense, three lions heads
 on a shield of ebony black, with coloring of silver and rose.

...

The Reade Tree

Sir Robert Dymoke of Lincolnshire England married Lady Anne Sparrow, and their son Sir Edward Dymoke married Lady Anne Talbois, and their daughter Lady Frances Dymoke married Sir Thomas Winderbank, and their daughter Mildred Winderbank married Robert Reade; their son George Reade married Elizabeth Martain (Martieu? RT) daughter of Nicholas Martain (Martieu? RT) who was a French Protestant, came to this country and owned all the land along the York River, now the present Yorktown. He left a large estate. He was a Burgess in 1623.

George Reade was Secretary of the Colonies, Burgess and Councilor. He descended from Alfred the Great as given in the royal lineage by Mrs Anne P Watson.

Nicholas Martain born 1591? died 1656 married Elizabeth. Their daughter Elizabeth Martain married George Reade, had 12 children
1st Mildred married Augustine Warner and was the great grand mother of General Washington

Robert married Mary Lilly

Margaret married Thomas Nelson and their son was General Nelson

Sarah married Captain Fuller, governor of Maryland

Thomas married Lucy Gwynne of Gwynne's Island daughter of Dr Edward Gwynne and Lucy Bernard his wife.

Thomas and Lucy's daughter, Joyce Reade married Christopher Tompkins

Joyce Reade's sisters were

Lucy Reade married John Dixon

2nd Dorothy married Mr Throgmorton

3rd Sally married Mr Cary

4th Mary married Mr Lural

5th Mildred married Major Roots

6th Catherine and one brother Thomas Reade.

Dr Edward Gwynne's father was Rev John Gwynne, Rector of Abington and Ware churches in Gloucester. His father was Col Hugh Gwynne who represented York in the Council in 1629 and Burgess in 1652.

Col William Bernard, father of Lucy Bernard who married Dr Edward Gwynne. Col William Bernard married Lucy Higginson. he was a son of Francis Bernard who was born in England in 1598 and came to Virginia in the ship America in 1625. He was a prominent man in the early history of Virginia under the 3rd charter in 1661 and owned Gwynne's Island.

Rev John Gwynne came to Virginia in Cromwell's time.

...

The Temple Tree.

Sir William Temple's son, John Temple of Bishoptrow County, Will-Minster died March 1635, buried in chancel of the church: names Wife Mary and to her all household stuff, plate, &c and house. "All my lands in Ackbury parish of Warminster and my mills. till my son William is twent two, then he is to pay her and my daughters Mary, Elizabeth and Hester 500 each." Witnessed by John Seaman and Thomas Seaman. Commissary for oath William Seaman Rector of Upton Skidmore.

William Temple was married to Dorothy Osborne, dau of Sir Peter Osborne (or Osburn RT) of Isle of Wight. Their children were:

Peterfield Temple born 1661

Joseph born 1666, whose descendants settled in Virginia. He died in 1760 aged 94 years. He had 1000 acres in Spotsylvania County Virginia - Sept 14 1728, 250 acrss in King William County Va Sept 1 1728. On Jan 31 1732 he had a re-grant of these two tracts. He also had in Hanover County 1390 acres Aug 5 1731.

Mr Joseph Temple came to this country a wealthy man. He married Anne Arnold, daughter of Benjamin Arnold. He first was a merchant in Aylets in King William County Va. After he married he lived at his country home called Presquisle- they had 10 children:

1st was Joseph, who married Hattie Hill

2nd was Listen, who married Agnes, daughter of Dr Elliott.

Listen Temple was a Captain of Militia in King William County in Revolutionary War

3rd was William who married Miss Cowan. He was a Lieutenant in French and Indian War. Was Captain of Virginia Dragoons in Revolution - June 15 1776. Was Captain in 1st Continental Dragoons Mar 31 1777. Transferred to 4th Dragoons Dec 10 1779 and served til close of War. Was member of Virginia House of Delegates and Congressman of 1788

4th was Benjamin, who married Mollie Baylor, daughter of Robert Baylor and his wife Mollie Brook

5th was Samuel, who married Fannie Redd of Caroline County Va.

He was a Lieut in the Revolution

6th was Hannah, who married Owen Gwathmey of King William

7th was Sallie, who married John Tunstall of King and Queen Co Va son of Richard Tunstall

8th was Mollie who married Sol Thomas Elliott son of Dr Elliott

9th was Martha who married Benjamin Elliott son of Dr Elliott

10th was Anne who married William Fleet who died May 7 1752

leaving 2 children, Anne who married Christopher Tompkins, and Henry who married Mildred Pierce

...

As some of our Virginia line go back through the Sandlins, herewith copy of that data:

Nicholas Sandlin born Bostic County, North Carolina in 1755, moved to Onslow County 1765, then Dublin. He married Miss Brooks. He fought in the Revolutionary War for two years under Captain Sheffield, next under Lieut Lander at Kinston while Craig was at Wilmington. He next served under Nathaniel Warler till close of war.

He received two hundred acres of land for 100 shillings under George II. The Sandlin children were:

1st Polly who married Hiram Stallings. They had one son, John Nick Stallings, a Baptist preacher at Goldsboro NC. One of John Nick's daughters, Minnie, married Prof Lambert of the University of Virginia

2nd Sally Sandlin married John Farrior and lived in N C.

3rd Nancy married William Farrior in 1806 and moved to Alabama

4th Jerre, married a Miss Wilkerson and later Miss Pickett

5th Henry, married a Miss Lary, some of his descendants moved to Minden Louisiana. William, Nick and Betty never married.

...

John McGhee, father of Mary and Martha took 200 acres of land in the reign of George III in 1770

James Farrior took land in 1740 and again in 1755 under George II and 300 acres under George III, April 16 1776 in consideration of rents due.

Copied by James Feagan Tompkins May 27 1924.

...

The Hudson Tree.

Charles and George Hudson brothers, married Eleizabeth and Rebecca Jennings, sisters. They came from England and settled in Hanover County Virginia.

Charles was a merchant at Hanover town. George was an inspector of tobacco in Hanover County

George's daughter, Elizabeth, married Rev. John Clay, father of Henry Clay, the statesman.

Charles' daughter Rebecca married Mr Warthen who came with them from England. Their daughter Rebecca Warthen, married John Farrar December 15 1755. Their daughter Rebecca Hudson Farrar, married Christopher Tompkins III, August 29 1805.

Henry Clay was the fifth child of seven, of a poor preacher. He was left fatherless when very young. His schooling came from a log school house.

(This was sent to James Feagan Tompkins by Henry Clay's grand-daughter, in exchange for the Farrar tree. She lived in Kentucky then).

...

William Farrar who came over from England in 1618, was a Barrister, and entered into the Temple as a student in 1610. Immediately on coming to this country, he was made a member of the Council of ten, appointed by the King to govern the colony. In addition to several crown grants of land, he purchased what is now known as Farrar's Island, below Richmond.

His father was Nicholas Farrar. William Farrar and his older brothers, Nicholas and John, were respectively Treasurer and Deputy Governor General of the colonies.

Nicholas Farrar, their father, was born in Hereford England in 1544, married Mary Wadworth of Chevington Hall, Cheshire, England, died in London March 23 1619. will proved April 4 1620 in which he left 300 f, towards the erection and founding of William and Mary College of Virginia, named for the King and Queen of England who gave it twenty thousand acres of land.

His son William was born in London in 1587 and came to Virginia in the Neptune in 1618.

From 1623 to 1633 he was Commissioner of Henrico and Charles City counties. He married the widow of Samuel Jordon, Charles City County. Her given name was Cicely. She died in 1623. He died in 1637

William Farrar, son of William Farrar and Cicely Jordon, represented the county in the House of Burgesses in 1659, 1660, 1661 and 1676. Had three sons. I don't know who his wife was.

1st son was William, known as Colonel William of Farrar's Island, born 1657 died 1721 married Priscilla Baugh. He represented the county in the House of Burgesses from 1700 to 1702

2nd son Thomas born 1660 died 1715. He lived on his plantation of 400 acres in the forks of Tuckahoe Creek. He married Katherine Perrin 1686.

3rd son was Joseph who married Mary Woodson Royall. Their descendants went to St Louis Missouri.

Thomas and Katherine's son, Perrin Farrar, lived in Goochland county Virginia, and afterwards in Louisa. He died at the age of 60. He married Sarah Lacy of St Martins Parish, Hanover County Virginia. His daughter Anne died young. Sallie born Feb 2 1765, married Mat Anderson of Goochland County Virginia. His two sons were Mathew and Stephen.

William and Priscilla's were, Abel, Priscilla and Thomas.

William married Judith Jefferson, first cousin to Thomas Jefferson. William and Judith's children were

1st Thomas, born on Farrar's Island Virginia 1726. He married Elizabeth Howard. She is buried near Augusta Georgia. He died in 1810 aged 84 at the home of his son Abner in Franklin county Georgia

2nd son was Porterfield born Jun 6 1730, married January 17 1754 Mary Magdalene Chastain, daughter of Dr Stephen Chastain, one of the French Huguenots who settled Mainikintown. She was the widow of James Cooke of Malvern Hill.

Porterfield and Mary Magdalene's children were

1st John born Nov 8 1754

2nd was Judith born April 30 1756

3rd was Abel born Jan 25 1758

4th was Mary born Aug 20 1759

contd

5th was Samuel born Aug 23 1762

6th was Rebecca born Dec 28 1764. She married Captain Robert Porterfield of Augusta County Virginia. He was in 2nd Virginia regiment in Revolutionary War.

The first one, John Farrar born Nov 8 1754 married Rebecca Warthen born Dec 15 1755. They married April 1 1775. Their children 1st was Mary Magdalene born February 1775 married John Swann, her children were

1st George who married his first cousin Ann Tompkins

Mary who married Miller Micheaux,

and Archie who married Miss Henning

2nd child of John Farrar and Rebecca Warthen was

Porterfield born Feb 19 1778

3rd child was John W born Jul 4 1780 married Susanna Tompkins whose children were Robert, Chastain, John, Katherine, Martha, Susan

4th child of John Farrar and Rebecca Warthen was Rebecca Hudson Farrar born Jul 29 1787 married Christopher Tompkins III, and their children were

1st Richard

2nd Rebecca

3rd Anne

4th Christopher 4th who married Sarah Farrior. He died Sept 24 1875. She died April 4 1869 in Bullock County Alabama.

5th child of Christopher III was Gustavus Adolphus

6th child was Mary Swain (Swann?) Tompkins born Apr 5 1816 died Sept 23 1822 of diphtheria.

...

The Fleet Tree.

Charles Scott of Egeston, Kent, married Jane Wyatt, daughter of Sir Thomas Wyatt. They had a daughter Deborah Scott. She married William Fleet of Charthorn, Kent. They had 8 children: Katherine, George, William, Henry, Bryan, Edward, Reynold, and John.

On April 13 ~~1622~~ 1622, he transferred to his daughter his three shares in Virginia, equal to 750 pounds, and 937.

Four of his sons Henry, Edward, Reynold and John were among the early immigrants to Virginia and Maryland. All four were members of the Maryland legislature in 1638, the first assembly where the records have been preserved.

Captain Henry was the most noted of these brothers. He came to Virginia at an early date, was captured by the Indians on the Patomac in 1623 and remained a captive until 1627. He became familiar with the Indian tongue, was an interpreter, trader and legislator in Maryland. He finally settled at Fleet's Bay in Lancaster County Virginia, and represented the county in the House of Burgess in 1652.

His daughter Sarah married Edwin Conway of Lancaster County Va, His son Henry married Anne Jones. Had four daughters, Elizabeth Cunell, Judith Hobson, Mary Cox and Anne Breat.

His two sons were Captain William Fleet and Henry Fleet.

Captain William Fleet's children were

1st Henry Fleet born Oct 10 1719

2nd Mary Anne born May 12 1722 she married Col Phil Pendleton who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War

3rd was William Fleet born Aug 12 1724 married Anne Temple May 29 1744. Anne died in 1754 leaving two children, Henry and Anne. Anne married Christopher Tompkins III. Henry married Mildred Pierce in 1775. William married again a Miss Walker of King and Queen County Va. He had two more children a daughter who married a Mr Pendleton and a son William who married Sarah Brown a sister of Bennett Brown

4th child of Capt William Fleet was John who married Mary Edwards.

William Fleet and Sarah Brown's children were

1st Susan who married B B Ryland

2nd Dorothy who married Mr Bagby

3rd Priscilla who married Mr Smith

4th Sarah who married Thomas Haynes whose first wife was Eliza Brown

5th Dr Christopher who married Miss Sample

6th Alexander who married Miss Pollard then Miss Butler

7th Dr Ben Fleet who married Miss Whacker

8th James Robert who married Miss Ryland.

Henry Fleet and Mildred Pierce were married Apr 15 1775, their children were

1st John born Nov 24 1776

2nd William Temple Fleet born Jan 23 1779 married his first cousin Elizabeth Mildred Gwynne Tompkins

3rd was Henry Fleet born Jan 16 1781

4th was Christopher Fleet born Nov 12 1783

contd

5th was Anne Jones Fleet born Mar 12 1785
6th was Sarah Fleet born Jan 3 1787
7th was Mary Anne Fleet b. Nov 18 1788
8th was Elizabeth Fleet born Jul 8 1792
9th was Susanna Fleet b. Sep 13 1793
10th was Anne Fleet b. Jan 31 1796
11th was Jane Fleet born Oct 9 1801
12th was Richard Fleet born Feb 12 1805.

(copy of will of Henry Fleet Jan 31 1728 in papers but gives no further information etc).

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Tompkins of Herkimer Co N Y

This newspaper article which was printed in the Norway NY Tidings of 1890, was sent by Mrs Winifred (Tompkins) Witherstine of Newport NY as follows:

The Tompkins family were of English origin, and settled in Westchester County NY as early as 1675. The New York Gazeteer states that the names of Nathaniel and John Tompkins were signed to a covenant with 26 others for mutual protection in the town of East Chester. They are supposed to be ancestors of the Norway families of that name.

After Washington's defeat on Long Island, and the evacuation of New York City in 1776, Westchester County was alternately overrun by the British and American forces. Many who refused to accept British protection were stripped of their property.

One town, tradition says, had but three men who remained true to the Whig principles. One of these was Jonathan G Tompkins, who became prominent during and after the war, having served as County Judge and Assemblyman previous to 1800. He had a family of 7 sons and 7 daughters, and was connected with the Norway pioneers of the name.

Stephen Tompkins Senior was the father of the Tompkins boys who settled in Norway. He lived and probably died in Dutchess County. By two marriages he had nine sons and one daughter.

Two of his sons, Nathaniel and Searles came to Norway in 1794. Before coming they had purchased 200 acres of a Methodist minister who represented, if tradition is correct, that the land was finely timbered with pine. The land is located four miles northeast of Norway village, on the borders of the north woods, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of spruce, hemlock and hard wood. It may be that the minister supposed spruce to be pine, we give him credit for the doubt.

The sons mentioned built a log cabin; cleared off four acres, and returned to Dutchess County in the fall. They gave such a favorable account of their purchase that they succeeded in selling out to their brothers, Moses and Stephen Junior. So the original was twice sold "sight unseen."

Moses and his brother Uriah, came to town in 1795, the latter locating north of Dairy Hill. Stephen Junior came in 1800 and settled on the original purchase, east of the old plank road, near his brother Moses.

Uriah Tompkins married a sister of John Sisson. He was one of the trustees of the first Methodist church in town, organized in 1809, and was active in church work until he died in 1822.. He was buried near his home, but after a few months, was taken up for re-burial in the Barnes street yard, when it was found that his close shaven beard at death, had grown to an astonishing length. He left but one child, a son named Griffin who married a daughter of Pasco Whitford, and removed from town, and his history is lost.

Moses Tompkins was one of the first victims of the fatal fever that raged in 1813. He left two sons, Stephen M and Van Rensalaer, and two daughters Polly and Sally. The daughters married brothers, Adam and William Abels. The sons were respected, useful citizens, both dying in town and leaving descendants living here.

Stephen Junior married Martha Weatherwax in Dutchess County. Their eldest child, Moses, was a babe when they came to town. Nine more

children who lived to a mature age were added to the family in Norway. The sons name being, Nathaniel, John and Abram; the daughters, Clarissa who married David James; Catherine who married Cornelius Horn; Hannah who married William R Fisk, and Sarah, Emeline and Laura who died unmarried.

Moses married Betsy Ann Sisson, Nathaniel married Betsy Rathbun, John married Maris Davis, Abram married Janet Davis for his first wife, and Esther Barnes for his second wife..

Large families were the result of most of these marriages. The families are widely scattered, and only two of the ten, Abram and Hannah, are living, both aged, infirm and blind. (1890 RT).

After 18 years residence on the borders of the great forest, Stephen bought out Garret DuBois, and moved to Jerseyfield Street, where Griffin Tompkins now lives, and where his last years were spent. He became quite corpulent in later life, as well as indolent. He was an inveterate tobacco smoker, his wife for years filling and lighting his pipe for him to enjoy a midnight smoke in bed.

Mrs Tompkins was a woman of great energy and industry. We cannot give the dates of their deaths. They both rest in the Barnes street cemetery where the Tompkins family have a large representation as a long row of graves show.

To return to the family of Stephen Senior, his son Samuel lived in town and reared a family. He was noted for his love of litigation. He removed to the Black River Country. One of his sons, Griffin, resides in town.

The sons Nathaniel and Searles, after their fortunate sale of Norway real estatem located, we think, in Schoharie County NY. Cornelius, another son spent a few of his last years in town, and died here.

Robert Tompkins, another son, lived and died in Schoharie County. He was father of Clarissa, the second wife of Elias B Pullman.

Of the other son and daughter of Stephen we have no knowledge.

Possible some errors as to dates have found place in our sketch. Our knowledge of the family has been picked up from various sources and is doubtless faulty. A few historical items we add, and promise some interesting reminiscences in a future number.

Van Ranslaer Tompkins resided in Iowa a few years and held the position of Judge there. After returning, he was a Justice here for several terms. He was an honest, capable man.

Daniel, oldest son of John and Maria Tompkins, a young man of mental ability and moral worth, was one of the first victims of the cruel war, dying in a Washington hospital in 1861.

Steph C, only son of Stephen M, a young man of good education and fine business qualities was accidently killed at Herkimer July 4th 1885. In religious views and associations the early families favored the Methodists. many being members of that church. It would be a mixture of flattery and falsehood to say that all the living descendants of the Tompkins pioneers are talented or successful, but a goodly number of them enjoy enviable reputations in the business, literary and professional pursuits on life.

The land where the Tompkins boys first located is now so poor as to be hardly worth assessing, but on this thin, stony, cold soil, children with warm hearts and mental superiority were reared.

Another clipping sent by Mrs Witherstine as follows:
 Moses Tompkins came to Norway some six years before Stephen. When the latter came, he found Moses without boots or shoes, and no money to buy with. Going barefoot among the roots, stubs, and stones, was anything but pleasant. So Stephen gathered up some old boot legs and scraps of harness, and with linen thread waxed with spruce gum, he managed to make Moses a comfortable pair of shoes.

Stephen Tompkins, before buying out Garret DuBois, lived 18 years on his original purchase adjoining the north woods; cleared up quite a tract of land, raised large crops, and during all this time never owned a wagon. His hay and grain were drawn on a sled or bush.. In fact the pioneers of Norway managed to get along with their farming business for years before wagons came into general use. How little do the descendants know of the poverty and privations their forefathers struggled through.

When Margaret Weatherwax married Stephen Tompkins in eastern New York, and came to the Royal Grant, she left an only sister, Mrs Sarah Michael living at Coeymans on the Hudson. In those days money was very scarce, and paper and postage were very high, so for forty long years these sisters lived so near each other yet so far apart, without seeing each other or one word of communication passing between them.

Sarah said "I must see my sister Margaret," and took a journey to Norway. Such a pathetic meeting of the two white-haired, toil-worn matrons, who had started as light learted, fair haired girls forty years before, one cannot well describe. Such weeping for joy. Such recalling of old memories and the relating of the happy and sorrowful experiences of all the intervening years. It was their last visit on earth. They were only about 100 miles apart.

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The Jewish Tompkins.

In New York City and in Los Angeles California there are some families named Tompkins who are Jewish people. The ones we contacted are very nice people indeed, tho some of them spell it Tompkins, and others spell it Tomking.

Both the New York and the California branches apparently came from Russia, and probably the former name may have been Tempkin over there. When one is naturalized as an American citizen, he can take what ever name and form of spelling he desires.

The lady we found, Miss Lorna Celia Tompkin was named after her "Aunt Lorna," who we find in the New York branch. They came over here quite a while ago for in the 1870 census we find one E Tomking b. 1808 m. Matilda b. 1820 and lived on 51st Street 19th ward, of New York City. His family was Lorna b. 1853. The census says Lorna b. New York.

There was also one Aron Tomkins b. 1798 of whom we have no further record. The E Tomking and Matilda also had a son Samuel born about 1850 who married Anna Burdman. They had

Abraham ba. 1875 d. 1948,

Louis L ba. 1878 m. Dorothy Freeburger

Joseph Louis ba. 1880 m. Fanny Schwarzband

This Joseph Louis and Fanny had Samuel and Lorna Celia, our correspondent. We could not get any data from New York.

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Tomkins of Ireland.

Our Clan of Tomkyns shows the pedigrees of these and some of these was taken from Burke's Landed Gentry published 1846. We will note here the data as taken from that work in case any question arises regarding our records of this branch. This given here because it has some notations of details not shown in our other work. As follows:

George Tomkins Esquire of Londonderry "of Mobouy and of Richmond Villa, County Limerick". This George Tomkins married Sep 24 1842 Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of Richard Young of Coolkeiragh House, Londonderry, and succeeded his father in 1824. His lineage

The Tomkins family of Prehen descends from the ancient house of Tomkins of Webley, Co. Hereford, distinguished for its devotion to the royal cause during the civil wars.

Alexander Tomkins Esq of Preshen in the liberties of Londonderry, capitol burgess of Londonderry in 1662 and mayor in 1683, had a grant made to him by the Hon. Governor and the assistants of London, of the plantation of Ulster in Ireland, dated 17 May 1664, of the lands of Brickkilns &c, in the liberties of that city; and had likewise a grant made to him of letters patent from King Charles II, of the lands of Cowsandine (alias Gosandine) now known by the name of Gowsheden, Co., Londonderry dated 30 January 1668. He married August 11 1659 Margaret Moncreiffe, daughter of Alderman Thomas Moncreiff, and had 2 sons and 2 daughters viz;

1. John Tomkins Esq of Prehen, Mayor of Londonderry in 1713,

1718 and 1721 who married and left 3 daughters, co-heirs viz

1. Honoria who married George Knox Esq of Rathmullen in Donegal and was progenitor of the present Captain Knox of Prehen
2. Fanny m. De Blaquier afterwards Lord de Blaquier and had issue
3. Hannah married Sir William Montgomery, Bart of Magbie Hill Co. Peebles and left 3 daughters co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth married Luke Gardiner afterwards Lord Viscount Mountjoy; the second, Barbara married the Rt. Hon. John Beresford brother to the first Marquess of Waterford, and the 3rd daughter ~~Marquess~~ Annie married George, first Marquess Townshend
4. George, who had
 - a. Mary married Col. John Mitchelburne
 - b. Sarah unmarried.

Alexander Tomkins will bears date 12 October 1691
his 2nd son

George Esq of Newbury M.P. for City of Londonderry, served as Sheriff in 1701 and as Mayor in 1706 and 1722 and was general agent, the Hon. Irish Society. He married Annie, sister of Charles Norman Esq M.P. for Londonderry and had 2 daughters Margaret m. William Gamble Esq and Anne m. William Hamilton Esq. and Alexander m. and left only child Anne died young. George Tomkins Esq above son of Alexander and Annie Norman had

Samuel Tomkins Esq of Mobuoy, deputy surveyor general of H. M. Customs in Ireland ~~married~~ married Miss Chantry daughter Chantry, and died about 1766 left an only child

George, Esq of Mobuoy, Captain 70th Foot married 1759 Elizabeth Furnell daughter Patrick Furnell Esq of Ballyclough in the liberties of the City of Limerick and had issue

- I. George, barrister at law
- II. Samuel, of whom presently
- III. Luke-Gardiner Major 27th Foot married Miss Travis of Foxhall County Cork and left 1 son and 2 daughters viz
 - a. Samuel resident at O'Brien Bridge Co. Clare
 - b. Mary-Anne m. Thomas McCreight Esq
 - c. Barbara m. Donough McCreight Esq
- IV. John-Alexander surveyor general to the Port of Dublin married Catherine Finch 3rd daughter of William Finch Esq of Maryville Co., Limerick no issue
- V. Frederick Lieut Col 58th Regiment Limerick Militia unmarried
- VI. Norman, Lieut City of Limerick Militia unmarried
- VII. Furnell unmarried.

- IIIb. Mary-Anne Tomkins and Thomas McCreight Esq of Loughloher, Co., Tipperary had
 - a. Catherine m. Capt Rogers
 - b. Elizabeth m. Lieut Harris Royal Navy

...

Captain Tomkins (RT Samuel #II above d. ~~1822~~ 1800
and succeeded by his son

1. George died unmarried and succeeded by his brother
2. Samuel Esq resident of Richmond Villa near Limerick, of
the militia of Limerick of which he was a Major. While
Lieut of Militia 67th Regiment of Foot, married Charlotte
Margerum only child of John Mangerum Esq of Halifax
Nova Scotia and had 2 daughters

a. Elizabeth m. 1st Herman Jacob Poe Esq, m. 2nd Godfrey
Bevan Esq

b. Charlotte married William Taylor Esq

Major Tompkins (2) above m. 2nd Jane Bunbury 3rd daughter of
Rev Benedict Arthure of Lea-Field, Co., Dublin and had
as follows: 1. Grace his heir

2. Benedict Arthure d. young man in 1823

3. Jane Bunbury d. 1824

4. Sameda? m. Rev John Walters

5. Mary Anne m. James John Sullivan Esq M.D.

6. Petitia Pelinda m. Charles Costley Sullivan Esq

Major Tompkins above (2) died 1824 and succeeded by his son, the
only son the present

George Tomkins Esq subject of this item (the first name at
beginning of article RT).

Arms of this branch as on a chevron, close, or, as many
crosses patee gu,. Crest unicorn head. Motto Veritas Victrix

...

Tompkins of Ireland, Australian Branch.

This document is a copy of the paper sent to Mr Orba James of Omaha Benraska by Dorothea Tomkins of Colishaw Ward, Brisbane Hospital, of Brisbane Australia, which document Mr James sent to us in 1950. Some of the descendants of these live in America now. RT.

Dorothea Tomkin's MSS follows:

Newtown Mills, Tinahely, County Wicklow, Ireland, was the old family home of the Irish Tomkins.

At the time of my father's earliest recollection, his father, Robert Tomkins had a place called the "Salmon Leap" at Leixlip, County Dublin. It was a travellers' inn, which accomodated the many tourists and sight seers who came every year to watch the famous leap of the salmon, swarming upstream in the spawning season.

There was a weir in the vicinity of the inn, and it was said to be an amazing sight...the myriads of gleaming bodies, flashing upward in their glittering arcs, from the pool below, to the stream above the weir. Many of the fish could not quite make it, and fell backward into the pool, to be swept downward, and then begin the struggle all over again.

My father, John Joseph Tomkins, and his brothers William and Robert, used to join the sight-seers in watching this ever fascinating spectacle, as it took place year after year, and in later days he never tired of telling it to us of the younger generations. William was the eldest, John next, then Robert, Charles and Janie were not born at that time.

Attached to the Travellers' Inn, was a bakery and grocery business, all run by grandpa, Robert Tomkins. His own earlier association with the mill at Tinehaly, no doubt accounted for his interest in the bakery, for he had grown up with "flour", and it had become part of his very atmosphere. At this time, however, the mill was being run by Uncle John, Robert's elder brother, he having inherited it as the firstborn son. My father, with his brothers William and Bob as they were called, frequently spent holidays at the mill with Uncle John, and spoke of the fun they had watching the busy life that went on around them, and there was the never-ending joy of watching the precious grain pouring down the chutes into the grinding machines to be made into flour. The grinding, I think, was done by means of a huge water wheel, kept in motion by the swift running stream beside which the mill was built.

The boys remembered Uncle John as a "hard man," but whether he really was, or whether this was just the normal reaction of high-spirited boys to a kind of discipline different from which they were used to, is hard to say.

Uncle John's wife, Elizabeth, had apparently died earlier, and his sister Mary Anne was caring for his three children, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary Anne, (known as Babs). The boy and girl cousins

seemed to get along very well together, and were remembered affectionately by one another for many years afterwards. Babs appeared especially to be a favorite of all. The boys, too, seemed to cherish fond memories of "Aunt Mary".. and they have spoken fondly of an "Uncle Joe", who was a very kind man according to the little boys..

This no doubt was Joseph Tomkins of Ballyclough, Camolin, County Wexford. They had a vague idea of an Uncle Peter, who went to America, but they seemed to be unaware of the others who also went to America Charles, Eliza and Margaret.

At some period of this Irish life, they all moved to Tipperary to live, for it was here that Charles Warren and Janie were born. I have here a record which says "Charles Warren Tomkins, born Tipperary, County Caher, March 5th 1875." Jane must have been born a few years later, for she was still a baby when they voyaged to Australia, whereas Charles was six years old.

The boys were at the impressionable age during their Tipperary sojourn, for it was here that they picked up many of the quaint Irish sayings and manners of speech which were to cling to them all through their lives. Many were the tales of "Ould Ireland" which these brothers could tell whenever they gathered together in later years, and each and all were famous for their Irish humour and their ability to tell a good joke, wherever they chanced to be. We as children were familiar with the stories of Irish wakes, and fights, and of old superstitions, of ghosts and such like, or words such as "Gossoon" and "spalpeen" while each in turn was jogged on father's knee to the tunes of "Down Goes McGinty" and "McCarthy's Mare."

It was at Tipperary too, that the family came into contact with the very real antagonism between north and south, between Catholics and "Proddies." However, it did not affect them much personally, for they were a quiet and non-belligerent family, who steered clear of quarrels and controversies and minded their own business. Grandfather, being the baker, was a person to whom people of all creeds had to come for their bread, so he stood more or less on neutral ground. Nevertheless, as observers, they were able to see how very slight the spark that could set fire to the bitterest quarrels and how deep the hatred that could smoulder in even the kindest heart, or these notoriously kind-hearted Southerners.

...

Now a word about grandma Tomkins, wife of Robert. Her maiden name was Oldfield and she was of French Huguenot descent. Her people, the Barniers, had fled from France and settled in Ireland following the persecution of the Protestants of the time. There was a tale of an ancestor being tied by the heels to the back of a cart, and being dragged over the cobblestones of the street to his death, but his name has not been recorded. She had a sister Dorothea whom we knew as "Aunt Dora", and there were two brothers, Henry and William that we know of. These two brothers went to America, Henry to become a Wall Street man, and William to take up work of a more humble nature.

The tale is told of grandma, then Eleanor Oldfield, taking a trip to visit her brothers when she was 18 years old. The grandeur of her brother Henry's home with its ornate trappings and retinue of servants, must have impressed the young girl greatly, used as she was to the simplicity of Irish life. Brother Henry offered her a home for life with him, if she cared to stay and share his home and way of living....but the condition that she should have nothing to do with William, who had naught in common with his ambitious brother. Eleanor, however, with commendable spirit and high principle, would not accept these conditions. She took a position in the city for a time, and after visiting her brother William, where she returned to Ireland and afterwards married Robert Tomkins, and thereafter shared his humble fortunes.

...

Grandfather, by all accounts was a fine looking man, tall and well built, with a dignified presence. We had a photograph of him at home, which father always said was an excellent likeness. It showed a man in the prime of life, with a calm, strong face, a broad, intelligent brow, a firm mouth and fine dark eyes. He had dark eyes and a soft flowing dark beard. Grandma was short, and inclined to be plump in her later years, but I am said to resemble her in general build and appearance.

...

In the year 1881, grandfather Robert, with his family set sail from Bristol in the S S Stirlingshire, for Australia. Aunt Dora had to sail separately on the S S Derunda, as she could not get a berth on the Stirlingshire. It was a three months trip, and by all account a ghastly one. Conditions were bad; there was much sickness, and 14 children died on the voyage. The doctor was uncaring, and it was a continual battle for the unfortunate mothers to get any attention for their babies at all.. Water was bad and the food unsuitable for ailing children. Grandma, by her unflinching care and attentions, and the kindness of the Captain, managed to bring little Janie safely through to the journey's end. They encountered very rough weather on the way and at one memorable occasion they experienced a storm of great intensity, which left an indelible mark on the minds of the young children with its dreadfulness. My father used to chill our spines as children, giving us description of the tremendous waves, upon which one moment they would be poised at a perilous height, and between which they would find themselves hemmed as in a treacherous trough. There was one horrible minute when the boat shuddered and seemed to stand still, and Dad said the crew expected her to go down. However she recovered and went her way.

It is hard to imagine what conditions would be like on those crowded immigrant ships of the last century, and with what courage and fortitude those conditions were faced by the brave souls who had cut adrift from the old life, and were daring all in a quest for the new. They surely merit our utmost admiration and respect. For the young boys however the trip was more of an adventure than a hardship, and they learned much from the kindly old sailors who befriended them, which proved useful to them in later life. My father was ever after handy with boats, ropes etc. He had a good eye for the weather and there was implanted in his young soul

a love for the sea, which was in him until he died. Indeed I think we have all inherited this.

...

Apparently Townsville was the first port of call in Australia for the ships of those days, and the Sirlingshire, in making for this port, ran on a reef when almost at her destination. They were not far from shore, however, and the passengers were taken off in small steamers and row boats, and landed at a small jetty. From here they had a long walk to the Depot. Here the family were housed with another family of fellow passengers, while they adjusted themselves to their new surroundings, and set about looking for work and making a new home. This was easier said than done... for life was very rough in those days, and times were hard. Things were only in the making so there were very few ready made jobs. For the strong and hardy there was plenty of pick and shovel work, road making, building and so on, but very little for men of gentler type, or whose work was of a specialized nature. Grandfather did get work at brick making, but was unable to continue for long, as he was soon laid up with rheumatism. He finally decided to go to Brisbane, hoping there would be more offering in the growing city.

Willie and John had by this time gained some sort of employment, so it was decided to leave them behind for the time being. Bob was also left to act as "cook and housekeeper" for his two brothers. So grandpa and grandma and the two younger children set off for Brisbane. And here, grandpa with his previous experience in business was able to get work as a grocer, and later as baker. Some time afterwards, they were able to send to Townsville for the three boys, and it was Uncle Bob recall, s "a very happy re-union."

In Brisbane Willie got work with an upholstering firm. John was a cabinet maker, and Bob was apprenticed to the cabinet making work, a craft which he has followed ever since. Grandfather's health continued to fail, and as the attacks of rheumatism became more frequent, he was able to do less and less work, so life became more and more difficult. Things were very bad in Brisbane at this time, and for years it was a very hard struggle for the brave little family to carry on. Grandma found out that the upholstering firm where Willie worked, paid to have mattress cases made, so night after night she sat at her machine until all hours sewing these mattress cases, for which she was paid the small sum of nine pence.

Wages were small in those days, and the demand for things not great, so even after the boys had served their apprenticeship, they were often out of work. Nevertheless with characteristic optimism, grandfather determined to make a home for his family, and managed to buy a piece of land. It was good way out of town in an area known as the Ferndale Estate. It was undeveloped and they had to go through a patch of scrub in order to reach the main road, Ipswich Road, where the buses and later the trams ran into town.

The boys soon had a shack built, and the family lived there while they proceeded with the building of a smaller cottage next door for Aunt Dora. Uncle Bob says at this time "Things were hard but we were free and happy. It was a lovely spot, and after a time we got into steady work." I gather from the things our father told, they had quite a bit of fun, and managed to get into the usual boyish scrapes. There was swimming and fishing in the river, picnic and boating, excursions with friends of both sexes and there were pranks to be played on the old and unsuspecting. For instance there was the old Chinese greengrocer whose horse and cart they found standing outside a house one day. Quick as a flash, one of the boys had undone the traces, led the horse inside the yard, backed it up against the fence, while from the other side the other boy pushed the shafts of the cart through the palings of the fence, and in a few seconds had the horse and cart hitched together again. They ducked off and hid nearby to await the return of the Chinaman, and to double up with mirth at his look of complete mystification on finding the horse and cart on opposite sides of the fence, still hitched and fully harnessed. Unable to control their laughter, they had come out of hiding and run off, looking back over their shoulders to see the old man shaking his fist and chattering shrilly after them.

There was also the making of friends among their new neighbors, folk simple and courageous as themselves, many of whom remained true and faithful friends throughout a long life. There were the Kirmans who lived next door, the Sodonsm Thorpes, Vickers, the Ownes and many others. For enjoyments there were occasional nights at the opera, or avaudeville show in town. There were church choirs and concerts and the "Tomkins boys" were always in demand for their good voices and variety of songs, sacred, sentimental, humorous or otherwise. There was sister Janie who had learned to play the piano and organ, and who was the organist for the local church. She had had some lessons from Miss Tillie Dobbyns (who was afterwards to marry Bob and become our Aunt illie), another of whose pupils, Miss Grace Vickers, is today a woman of high musical ability, and who assists one of Brisbane's leading composers and conductors Dalley-Scarlett. Janie in turn, gave music lessons to other young folk in the district, and so was able to bring a few extra shillings.

Things were just beginning to brighten up for the little family when one night, as Uncle Bob relates, "Mother met us at the door and told us that 'ad had had a stroke. He never spoke again, but just passed away that night." It was a very sad blow and the family felt it keenly. Thus passed away Robert Tomkins, who had brought his family out from Ireland on that day in 1881, to found the "Australian branch" of the Irish Tomkins

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It was about this time that the great flood occurred in Brisbane, which has always been referred to as the '93 Flood. Actually there were two floods, one at the end of '92 which did

not do a great deal of damage itself, but paved the way for the second which followed soon afterwards. This was indeed a disastrous flood, the worse that Brisbane has ever experienced, co-inciding as it did with the high spring tides which made it impossible for the flood waters to get away. Many are the tales which are told about this great flood...of whole areas of the city being under water, or houses and sheds being carried down the river, of many gallant rescues being performed, of our father being the last to cross the old Victoria Bridge before it finally gave way before the weight of the debris piled against its upper side (and this just after he had just missed getting on an overloaded ferry which was trying to cope with the crowds clamouring to be taken across the river to their homes on the other side. The top-heavy ferry, meeting the full force of the current in mid-stream, turned broadside, capsized and was swept down stream, drowning a great number of people). Thus twice in one evening he escaped death by drowning, and the little family was spared another loss from its home circle.

But it was not many years before another sorrow was to come upon them. This time, Janie was the one to go. Coming home from choir practice one night in the dark and lonely road, she was frightened by a bunch of hooligan boys who jumped out from the bushes, little realizing the damage their foolish action would cause. Terrified, she sped up the road, never pausing until she reached the safety of the gate and the lighted cottage once inside she flung herself on the bed, unable to regain her breath to tell the family what had happened. There she lay suffering from extreme shock and exhaustion, and it is said that the palpitation of her over-strained little heart shook the bed visibly for days. She never fully recovered from this shock. Although she lingered on for three months before she finally passed away, leaving her devoted mother and brothers grief-stricken. She was just 19 years old, so this must have been about 1897 or 1898.

...

Life seems to have settled into a normal routine from then onwards, and the family no doubt saw many changes come to pass, as the town of Brisbane grew into a city, horse buses gave way to trams, and many people came to settle in the area where they were living. John and Bob went to work for a big hardware firm in the city, and the brothers began to take part in the civic life of the community.

Willie, John, and Charlie joined the military reserves...Willie in the Ambulance Corps, John in the Artillery, Charlie as a trumpeter of the old Moreton Regiment. While in the army, Willie met two men, Ted Slaughter and Wallie Daniels, who together with him started the idea of forming a Civil Ambulance for the city. Out of this venture was to grow the present large and efficient service known as the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade. They were three of the foundation members, starting off first of all with one hand litter, which was to bring in sick and hurt members of the community from all areas of the city. John also joined as an honorary member, and gave many of his leisure hours to this work. A cousin of the family, Fred Higginbotham (related to the

mother's side,) whose father had a land and commission agency in Dublin, and who had migrated to Australia some time after the Tomkins family, was also an honorary member of this first Q A T B. The family is justly proud of its association with this very valued institution from its initial stages.

...

Charles, at about this time was sent to Thursday Island, away to the north of the northern tip of Australia, with his regiment, he being in the permanent forces. There he met up with a Church of England clergyman, Rev. Maitland Woods, who was to have a great influence on his life. He encouraged Charles to study for the ministry, and helped him in every possible way to do so. In those days only men of college degree, mainly Oxford or Cambridge, were accepted for the ministry, and Charles knew that in order to achieve any success he would need to stand up to their infinitely higher standard of education and culture. How very difficult this was, he was to learn in later years. However with characteristic optimism and courage, he tackled his studies, while carrying out his duties in the army, with equally creditable zeal.

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In passing, there is a story concerning the Rev. Maitland Woods, which Charles related to his brothers in later years. There was a time when some trouble arose with the natives over on the mainland across the Straits from Thursday Island. It was a wild, uncivilized country, and the trouble seems to have taken the form of some kind of a rebellion against the forces of law and order. Police who were sent over were unable to control them, and as a last resort, the military were called in. Uncle Charlie, as trumpeter, was in the force which was taken across to deal with the rebels. As they neared their destination, they could see the crowds drawn up along the shore. The police wanted to open fire, but were restrained by the military. When almost to the beach, they were all surprised to see a ragged figure step out from among the others, and making a great show of taking the "arms" from the gathered forces, stacking them in piles near the water line. This was obviously meant to show that no resistance was planned.

The men landed and found that the "man in tatters" was the Rev. Maitland Woods. He, on his own, had quietly made the trip over to the mainland before the other party had left the island, and being known to the natives, had been able to reason with them, and by the time that the official party had got there, had influenced them against making any armed resistance. They were able to talk things over quietly and peaceably, and the rebellion was quelled without any bloodshed.

Uncle recalls that when the officers in charge had asked if there was anything they could do for him in return, the Rev Mr Woods replied with fervour "Yes Give me something to eat. I'm starving." Such was the caliber of the man who launched Charles off on his studies for the ministry.

Back home in the little Ferndale home the boys had grown to men. Soon the time came when they were thinking of marriage, and a settlement into homes of their own. William married Miss Emma Miller and went to Ipswich to take up full time ambulance work. Here he was to remain until his death. (William's history will be supplied by his own family).

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Not far from the Tomkins home, there lived a family named Dobbyn. Mr Dobbyn was a contractor in Brisbane, having come originally from County Meade, Ireland. His wife was a fine upstanding woman of commanding presence who came from a good family also Irish.

Among their children, four girls and three boys,, was Matilda, who taught music to the many young children of the district among whom was Janie Tomkins. They all attended the same church, with its attendant choir practice and social activities; and in time Robert and Matilda became engaged. He bought a piece of land in Cracknell Road, a short distance from the family home, and commenced work on building a house. When it was finished they were married and moved into it. This was about 1898.

Now we will turn back the years a little, and take a look at another family which left England and its old life, to start anew in Australia. The father was Alfred Hall, his wife Mary Ann, and the baby daughter just three weeks old, was Lavinia Ann. They sailed on the S S Scottish Prince, and they also landed in Townsville upon their arrival in the new land. Early facts are hazy, but I gather that the first few years were spent travelling around, for grandfather Hall was a contractor and carpenter, and he was engaged in bridge building and line construction for the new railway lines being laid along the north coast route. Life could not have been easy for grandma Hall, and first one and then another little baby was added to the family. Eventually it was decided that they should give up the roving life, so a little home was made in Taringa, Brisbane. There was a small shop attached so she and Venie (as Lavinia was called) were able to attend to this, and make enough money to keep themselves and the two younger children, while grandfather took two of the others and made his headquarters in Gympia, from where he was able to continue his work of bridge building in that area.

Venie, as a young girl, had a passion for learning and in order to keep abreast of the learning of the times, used to walk long miles into the town every day, in order to attend a Normal school, and one of the best in Brisbane at that time. It must have been a strain on a growing girl, working in the shop, helping with the baby and younger children, doing her share of the washing, ironing, sewing etc, as well as attending to her studies. But she still made time to join a church choir, and learn music as she grew older.

There were two tragedies in this little family...the first when little Frankie, the brother dearest to mother's heart, going out to the bush one Saturday morning to gather fire wood was accidentally shot by another boy out shooting birds. The second was when grandfather had an accident, injuring his chest and so setting up trouble which was to cause his death after several years of invalidism.

Meanwhile Venie, through her church and choir work, had met John Tomkins, when she was about 17 years of age. She and John were married when she was about 18 or 19 years old, and they spent their first years together in the old Ferndale home.

Grandma Hall, after her husband's death, gave up the little shop, and took several positions as housekeeper before going to a country place called Toogoolawah, where she looked after two bachelor brothers who were running a milk condensary. She had several

oft he children with her. One of the older ones had married and another went to live with Venie and John.

Charles Tomkins was still in the north; William living at Ipswich, Robert in his own house; so John and Venie went on living at the Ferndale home, where in time were born three children...Ethel Maude Barnier October 1899, Bertram Edward John April 1901, and Dorothea Eleanor Florence April 1903.

(Note by RT This is the Dorothea Tomkins who made this MSS)

To Robert and Matilda were born three children, Robert Richard 1899, Eleanor 1903. and Frederick 1905. Unfortunately Eleanor died at the age of 19 months, and Frederick at the age of 6 years. Robert still survives (1950) and have families of their own.

I, (Dorothea Tomkins) was still a baby when grandma Tomkins died. So it must have been around 1903-04. Thus we ghandchildren were deprived of the pleasure of ever knowing either of our Tomkins grandparents.

Our father, John Tomkins, who was working in a hardware place in the city, was not having good health, nor was he very happy at his work. So, as a change to the country was advised, grandma Hall was able to get him a position in the condensary at Toogoolawah. We moved there in 1906, and so it czme about that we children had the unspeakable privilege of being part of a country community...a privilege for which we have ever been thankful. We found it just a little bush township but we lived there for 21 years, so we were to see many changes, and to see it grow into a prosperous and busy little town.

Our Dad rose in time to the position of General Foreman of the condensary, which was second only to the general manager. So this was quite an achievement for the little Irish boy.

Our youngest sister, Hazel Lavinia May, was born on May 12 1908, in a nursing home at Esk, 12 miles away, as there was no doctor or hospital at Toogoolawah in those days. In passing, I will mention here, that our father, John Tomkins, with his long experience in ambulance work proved to be a great blessing to this community during the years where there was no other medical help. He attended accidents of all kinds, and was able to give advice and to help in times of sickness, and conveyed patients to the nearest doctor or hospital, and even at times travelled as far as Ipswich with the more serious ones. The little hand litter did good service in its day, and as there was no road transport other than carts, wagons or sulkies, the bearers who attended had no mean task. The trains ran but three times a week in the early days, so there must have been many moments of anxiety while waiting for transport for the very sick or urgent cases. Naturally things improved as the district went ahead and trains ran twice a day, for this became a very rich and prosperous farming and dairying area not only bringing in a large revenue from the stock and produce, but by supplying the condensadry with enormous quantities of milk, and the condensary in turn, employed a great number of people in one capacity or another. Business flourished and there was a very happy social life both in the town and outlying places. Churches and recreational places were built, sport was taken up keenly, and the school we had there was one of ~~thunk~~ the best country schools in the district.

...

Charles Warren Tompkins, born County Cahern Tipperary, Ireland, March 5 1875, migrated with his parents to Australia with brothers and sister when young. Settled in Brisbane. As a youth joined the artillery and was stationed on Thursday Island. Later entered the Church of England ministry and was ordained curate. He was Rector of Ayr, North Queens Island, and there he married Miss Edith Bishop, daughter of Mrs and Mr T A Bishop (he was postmaster at Ayr). This was in 1904. After moving to Innisfail, a daughter was born August 5 1906 (Xina Margaret Oldfield). Next moved to Cloncurry 1907, temporary appointment. Next appointment was Rector of St John's Cairns. His son Warren Arthur was born August 25 1909 in Townsville before his wife joined him at Cairns. Leaving Cairns, they were for a short time in Brisbane before proceeding to Oakey on the Darling, Downs. Whilst there in 1914 the World war broke out. He enlisted in Toowoomba, and was appointed army Chaplain. When he went overseas in 1915, his wife and children resided in Brisbane. He served in Egypt and France with the Light Horse... returned to Australia 1918. A few month at Toowong, then appointed to Esk Parish...remained 4 years. Next to Howard-Pialba, and in 1928 to Grovely, Brisbane. Early in 1934 called to Clifton on the Darlin Downs, but became ill with a heart complaint. Died in Brisbane May 15, 1934 (coronary occlusion, arterio Schlerosis).

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Xina Margaret Oldfield Tomkins...went to school St Hilda's C of E at Southport...trained as a nurse at Maryborough, married George Isaac King at All Saints Brisbane January 18 1931. (George King son of Mr and Mrs George King of Maryborough. His grandfather Isaac King was also born in Maryborough, and on June 30 7 1932 a son was born, Ramon George, in Maryborough making the forth generation of Kings born in this place. George King was a tailor at time of marriage, but later entered radio business and now owns a radio and electric business in Kent, St M'borough. Ramon was educated at Central School and State High. Passed junior examination and entered employ of Wide Bay Regional Electricity Board in Maryborough, as clerk.

George King is Past Master of the Star of the East Masonic Lodge and present master of the Duke of Albany Lodge, M'borough.

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Warren Arthur Tomkins born in Townsville on August 25 1909, educated at Southport School for Boys. Joined the staff of the C N Bank of Maryboro at 16 years. Later served in branches at Rockhampton, Blackall, Tingora. From there he was transferred to the head office in Brisbane, and in July 1939 married Miss Mavis Bell, daughter of stationmaster Bell of Dirranbandi (now in Brisbane). A son Bevan Warren born 1940. Warren served in Australian military force for two years in World War II. After discharge, rejoined the bank, and at present (1950) in charge of suburban branches in Brisbane. September 1944 a daughter, Sandra May was born in Brisbane. Present address Gaba Tepe Road, Moorooka, Brisbane.

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In 1910, dear old Aunt Dora passed away. I can remember our father going down for the funeral...and so the last link with the Ferndale home was gone. The homes were sold up.

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Meantime in the north, Charles, having persevered with his studies, and passed his examinations, was ordained Deacon in 1901. His first appointment after that was to the Curacy of Charter's Towers, from there he was sent to Ayr and Brandon (1902-3). While at Ayr he met and married Miss Edith Morton Bishop, daughter of the post and telegraph master at Ayr. It was about this time that the north was struck by the terrific cyclone which was known as the "Leonta". It is still spoken of in the north. It caused great destruction and havoc, and Uncle's church was one of those which suffered, being completely razed.

While awaiting the rebuilding of the church, he, with his flair for writing became temporary editor of the local newspaper, making quite a success of the job. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1904, and then became attached to the Cathedral at Townsville. He was Curate there until 1905, when he moved to Geraldton (now known as Innisfail) remained there until 1908. It was here that the first child was born, whom they named Xina Margaret Oldfield Tomkins. The next move was out west to Cloncurry, but that was only temporary, and in 1909 he was appointed Rector of Cairns. Just prior to this time a son was born, named Warren Arthur, in Townsville. He was at Cairns until 1912, when they left the north and came to Brisbane. For a while was chaplain to Archbishop Donaldson. He then went to Oakey, but left in 1915 to join the first A I F, as chaplain to the forces, and was in the service overseas until the end of the war in 1918. During some of the furloughs in England, he made a point of looking up any relatives whose addresses he knew, and he was delighted to be able to go to Ireland and visit the old mill at Tinahely; met Babs again and became acquainted with her family. He was thrilled to find so much unchanged and just as he remembered it from his boyhood visits. He was even to see the Salmon Leap at Leixlip and thrill to the fascinating spectacle.

After his discharge from the army he served in the Esk Parish from 1919 to 1922, and as this place was only 12 miles from Toogoolawah, we were able to visit one another fairly frequently. From there he went to the Pialba-Howard Parish, where he served for four years.

Grovely, Brisbane was the next appointment, and then in 1933 he received a call to the beautiful church of All Saints Clifton, a lovely parish, one which he richly deserved after his hard years building up broken parishes. He was not to enjoy it all for long. His health, impaired by long military service and other difficulties gave way, and after a short spell in hospital, he passed away in Brisbane in May 1934.

Individual histories of Xina and Warren appear on separate notes. In Toogoolawah, in May 1926, Ethel, eldest daughter of John Tomkins was married to John Handley, son of Mrs Handley of Paradise Farm, Drayton, Darling Downs. He had been working in Toogoolawah for several years, and while there became interested in ambulance work, doing honorary duty. He now accepted a position as ambulance officer at Goondiwindi, a town in the southwest of the ~~state~~ state. Thither he proceeded with his bride, and there they have resided ever since. His ambulance work did not take up his full time, so he bought a business in the town which he conducted profitably and built up considerably during the years, with great cooperation and help from

Ethel his wife. He is now, as well as being ambulance officer, a very highly respected member of the community, and is interested in Masonry, in which he holds an office, as well as other ~~and~~ civic movements.

Ethel and John have three children; Oriel Ethel born May 1927, Deirdre born February 1929, and Ursula Elsa Althea born September 1933. They were all born and brought up in Goondiwindi, but have been away to school in Southport, Ipswich, and Brisbane.

Ethel herself has been church organist for a great number of years, and they have all been church workers and choir member in the Church of England all their lives.

Oriel, now 22, is in an accountant's office, and gives music lessons after hours. Deirdre is a clerk in a solicitor's office and is very interested in Guide work. Ursula still attends St Margaret's School in Brisbane, and is taking up violin study.

The family shows no sign of making a home anywhere but at the present one at Goondiwindi. This is a typical western town, center of a large sheep area, and is situated on the border of Queensland and New South Wales. The River Macintyre forms the dividing line and the Handley's home is just a few hundred yards from the big bridge which crosses the river at the edge of town. The country is the typical dry, flat, sparsely timbered land of the west and has little beauty except along the river reaches, where some beautiful white-limbed flooded gums which make very lovely contrast to the surrounding drabness. The town has made great progress in the last 10 years or so and is now one of the most prosperous in the south west.

Bertram Tomkins, usually called Bert, after attending the Brisbane grammar school, became a pupil teacher in the State School Department, and was interested in this work for several years. Then he entered a solicitor's office in Toogoolawah, and while there studied law, passing the required examinations. But his heart was not in this work, and when his time was finished there, he went back to his teaching. He was sent to Pikedale, then Dobbyn then later was appointed to a city school.

While in Brisbane he met Miss Eileen Evans, a daughter of George Caldwell Evans and Daisy Evans. She had lived in Maryborough in her childhood and had gone to school both there and at Bundaberg but at this time was living at Brisbane, working as accountant to a city firm. They were married in Brisbane in December 1934, and went to Riverleigh in the Burnett District, where Bert was in charge of the school until 1938. During this time a son, Glen Alwayn, was born in 1936 and a daughter Beris Eileen in February 1938.

In this year Bert renounced teaching to enter business at Enoggera, a suburb of Brisbane where he remained until 1941. Woodford was the next move, and in this pretty country town the children grew up and went to school until Bert sold out in 1947 to buy a home at the seaside suburb of Wynnum, about 14 miles from the city where he and the family now reside. In February 1948 another daughter Desley Lavinia Joy was born. Beris still goes to school in Wynnum, and in the new year Glen hopes to enter the Church of England Boys' grammar school in Brisbane, for his secondary schooling.

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Dorothea Tomkins, called by the family "Dot" went to school in Toogoolawah and for a few months to a convent school at Ipswich, but an illness cut this secondary schooling short and she did not resume it. About 1921-22 she and a friend conducted a small kindergarten school for pre-school tinies at Toogoolawah. In 1925 she entered for a four years training as a nurse. Later did training in Maryborough hospital, was 3 years a Sister in the Maroochy District Hospital at Nambour, then returned to Brisbane to take up a position on the trained staff of the Brisbane Hospital. Left in December 1936, after offering for mission work and went to Sydney to enter the missionary training hostel, in January 1937. Appointed to the New Guinea Mission, she left Australia in 1937 and has been on the staff there ever since..except for two of the war years when with other women she was evacuated to Australia under military compulsion. This evacuation called for a walk of about 120 miles over the Owen Stanley Range, the trip taking about a fortnight to complete. One member of the party was a six months old baby boy who was carried in a box slung from a pole supported on the shoulders of two native carriers. During the two years enforced stay in Australia, Dorothea went to the Yarrabah Mission for aborigines in North Queensland, to give temporary help. Returned to New Guinea in July 1944, remained until November 1948, and is now on extended sick leave in Australia, hopes to return all in good time.

Hazel Tomkins went to school in Toogoolawah, then at St Hilda's Southport. Entered postoffice employ and was in P O exchange for 5 years, first at Toogoolawah, later at G P O in Brisbane. While in Toogoolawah joined in many activities, church and civic, and with three friends formed a small orchestral band which was very popular with dancers in many parts of the district. One member of the band was a young Englishman named Albert Wiseman Bowles. His father was Jonathan Thomas Bowles, had been a sea captain in the North Sea fleets, and their home was in North Shields. His mother was Clara Jane, and she had a number of brothers and sisters. Two sisters had previously come to Australia, married and settled here. One of them had nominated her brother, so in 1925 Albert had come to Australia of the S S Ormeiz, and had gone to live with his sister Mrs Dillaway, at Toogoolawah. He and Hazel had much in common and soon became very constant companions. Albert was apprenticed as a motor mechanic to his brother-in-law and soon became very proficient in his work. He is now a first class motor engineer.

Hazel and Albert were married in Brisbane in 1931, whence they went to Goondiwindi for a time. And after the birth of their son Bryan Arnold they returned to Brisbane. Later they moved to our home and lived for a number of years. Later they moved to Casino and Murwillumbah in North N S W. But they returned to Brisbane in 1942 and settled at the seaside resort of Manly, twin suburb of Wynnum. They are still residing there. In September 1945 they suffered the tragic loss of their only beloved son Bryan at the age of 12 years.

In May 1949 they adopted a son, Kerry Michael, who has settled in happily to his new life. He is not yet 2 years old. Albert has opened a business of his own, with a workshop on his own property, and has built up a fine reputation.

But throughout all these years many things have happened to the family life of the John Tompkins family. In Toogoolawah, the large condensary had closed down, throwing a lot of people out of work. Our father, then in his fifties, was faced with the unhappy prospect of looking for a new position, and making a new start. He had a property at the seaside resort of Margate and here he and mother retired for a time after selling out at Toogoolawah. He took casual employment for a time, including relieving work as an ambulance officer in a country town. But ill health overtook him, and after undergoing several operations he passed away in February 1929, and was buried in Brisbane, age 57.

Mother spent part of her time after this with daughter Ethel in Doondiwindi. Then at the time when Bert was stationed at the school in Brisbane, she made a little home for him in one of the suburbs. This was when I was on the staff of the Brisbane Hospital between 1932 and 1936, so I was very grateful to have a home and mother so close to me. This happy state of affairs lasted until 1934, when Bert was married and moved to Riverleigh, and Hazel and Albert moved down to Brisbane. When the Bowles new home was built, mother moved in with them to the new house, and so she gave up the place in East Brisbane.

She spent the remaining years mostly with them, with occasional long visits to Goondiwindi and once to Bert at Riverleigh. Then during a "flu" epidemic in 1940, she became ill and had not the power to recuperate. She went to visit Hazel at Casino, where she was living at the time, hoping to regain her health, but she died suddenly on the 11 of September 1940. It was a tragic loss to us all, for she was just 61 years old, and we had hoped to have her with us for many years. It was on the eve of my first furlough from Papua, so it was a sad home-coming for me.

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Of Robert's family there is little to tell. Robert and Tillie lived quietly in their Cracknee Road home, interested in the Congregational church and Sunday School. Robert (Uncle Bob) became known for the quality of his cabinet making, and many young couples who came to him for furniture, in later years sent their sons and daughters to him when they were setting up homes of their own. Surely recommendation sufficient for any one.

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Robert Richard, his son, followed his father's trade for some time, becoming himself a first class cabinet maker, but he left this eventually to go into business in Brisbane. Later he went to Maryborough, the home time of the wife who had been miss Ethel Dawson, and there they made their home. They have one daughter Shirley age about 16 years.

Ruth Tomkins the daughter was very musical, and having passed all examinations, became a teacher of music. She was also interested in church work and conducted church choirs, and took part in musical festivities. She became engaged to a young school teacher, Norman Watt, also of Brisbane, and attended the same church. After their marriage in 1931 they were transferred to a North Queensland school and did good work among the Italian colonists in the area. While there Norman began to study for the ministry, and later

was ordained a Congregational minister. He was given charge of the Chermside church, a suburb of Brisbane. While here a daughter, Daphne, was born to them. The next move was to Rosewood, a country parish, where they had served several happy years and did much useful work. Here Mavis was born.

Hearing a call to mission work, Norman next accepted work in the L M S Mission at Port Mosely, Papua. They went there in 1940 at year's end, and remained until they were evacuated at the end of 1941. Their son John was born a few days after their arrival in Australia. They were given charge of the church at Southport, where they did much good work and where their third daughter, Joyce, was born. While here also, Norman was made the president of the Congregational church in Queensland for the year 1947, which is a position of honor for one so young. They are now stationed at Eagle Junction, Brisbane.

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Robert and Matilda celebrated their golden wedding in 1948 and a large company of relatives and old-time friends gathered together and were entertained at a party given by Ruth and Norman at their Manse at Eagle Junction. They were thrilled and touched at the number of middle-aged men and women who remembered them as affectionately and gratefully for the Sunday school teaching which they had given in their youth, and for the many happy times they had had at picnics and concerts organized by Uncle and Auntie.

Aunt Tillie has suffered ill health during the past few years and at this writing is undergoing treatment at a hospital. Uncle Bob has had several severe heart attacks which have laid him low on several occasions but they both face life with brave spirit and bright faith and courage, and have no doubt they will face death in the same way when it comes to them.

They are the only two of the old family to survive as a pair. Uncle Willie's widow, Aunt Emma, still lives at Ipswich with daughter Edith May and son Colin. Daughter Lillian, who married Alec Peach and was widowed, lives at Gatton with her family. Son Percival, also married lives at Ipswich and has no family.

Charles's widow, Aunt Ethel, lives at Maryborough with daughter Xina, Mrs King, who has one son, Ramon. She is still interested in church work and plays the organ every Sunday as well as working hard for missions and other good causes.

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(End of the MSS by Dorothea Tomkins of Brisbane Australia).