

Descendants of Jean de La Fontaine 1500  
French Huguenot

by

Emmett W. Fontaine  
1530 Iredell Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27608  
1 919 834 8803  
ewfontaine@aol.com

## Notes for Jean 1st de La Fontaine

Jean De La Fontaine is believed to have descended from Jean de la Fontaine who fought in the first Crusade under Godfrey at Jerusalem in 1099 and who established the de la Fontaine family at Fontenay, anciently prominent in Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Poitou and Picardy which maintains descent from Arthur, Duke of Brittany.

When the call came to liberate the Holy Land from the infidel, Chevalier Fontaines joined the 3rd Crusade under their king Philip Augustus and Richard "Coeur de Lion" of England. During the battle before Acre which began April 13 and lasted until July 8 in the year 1191, Chevalier Fontaine speared to death an armored elephant which attacked him. The Saracens fought with elephants, whose snouts were wrapped with brass. Just by wielding their snouts, they could kill a dozen men. For this brave deed, Chevalier was awarded an elephant's head with tusks elevated for the crest of his Coat of Arms. Another Fontaine won a naval battle, which gave them for the lower part of their silver shield, a three-masted ship with sails spread and a pennant at the prow.

Much of the information for the early Fontaine is taken from the book "From Rags to Riches to Respectability - a Fontaine Family" written by Winston F. Fontaine and published for the author by Alabama Ancestors, Mobile, Alabama, 1787.

Jean De La Fontaine, Lord of Seville, born WFT Est. 1297-1367 in France; died WFT Est. 1334-1443. He married Buyonne De Monthibault WFT Est. 1323-1399.

Buyonne De Monthibault, born WFT Est. 1303-1370; died WFT Est. 1334-1449.

Child of Jean De La Fontaine and Buyonne De Monthibault is:

i. Guy De La Fontaine, born WFT Est. 1334-1396 in France; died WFT Est. 1371-1473; married Buyonne De Audigne.

## Notes for Jean (John) de La Fontaine, Chevalier (Knight)

The De La Fontaines belonged to ancient nobility of France, but they developed none of the degeneracy which often results from long material advancement and prosperity. They were vigorous people, whose nobility of thought and aspiration had the fitting accompaniment of nobility of station, and like and like the truly noble, they comprehended the relation of material and spiritual things, and were ever ready to sacrifice the lower for the higher. Thus, we find members of this family prominent among those true, earnest, enlightened spirits who became the leaders of Protestantism in France. In John's early life, his father, disliking the usual idle life, obtained for his son a commission in the household of Francis I, in what was called "LES ORDINANCES DU ROI". The young officer conducted himself with such honor and uprightness, that he retained his commission through the reigns of Francis I, Henry II, and Francis II, Both John and his father had early become converts to Protestantism, and during the troublous times which followed, the spread of the reformed religion, they were protected by the high position of the former occupied at court. But the second year of reign of Charles IX, John voluntarily resigned his commission and retired to his paternal estates in Maine. The Edict of Pacification had been passed, and the protestants believed that oppression was ended. But their faith was deceived. Persecution, before open and with a show of justice, was now practiced with the cunning cruelty of secrecy. Great animosity was felt by the catholic party to John, who, by his elevated position, gave strength to the protestants' cause. Assassins were sent to his house. And he was murdered (1563). His wife trying to intercede for her husband was murdered also, as was a faithful valet. The sons fled for safety. But one 18 year old son was not accounted for and was presumed to have been murdered also.

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE, Chevalier (Knight), and an officer in the King's Household Guards of Francis I, Henry II, Francis II and Charles IX, retired to the village of Cahagnes in Maine. The family's chateau at Sevilly, near Le Mans.

John de la Fontaine, (1500-1563) was born in the Province of Maine, near the borders of Normandy, about the year 1500, and as soon as he was old enough to bear arms, his father procured for him a commission in the household of Francis I, in what was then called "Les Ordinaires de Roi." John conducted himself with such uniform honor and uprightness that he retained his command, not only to the end of his reign of Francis I but during the reigns of Henry II, Francis II, and until the second year of Charles IX, when he voluntarily resigned.

John and his father had become converts to Protestantism on the first preaching of the Reformed religion in France, about 1535. He had married and had at least four sons born to him during his residence in Court. He wished to retire to private life at an earlier period, but being in the king's service was a sort of safeguard from persecution. He and his family not only ran less risk by his remaining near the king's person, but his position gave him the means of showing kindness to his Protestant brethren, often times shielding them from oppression. He was much beloved by his brother officers and by the men under his command, which made the Roman Catholic party afraid of disturbing him, though at the time his exemplary piety and benevolence marked him as one for whose blood they thirsted.

The Protestants in some of the provinces were irritated beyond endurance for the persecution of their brethren by the Catholics and took up arms, not against the monarch, but in self-defense against their persecutors. This led to an Edict of Pacification, granted on January 17, 1562, commonly known in history as the January Edict. Charles IX was then in his minority. The Protestants, believing this edict to be in good faith, very generally laid down their arms.

John resigned his commission at this time. He thought himself protected by the Edict in the exercise of his religion and therefore felt himself no longer under the necessity of remaining in the king's service. He retired to his paternal estates in Maine where he hoped to end his days peacefully. He was greatly mistaken in his anticipation of tranquillity following the Edict. Heretofore, the persecution of Protestants has been carried on openly and with the semblance of justice, founded upon the king's proclamation against the heretics. Now all was secrecy. Any vagabond, imbued with the spirit of bigotry, could exercise the function of judge and executioner. Armed mobs broke into the houses of Protestants at night to rob and kill. They were encouraged in their atrocities by priests,

monks, and bigots, who provided protection from the authorities.

No inquiry or examination was made of these crimes, and the Protestants, in self-defense, were again obliged to arm themselves and repel these assaults. John had long been watched by sworn enemies of the Reformation, who hated him on account of his piety and zeal for the pure worship of God. He was a strong supporter of the Protestant Church, and since he occupied a high position, it was judged expedient to get rid of him as soon as possible, in order to more easily scatter and destroy the congregation to which he belonged.

On May 10, 1563, a group of Catholic fanatics were dispatched from the city of Le Mans to attack John's house at night. He was taken by surprise, was dragged out of doors, and had his throat cut. His wife, who was within a few weeks of her confinement, rushed after him in the hope of softening the hearts of these midnight assassins and inducing them to spare the life of her husband. They murdered her also. A faithful valet shared the same fate. It is believed that the oldest son, about eighteen, was also massacred. John left at least two sons, James and Abraham, and probably one other whose name is not known.

Jean (John) De La Fontaine, "The Martyr" born Abt. 1500 in Province of Maine, France; died 1563 in Province of Maine, France. He was commissioned in household of Francis I "Les Ordonances du Roi." Retained with honor through reign of Henry II. Francis II embraced Protestantism in 1535. He was put to death with eldest son refusing to abjure the faith in "Massacre of 1563." He was the son of Gilles De La Fontaine. He married Guyonne Le Royer 1545.

Guyonne Le Royer. She was the daughter of Jean Le Royer and Madalaine De Lannay.

Children of Jean De La Fontaine and Guyonne Le Royer are:

- i. (1st Son of Jean) De La Fontaine, born 1545 in Maine Prov., France; died 1563 in "Massacre of 1563, in Province of Maine, France.
- ii. Jacques (James) De La Fontaine, born 1549 in Maine Prov., France; died 1633 in Rochelle, Poitou Provence, France; married 1603 in S.W. France.
- iii. Abraham De La Fontaine, born 1551 in Maine Prov., France; died in Rochelle, Poitou Prov., France
- iv. (4th Son of Jean) De La Fontaine, born 1554 in Maine Prov., France; died in Rochelle, Poitou Prov., France.

## Notes for Jacques\* (James) de La Fontaine

JACQUES DE LA FONTAINE (1549-1633), the second son of Jean de la Fontaine, was about fourteen years old, Abraham was about twelve and the youngest was nine years old at the time their parents were murdered. They were filled with horror and consternation and fled from the bloody scene. Without any guide save the providence of God and no aim but to get as far as possible from the barbarians who had murdered their parents, they found their way to Rochelle. Rochelle was then a safe place and, indeed, for many years a stronghold of Protestantism in France. It contained within its walls many devout and faithful servants of the living God. These poor boys were at one blow deprived of parents and property and from ease and affluence, were plunged into poverty. They were actually begging for their food when they reached Rochelle and had no recommendations but their affliction and their prepossessing appearance.

They were fair and handsome and had evident marks of belonging to a good family, having been well brought up. Some of the inhabitants took compassion upon them and gave them food and shelter in return for little services they were capable of performing. A shoemaker, who was a charitable man, fearing God and in easy circumstances, received Jacques into his home, treating him with much kindness and affection, and taught him his own trade, but without binding him to it as an apprentice. This was no time for pride of birth or titles of nobility to be thought of, but rather to be thankful to God for putting it in his power to earn his daily bread by honest labor. It was not long before Jacques was in receipt of sufficient wages to enable him to support his younger brothers, but in a very moderate way, for they all three lived poorly enough until Jacques reached manhood. He then engaged in commerce, and his later career was comparatively prosperous.

Jacques married and had several children, but only three lived to be marriageable: two daughters and one son, also named Jacques. After the death of the first wife, Jacques married again but had no additional children. It would have been much better for him to have remained a widower, for his second wife was a wicked woman who became tired of him and tried to poison him. Though she did not succeed, for medical aid was promptly obtained, the offense became too notorious to be hushed up. She was taken to prison, tried, and condemned to death.

Henry IV was at Rochelle at this time, and application was made to him for a pardon. He replied that before making a decision, he should like to see the husband whose wife was so anxious to get rid of him, to judge for himself whether there was any excuse for her. When Jacques appeared before him he called out, "Let her be hanged! He is the handsomest man in my Kingdom." Jacques was pictured as very handsome, with a full face, pure white and red complexion, and a long flaxen beard reaching to his waist, with a few white hairs intermixed with it. He was also of a good height and well proportioned. Jacques died in 1633 at the age of eighty-three. He left property to his family amounting to 9,000 livres. This was a period of peace and prosperity in France.

Henry IV, known as Henry of Navarre (1553-1610), was educated by his mother in the Calvinistic faith and early joined the Protestant army of France. In 1572 he married Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX, and after the Massacre of St. Bartholemew, which took place during the festivities in connection with his marriage, adopted the Roman Catholic creed. For the next four years he was compelled to live in Paris but on February 3, 1576, succeeded in making his escape. After retracting, at Tours, the abjuration of Calvinism which he had made at Paris, he put himself at the head of the Huguenots and took a leading part in all the subsequent religious wars. He became King in 1589 through the assassination of Henry III but was resisted in his claim by the Catholics. Convinced that he could never enjoy quiet possession of the French throne without professing the Catholic faith, Henry yielded to his friends and became a Catholic in 1593. He quickly brought peace to France.

On October 18, 1598, Henry IV granted the Edict of Nantes. He restored internal prosperity to his kingdom. He became known as the Regenerator of France.

The Edict of Nantes granted a large measure of religious freedom to the French Protestants, the Huguenots. According to the edict, freedom of conscience was guaranteed to the Huguenots throughout the kingdom, and public worship was permitted in all places where it had been granted by earlier edicts, as well as in a large number of other places, including the estates of all Protestant noblemen. Protestant worship could not be held, however, in

places where there were royal residences within five leagues of the city of Paris. The Huguenots were granted all civil rights, including the right to hold any public office, and were admitted to the universities. In addition, they were allowed to maintain four universities of their own, at Montauban, Montpellier, Sedan and Saumur. To adjudicate disputes, a special chamber with Catholic and Protestant representatives was set up in the Parliament at Paris, and similar bodies were established at Bordeaux, Grenoble and Castres. The Huguenots were also allowed to maintain a large number of fortified places, including such strongholds as La Rochelle for eight years after the promulgation of the edict.

The desire of the Huguenot cities to retain their semi-independent status brought them into conflict with Louis XIII, after he assumed the reins of power in 1617, and five years later civil war began again in France. With the fall of La Rochelle in 1628, Huguenot power was broken, and the crown started on a protracted course of whittling away the privileges granted by the Edict of Nantes. This process was accelerated after Louis XIV began to govern in his own right in 1661. Finally, on October 18, 1685, Louis announced the formal revocation of the Edict of Nantes, abrogating all the civil and religious rights of the Huguenots.

Place of birth is given in book on the Fontaine's as "While At Court" meaning Jacques was born while his father was at court - - whether the family was living at court and thus Jacques was born where the court was at this time, I am not sure.

Jacques (James) De La Fontaine, born 1549 in Maine Prov., France; died 1633 in Rochelle, Poitou Prov., France. He was the son of Jean (John) De La Fontaine and Guyonne Le Royer.

Children of Jacques (James) De La Fontaine are:

- i. (1st Daughter of Jacques) De La Fontaine, married Bouquet.
- ii. (2nd Daughter of Jacques) De La Fontaine, married Reaud.
- iii. James (Jacques) Fontaine, born 1603 in Rochelle, Poitou Prov., France; died 1666 in Jenouille, an estate near the borough of Veaux, France; married (1) Elizabeth Thompson 1628 in London, Middlesex, England; married (2) Marie Chaillon 1641 in Saintonge, France.

## Notes for Jacques de La Fontaine, Jr., Rev

REV. JACQUES DE LA FONTAINE (1603-66) was fifty-four years of age when his only son Jacques (James) Jr., was born. Jacques had a delicate constitution and was from the earliest age very fond of books. These circumstances made his father decide not to bring him up in a trade of any kind but to make every possible effort to cultivate his propensity for study and give him an education to fit him for one of the learned professions. He was assisted by several friends in his undertaking, most effectually by Mr. Merlin, a Protestant minister in Rochelle, who gave Jacques, Jr., gratuitous instruction in various branches of knowledge. Jacques, Jr., showed an early inclination towards the ministry, and he did not hesitate to follow this pious impulse, though fully aware of the dangers incident to that vocation. When his education was somewhat advanced, Mr. Merlin further assisted him recommending him to the Countess of Royan as a suitable tutor for a young relative of hers. In that capacity he accompanied the young man to the college of Samur and superintended his studies there, while availing himself of the advantages thus opened to him by completing his own preparation for the ministry.

After leaving college, Jacques traveled with his pupil through various countries, and he was thus enabled to perfect himself in several living languages. In the course of their travels they went to London, and they remained there long enough to allow Jacques to fall in love with a very interesting and accomplished young lady named Elizabeth Thompson. They promised to marry when he could return for her. She was of good family, spoke the French language with fluency she played very well upon the spinette, and was altogether a remarkably well educated person. Jacques was obliged to return to France, but before they parted they became engaged and promised to be constant to each other until they could meet again.

Very soon after his return home, Jacques received a call from the United Churches of Vaux and Royan, which received the approbation of the Synod, and by its authority he was installed as pastor. Jacques was twenty-four years of age when he became a minister. He was cherished and beloved by the whole community from his first appearance amongst them until he died.

After steadily performing his duties of minister for one year, Jacques asked flock to grant him a leave of absence to go to London and marry his fiancée. He found her as he expected, true to her promise, ready to fulfill her engagement. They were married in London in 1628 and immediately returned to the borough of Vaux. They took up residence in a small but convenient rented house, which they continued to occupy until her death in 1640. They were very happy together and were parents of several children, five of them living to maturity.

Jacques was married to his second wife, Marie Chaillou, in 1641. She was from the neighborhood of Pons, in Saintonge. Her father possessed considerable property and resided in a country place named Rue au Roy, located about a mile and a half from the town. She was a handsome brunette, twenty-four years of age. She brought a marriage portion of four thousand francs, which they used to buy small estate of Jenouille and the adjacent manor of Jaffe. Jacques made an addition of several rooms to the house already built upon the property so that it might comfortably accommodate a few boarders in addition to his own family, for at that time he received pupils to educate with his sons.

The issue of the second marriage was similar to the first: two sons and three daughters, who lived to a marriageable age.

Rev. Jacques Fontaine dropped the "de la" from his name for reasons of humility and refused to permit his sons to use it. He was a man of fine figure, pure red and white complexion, and very dignified deportment, commanding the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was a remarkably abstemious man; he lived chiefly upon milk, fruits and vegetables during the greater part of his life but towards its close he lived more generously, in conformity with the advice of his physicians.

He was never to be seen amongst his flock at feasts or entertainments, but he made it an invariable rule to pay a pastoral visit to each family twice a year. He hastened to the sick and afflicted as soon as their sorrows were made known to him. Almost all the people were Protestants in the neighborhood where he lived, so all belonged to his church. When it was known that he was praying with any sick person, crowds would flock to hear him, and

frequently the houses could not contain all those who came. He was zealous and affectionate and employed all his gifts, his time, his knowledge and his talents in the service of God for the good of his people, and he was rewarded even in this life by the affectionate attachment of his flock.

Jacques was a man of unusual attainments; his actions were very graceful. He always made use of the most chaste, elegant and appropriate language; and genuine humility, crowning the whole, gave an indescribable charm to his discourses so that all who heard him were delighted.

Jacques' was never seen in the transaction of worldly business of any kind. ( In France at this time a person of noble birth could not engage in trade or the mechanic arts without forfeiting his claim to nobility.) His wife attended to all such matters. She consulted with him in any case where she had doubts, but she alone appeared. She received and paid money, and she gave directions to work people and servants. Jacques never came in contact with his flock but in the exercise of his spiritual functions, and this circumstance no doubt contributed to the respect with which all looked up to him.

Jacques' favorite recreation was gardening, and it was in coming out of his garden in the year 1666 that he was seized with apoplexy, which proved fatal.

James (Jacques) Fontaine, born 1603 in Rochelle, Poitou Prov., France; died 1666 in Jenouille, an estate near the borough of Veaux, France. Pastor of Vaux and Royan. Proclaimed by Henry Navarre to be "the handsomest man in my kingdom" He was the son of Jacques (James) De La Fontaine. He married (1) Marie Chaillon 1641 in Saintonge, France also married (2) Elizabeth Thompson.

Marie Chaillon, born Abt. 1615 in Rue au Roy near Pons, Saintonge, France; died Abt. 1680 in Royan or Vaux in S.W. France. Marie Chaillon (second wife of Rev. Jacques Fontaine) died in 1680 at the age of 63. After she became a widow she devoted herself with the greatest diligence to her children, doing all that lay in her power both for their temporal and eternal welfare. She was tender and affectionate to them but at the same time rigid in requiring from them a strict fulfillment of their duties.

Children of Jacques Fontaine and Elizabeth Thompson are:

i. Jane Fontaine, born 1628 in Royan or Vaux in S.W. France; died in France; married L'Hommeau in France. Jane married unfortunately a Mr. L'Hommeau, a man of good property, But who turned out to be idle, drunken spendthrift, who wasted his substance in riotous living, and in the end Jane was obliged to maintain herself and family by keeping a school.

ii. Judith Fontaine, born 1630 in Royan or Vaux in S.W. France; died in London, Middlesex, England; married Guiennot in France. Judith married Mr. Guiennot, and was left a widow with four children. She was seized during the persecution and confined in a convent, from which she only obtained release by making compulsory abjuration. She was so fortunate as to escape from France, and she and her daughters maintained themselves by needlework in London.

iii. James Fontaine, born 1633 in Royan or Vaux in S.W. France; died Bef. 1685 in France. James was educated for the ministry, and became Pastor of the Church at Archiac, in Saintonge. He had the infirmity of stammering when he repeated any thing that he knew by heart, so he was obliged to employ another person to repeat the creed and the Lord's Prayer in his Church but he could preach and pray extemporaneously without hesitation. He died before the Great Persecution came on. But his widow endured cruel sufferings for the faith. She was imprisoned for three years, and during part of the time, she was confined in a dungeon, but at last, she was liberated and banished from France. She reached London in safety with three sons, one of whom became a protestant minister in Germany.

iv. Elizabeth Fontaine, born 1636 in Royan or Vaux in S.W. France; died in France; married Sautreau in France. Elizabeth, married to Mr. Sautreau, minister at Saujon, in Saintonge, under whom (I, Rev. James) studied. His Church was condemned, and he and his wife and children went to Dublin, where he was urged to receive Episcopal

Ordination. But he thought the Presbyterian Church more like that to which he had devoted himself in his own country, so he gave it the preference. He determined to take his family to America. They left by ship and wrecked, and all drowned within sight of the harbor of Boston, their destined port. We may add these seven person to the list of martyrs in our family, as they had abandoned their home and possessions for the gospel's sake.

v. Peter Fontaine, born 1638 in Royan or Vaux in S.W. France; died in London, Middlesex, England. Peter, who was also brought up to the ministry, had no sooner completed his preparation than he was appointed to assist his father, as his colleague, in the Church at Vaux, where he succeeded him at his death, and remained until the demolition of the building. When it was about to be condemned, he was served with a "Lettre De Cachet", confined in the isle of Oléron six months. And then banished from the Kingdom, without the possibility of taking his two older daughters with him. For the law forbade ministers to take out of the country, any of their children who were above 20 years old. But by the providence of GOD, they were able to join him afterwards in London, where he spent the remainder of his days. Filling the office of minister or chaplain of the Pest House, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

vi. Francis Fontaine, born 1640 in Royan or Vaux in S.W. France; died Child in France. Francis as a child in France. Francis was a child prodigy and this made his father apprehensive that he would have a jumble of words in his head and therefore wouldn't let him learn the lessons of the others. But this didn't stop him, so at last his father thought it best to begin to teach him Latin, in order that his memory might be employed connectedly at any rate. He surpassed all the other boys. He looked on with much hope and expectations but GOD saw fit to take him. "He was too good for this world".

Children of Jacques Fontaine and Marie Chaillon are:

vii. Susan Fontaine, born 1643 in Vaux, France; died in France; married Stephen Gachot in France. Susan, a grandson (Rev. James), through his mother, of that most excellent, pious, Christian minister, Mr/ Merlin, of Rochelle. This circumstance was not without its influence upon my father, in gaining his consent to what proved a miserable marriage, Gochot was drunken and dissipated, and treated Susan unkindly. He even threatened her life with a pistol. He squandered his Wife's portion, and had mortgaged his own property, when he became known to a man named Jeudy, a collector to the Farmers of the Royal Domain, who, perceiving him to be an acute, clever, and unscrupulous sort of man. Engaged his services as a clerk or assistant collector. They were men of one mind, knowing how to fill their own purses. They committed acts of violence in making their collections, that made them worthy of two halts, and it was most fortunate for Gachot. That at the time he was beginning to tremble for fear of inquiry, a decree was issued by the court, which ordered all protestants in public employment, either to recant or resign. Gachot was only too glad to avail himself of the opportunity to give up his employment, and pretend to be a good protestant. Jeudy envied him his escape from investigation of his doings, and wished that he too had been of a protestant family. After a while the dragoons came, and Gochot readily changed his religion to retain his ill-gotten wealth. He remained in France and poor Susan with him.

viii. Peter Fontaine, Minister at St. Mesme in Anguomois, born 1646 in Vaux, France; married ? Oissard in France. Peter was light-complexioned, and a very pleasing countenance. He was first appointed minister of St. Saurian, in Saintonge, and then removed to the church at Salles, in Aunx. He married unhappily for himself, a little ugly, haughty, jealous, worldly-minded woman of good fortune, who ruled him. she didn't like any of his family and treated his mother with rudeness and hate, when she came to visit. She had come a long way by horseback, and was very tired, but she returned home the next day, because she was not welcome by Peter's wife, and she never returned. Peter started collecting money, so he could leave France. The Dragoons found out and told him, he had to leave France and leave his treasures or give up his religion. He gave up his religion because of his wife. The family was comforted that he had no sons to carry this noble name into idolatry.

ix. Mary Fontaine, born 1648 in Vaux, France; died in France married Peter Forestier in France

x. Anne Fontaine, born 165 in Vaux, France; died in France, married Leon Testard Sieur des Meslars. Ann, was the youngest girl, and the light and joy of the house, and married Leon. He also changed his religion, or pretended

to, when the dragoons came, But Ann remained firm in her faith, and after 3 years, she was able to escape. They landed in safety at Plymouth, but she was in poor health and died a few months after reaching England. She was happy that her children were safe in a free county for religion.

xi. Jacques (James) Fontaine, Reverand, born April 07, 1658 in Jenouille, an estate near the borough of Veaux, France; died 1728 in S t. Stephen Green, Dublin, Ireland; married Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot February 08, 1685/86 in Parish Church, Barnstable, North Devon, England.

## Notes for Jacques (James) "The Younger" Fontaine

Jacques IV had been dropped by his nurse's daughter when he was a baby. Verses telling his parents about the accident, the nurse took him to an doctor who failed to notice that his right leg was broken. The bone did not heal correctly, causing him to be lame for life.

Born April 7, at Jenouille, of which estate, and that of Jaffe', he became possessed; received degree of M.A. from College of Guienne; imprisoned, 1658; m. Feb 8, 1686, Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot; escaped, after the Revocation of the Edict of Natz, to England, with his sister Elizabeth, and niece, Janette Fontaine; landed December 6, 1685; admitted to Holy Orders by the Protestant Synod, at Taunton, June 10, 1688. His life, as further set forth in his Memoir, which has quite the interest of a romance, was one exhibiting marked mental fertility, courage, and determination of character.

Jacques IV adopting the anglicization of his name, became known as James Fontaine. On the 8th of February 1686, Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot, daughter of Aaron and Jeann (Guillet) Boursiquot of Taillesbourg, Saintonge near Bourdeau, became his bride in the parish church in Barnstaple, England. They moved to Taunton, the trade center of Somersethire. Disliking the Church of England's persecution of the Presbyterians and their unfriendly attitude toward the Huguenots, he ceased to worship in the Church and asked to be examined for the ministry by the Presbyterian Synod meeting at Taunton in 1688. On June 10th of that year his holy orders were received from them. He began his ministry by serving his fellow Huguenots. Needing other financial means, Jean or James established a small cloth-weaving business for himself and fellow Huguenots. Just by devising a method of weaving a superior cloth, known as Calimanco, he became a competitor to the English weavers who soon forced him to close up shop and leave Taunton in 1694. He moved his family to Bear Haven on the Irish coast of Cork.

Never lacking in ingenuity, James established a fishing business that soon became a profitable enterprise. Alas, misfortune struck again, French privateers, who considered Huguenots fair prey, decided to destroy the business. The Fontaines were ready for them as one of their members had been warned in a dream. Even Ann Elizabeth aided in warding off the attack; at the same time acting as surgeon and nurse for the wounded. The privateers, an envious and persistent group, returned with a larger and well-armed crew; quickly drove away the Fontaines and thoroughly destroyed all the fishing gear, ships, nets and shacks.

Realizing that further efforts there would be useless James moved his family to Dublin. He rented a house on St. Stephen Green and started a preparatory school. Here he was able to give his children an excellent preparatory education. Besides, he earned enough extra money with which he sent his sons to Trinity College north of Dublin. Peter received a BA degree in 1715, Francis a BA in 1716 and a MA in 1719 and Moses a MA in 1717. James's death is unknown. He most likely was buried beside Anne near St. Stephen Green.

CITATION: pg 19 "John's letter expounding the wonders of Virginia caused Matthew and Mary to decide to make it their home. Since Mary was expecting their first child and Matthew was impatient to learn more about their intended home, he went alone to Virginia. He was so delighted with the reception he received, he purchased from John, a tract of land on the north side of Pamunkey in King William County. After hiring carpenters to build a house, he hurried home to Mary, only to find his son had arrived before him. In the fall of 1718, the three came to Virginia to their new home, which they called "Fontainebleau"."

x x x x x x

REV. JACQUES (JAMES) FONTAINE (1658-1728) was born on April 7, 1658 at Jenouille, France, to Marie Chaillou, age 41, and Rev. Jacques Fontaine, age 54. At the age of six, he was taken to La Rochelle to be taught by Mr. John Arnaud, the son-in-law of his aunt, Bouquet. He learned to read, write and cipher during the two years there, as well as receiving diligent doses of the rod. Upon the death of his father in 1666, Jacques was sent by his mother to study under his sister's husband, the Reverend Pierre Forestier. Jacques remained until he was fourteen under the instruction of his brother-in-law. Over the next six years, he attended a number of schools before entering the College of Guienne in 1678.

In 1680 Jacques received his master of arts degree, and his mother died. At her death, he inherited both the estate of "Jenouille" and the adjoining farm of "Jaffe." Jacques, a short time later, began theological studies under the supervision of his former teacher, Reverend Forestier. Before he completed his studies, however, the Reverend Forestier was imprisoned and forced to flee to England. Soon afterwards, two other ministers under whom Jacques was studying were imprisoned, and also his half-brother, Pierre the Elder. He returned to his home, "Jenouille," and there began to conduct devotions not only for his family and servants but also for many of his neighbors. It was not long before word of these "Illegal" services reached the authorities, and in April of 1684, Jacques was arrested and imprisoned for nine months.

In 1685 murder, torture, and property confiscation of the Protestants became widespread, and in October the Edict of Nantes was revoked. In order to escape the persecutions then inflicted upon the Huguenots. On November 30, 1685 Jacques, his fiancée, his sister Janette Fontaine and a dozen other Protestants escaped to England aboard an English merchant ship. They landed at Appledore in north Devonshire, England on December 6, 1685, where they were treated cordially and taken in by the citizens of the town. During the next few years she lived at Barnstaple, Bridgewater, and Taunton.

On February 8, 1686, in Barnstaple, Jacques married Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot, a daughter of Aaron Boursiquot, who was a silk merchant of Taillebourg in Saintonge, and his wife Jeanne Guillot. As he was not yet an ordained minister, Jacques had to find some way in which to make a living. After a disastrous attempt to send trading ships to France, he took his wife and child to Taunton in Somerset in early 1688 and opened a shop and school. On June 10, 1688, he was admitted to Holy Orders by the Protestant Synod (Presbyterian), at Taunton and in 1694 removed to Cork, Ireland.

For six years, the growing family resided in Taunton and prospered as a result of Jacques' ingenuity as a manufacturer of woolen cloth. In 1694 he found a French church that wanted him to be their pastor, and in December he moved with his family and twelve wagons of goods and furniture to Cork, Ireland. To subsidize his small church income, Jacques started a factory to manufacture broadcloth and also a dyeing facility. Both the church and the business grew and prospered for several years, but in 1698 when a change in export laws made his cloth factory no longer profitable, he closed it.

Shortly thereafter, a split in the congregation of his church caused Jacques to resign as pastor. In 1699 his search for new opportunities led him to lease a large farm on Bantry Bay at Bear Haven. (Bear Haven was on the barren and isolated southwestern coast of Ireland about seventy-five miles west of Cork.) On his farm, Jacques began a fishery and export operation with a small fleet of fishing boats, but for various reasons, most of which were not his fault, it did not prosper. During the family's sojourn to Bear Haven, he was appointed a justice of the peace by the British government in Ireland.

In 1704 the famous attack on Jacques' home by the French privateers, in league with some of his Irish Catholic neighbors, and the family's resistance occurred. (Jacques described this episode in great detail in his "Memoirs" which he began March 26, 1722 which was written for his children in England.) It brought him government aid and enabled him to turn his home into a "fortification." In 1708, however, the home was taken by surprise, and Jacques was forced to surrender to an overwhelming force. The house was looted and much of the property destroyed. For his actions in defense of the coast, he was granted a pension by the British government.

Soon afterwards, except for his eldest son who remained at Bear Haven, the family went to Dublin. Jacques purchased a large house on St. Stephen's Green in Dublin, and he opened a school for both boarders and day students. Anne's health slowly declined, and she died on January 29, 1721. In the following September, with his wife dead and all of his children except one gone to America or England, Jacques closed his school. While writing his "Memoirs", he slowly became enfeebled and died on May 20, 1728. Jacques and Anne were buried in the cemetery of St. Stephen's Green in Dublin. They had eight children.

His life, as further set forth in his "Memoirs," which has quite the interest of a romance, was one exhibiting marked mental fertility, courage and determination of character.

#### OTHER NOTES ON JACQUES (JAMES) FONTAINE

James' leg was broken by his nurse's daughter when he was an infant, and he remained lame for life. As the

youngest in the family he spent much of his early childhood alone in study. His thoughtfulness convinced his family that he would make a good minister, and they decided to train him to be one. From ages six to eight he studied at Rochelle under the tutelage of Mr. John Arnauld.

His father died when he was eight and he travelled back to his home by sea. He stayed there with his mother for two weeks, and then went to study with his brother-in-law Mr. Forestier for five or six years. He caught a disease from some of his schoolmates there, and a journeyman recommended anointing his body with lard and mercury. Of course, he became very ill for weeks and nearly died.

He made little progress with Mr. Forestier, and was considered wild and hard to teach. At age 14 he was sent to another brother-in-law, Mr. Sautreau, where he was beaten often and still made little progress. He wrote to his sister Ann that he would rather be a druggist's apprentice like a friend of his than a minister. She showed the letter to his family and they decided that his arguments against his being a minister were so good that they only proved he was meant to be a theologian. He ran away from school, walking the entire six miles home, but his mother turned him away saying he'd either have to go back to school or she'd disown him.

After three years with Mr. Sautreau at Saujon he was sent to a Mr. De La Bussiere at Marenes. From age 17 to 20 he studied with him, and for the first time in his academic career made rapid progress. He wrote that De La Bussiere was one of the most influential people in his early life. After that he went to the College of Guienne where all his lectures were in Latin. He forced himself to think in Latin all the time and study sixteen hours a day. At the end of two years, at age 22, he graduated with a Master of Arts, second in a class of 14. His mother died about the same time that he graduated.

James bought his siblings' shares of the family estate, and became sole owner of Jenouille and Jaffe. After this, having been reconciled to the idea of being a minister, he went back to Mr. Forestier to learn the profession. Forestier was persecuted and arrested during this time, but he and his wife stood firm in their faith and eventually escaped to England. (She gave birth to her daughter while on board the ship.) After Forestier's imprisonment, he went to study under two ministers at Saintes, who were also later imprisoned. After this, he went home.

His brother Peter was then serving as the minister at Vaux. Peter was imprisoned and confined to the castle of Oléron, and the church was demolished. James decided after this to invite the former congregation to his house for services, and soon was giving several services a week. On Palm Sunday, 1684, he was away from his home, and several members of his congregation decided to have their own services in the woods behind his house. There were as many as a thousand there by Easter. They were observed, and warrants were drawn up for their arrests. Even though James had not been present, his name was included on the list.

He went to the officials to turn himself in, but they denied that there was a warrant out for him. After a week though, they sent men to arrest him, and his friends warned him of this. He refused to go to their houses and hide, but rather stayed in his house, packed a few of his clothes, and waited for them to come. He went willingly when they came to arrest him, and said "I feel it an honor to be esteemed worthy of suffering in such a cause." He was taken to Saintes, and tried to comfort his companions along the way.

While in prison he ministered to the other Protestants there, and led them in prayer services. He held these at the same time as the prison mass, because the Catholics were usually absent. He was charged while in prison with keeping his fellow Protestants from changing their religion, offending the Catholics who were also in prison, and interrupting the priest's mass. He was given a trial where he had to answer to these charges as well as to the original one of holding the Easter services in the woods.

A man named Agoust, who had claimed to see him on Easter, was a lawyer and a competent witness. However, he stumbled in the cross-examination and admitted he had only seen him in the dusk, through a window, and at a distance of approximately three or four hundred paces. Agoust became confused and said "At any rate, I thought it was you." Then witnesses were called to testify to the three charges brought against him while he was in prison. They all gave contradictory statements, and could not prove the charges, but nonetheless he was taken to the dungeon of the tower of Pons.

He was kept in the dungeon only a short time, before being removed to a small room high up in the tower. He

was kept there for three months. The president of the jail hinted that he could get out with a bribe, and his friends offered to pay it for him, but he refused the offer. He stood trial before the president, and argued that there could be nothing illegal about a prayer service. However he was sentenced to pay a hundred livres to the king and forbidden to ever act as a minister again. He appealed to Parliament and issued a factum in his defense, on August 6, 1684. His sentence was reversed and the fine was lifted.

In October 1685, the Edict of Nantes (which had offered some protection to Protestants) was revoked, and he made preparations to flee France with his future wife Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot. They left on a ship bound for England from Tremblade on Nov. 30, 1685. James had to leave most of his property behind, and they arrived in England as paupers. A wealthy man named Mr. Downe at Barnstaple, England accepted them in on charity. His sister Miss Downe wished to marry James, and Mr. Downe offered to marry Anne, but James and Anne refused out of their love for each other. They got married and wished to support themselves so they left the Downes. James tried to keep a shop in Bridgewater, an endeavor which failed, so he was forced to look elsewhere for a chance to earn a living.

He moved his family to Taunton, where he became a French tutor, kept a shop, and manufactured cloth. He became so prosperous that he was taken to court by his fellow shop-owners for selling products at too low a price, and for working without having had an apprenticeship. The charges didn't hold up in court, but he was still resented by the other shop-keepers. During the Revolution of 1688 he gave up his business to run a school, but started up a new business again after the Revolution was over. He paid off all his debts, and started a shop to manufacture a new type of cloth called calimanco. In 1693 other cloth merchants discovered the secret process by which he made the cloth, and began making imitations of their own. He had saved about a 1000 pounds, and decided to relocate his family to Cork, Ireland.

They reached Cork on Dec. 24, 1694 and on Jan. 19, 1695 he became a pastor there. He ministered to French refugees, even though they couldn't pay him. Once when they raised a small sum to pay him with, he insisted they give it to the poor instead. His wife had six children by the time they reached Cork: James, Aaron, Mary Anne, Peter, John, and Moses. He supported his family again by making cloth, until a law passed in Ireland forbidding cloth from being exported to England. He was forced to relocate to Bear Haven, where he began operating a farm and a fishery. His family followed him to Bear Haven in 1700.

In 1702, after a series of misfortunes, his fishery business failed and he lost a great deal of money. He retained his position as the Justice of Peace at Bear Haven though, and worked for the government to keep French privateers from smuggling goods with the Irish. Both Irish and French privateers grew to resent him. In 1704 they attacked his house with cannons and guns, but he fended them off with help of other Protestants and his wife, whom he described as "fearless" during the battle. Several government officials supported him, and gave him money to add more fortifications to his house.

In October of 1708 his house was attacked by privateers a second time. They set fire to the house, and he was injured when a gun he was using to defend himself exploded. Eventually he had to surrender, and let them plunder the house in exchange for his family's lives and liberty. On October 8, 1708, he and his sons James and Peter were taken prisoner. His wife tried to get a priest to negotiate with their captors, but failed. She followed the ship where they were being held for some way along the shore, and borrowed 30 pounds to buy the release of her husband and son James. The privateers demanded 70 more pounds for Peter's release, but the Fontaines finally got the government to persuade the pirates to release Peter for free. The government also paid the Fontaines 800 pounds to compensate for what was stolen from them.

They moved to Dublin, where James kept a school. He taught several subjects himself, and hired tutors for the others. He lived there for the rest of his life, and saw that his children were educated and provided for. Many moved to America (Virginia colony). Elizabeth, his youngest daughter, remained in Dublin and cared for him and Anne until their deaths.

He began writing Memoirs of a Huguenot Family on March 26, 1722 and finished on June 21. I took most of this information on the Fontaines from his book. He wrote therein to his descendants "I have insinuated that our family was of noble origin, and it is true; but I would not have you glory in that knowledge, but rather in the much greater and more glorious nobility which I am going to lay before you - the suffering and martyrdom for the cause of

true religion of those from whom we are descended."

Jacques (James) Fontaine, born April 07, 1658 in Jenouille, an estate near the borough of Veaux, France; died 1728 in Dublin, Ireland, he is buried at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland. He was the son of James (Jacques) Fontaine and Marie Chaillon. He married Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot, February 08, 1685/86 in Parish Church, Barnstable, North Devon, England.

Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot, born in Taillebourg, France; died January 29, 1720/21 in Dublin, Ireland. She was the daughter of Aaron Boursiquot and Jeanne Guillot. She is buried at St. Stephens Green, Dublin Ireland.

Children of Jacques Fontaine and Anne Boursiquot are:

i. James Fontaine, born 1686 in Taunton, Somerset, England; died October 1745 in Northumberland Co., Virginia; married (1) Lucretia Desjarrie 1711 in Cork, Ireland; married (2) Elizabeth Harcum 1738 in Virginia. James sailed to Virginia in April, 1717 with his wife and infant daughter Elizabeth. Their vessel sprung a leak, and they had to work at the pumps for 26 days and nights to keep from sinking. His brother John, who had prepared a house for them on his plantation, met them at York Town. John left the plantation in James' hands when he fell ill and went to live with his brother-in-law, Matthew Maury.

ii. Aaron Fontaine, born 1688 in Barnstaple Par., Devon, or Taunton, Somerset, England; died 1699 in Cork, Ireland.

iii. Mary Ann Fontaine, born April 12, 1690 in Taunton, Somerset, England; died December 30, 1755 in Charles City Co., Virginia; married Matthew Strother Maury October 20, 1716 in Dublin, Ireland. He died 1752 in King William Co, Virginia. Matthew was from Castel Mauron, Gascony. In 1717 he sailed for Virginia with a shipment of trade goods, arriving there in March of 1718. After taking a portion of the land which John had purchased, he made preparations for the construction of a small house and returned to Dublin for his wife. They sailed back to America in September, 1719 and settled at "Hickory Hill" near West Point. Mary Ann married to Matthew Maury in Dublin, Ireland in 1716, ancestors of Matthew Fontaine Maury the noted scientist. Emigrated to Virginia in 1728.

iv. Peter Fontaine, born 1691 in Taunton, Somerset, England; died August 1759 in Westover, Charles City Co., Virginia; married (1) Elizabeth Fourreau March 29, 1714 in Dublin, Ireland; married (2) Elizabeth (Sarah) Wade 1740 in Virginia.

v. John Fontaine, born April 28, 1693 in Taunton, Somerset, England; died November 26, 1767 in Cwm Castle, Carmarthenshire, Wales; buried Newchurch, Wales; married Mary Magdalen Sabatier 1728 in London, Middlesex, England. He was appointed Ensign of September 10, 1710 at the age of seventeen and sailed with Lord Shaw's regiment on February 1, 1711 when all troops stationed in Ireland were ordered to Spain. He returned home in 1713.

After marrying, he and his wife went to London to live. John, liking action, became an ensign in Lord Sahw's Regiment of the British Army and took part in the Spanish War of Succession. Upon returning home, he began to search for employment. When this proved futile, he then discussed at length with the family the possibility of a future for all in the New World across the Atlantic. They decided that John should go to America and purchase land on which they could settle. It was with heavy hearts that James and Elizabeth accepted the decision. Knowing though, that their children were independent, that they were not ashamed to work at a trade when necessity compelled such and that they were intelligent and morally strong, they readily gave them their blessing as they were confident that they would achieve their goals in the New World.

He was the first of the family to come to America. On December 7, 1714 he sailed on the ship "Dove" and landed in Virginia on June 5, 1715. He purchased a plantation in King William County, Virginia. He remained in Virginia for about four years and then sailed for Dublin in July, 1719. He arrived in Dublin on December 6, 1719. After a year in Dublin, he accompanied his brother, Francis to London. He studied watch making and by 1722 was in business for himself. He later joined a partnership with his brother, Moses. They made clocks and watches at "The Dial" in Middle Moorfields. he subsequently became a silk weaver, which was the occupation of his father-in-law. By 1748

he had moved to South Wales and was living in Llanllwch.

May 1715 John Fontaine arrived in Virginia he was warmly welcomed by his Majesty's lieutenant governor and Commander-in-chief of the royal colony, Governor Spotswood. He was invited by the governor to accompany him on his expedition to claim the western lands for the King of England. A journal kept by John is the only known and reliable history of the journey. At the conclusion of the trip, Governor Spotswood presented John and each of his fellow travelers a small commemorative golden horseshoe. This earned them the title of Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.

Having had ample opportunity to select a suitable tract of land, John purchased an acreage in King William County. He immediately sent word to the family in Ireland, who had been waiting patiently for such news. John, though, did not remain in Virginia, he went to England where he married Madame Sabatier and where later he died, surviving all his siblings.

vi. Moses Fontaine, born 1694 in Taunton, Somerset, England; died 1766 in Wales. Buried February 19, 1766, Newchurch Wales. Moses was a preacher, but was so timid that he turned to engraving and was very successful. He was never married.

vii. Francis Fontaine, Reverend, born September 16, 1697 in Cork, Ireland; died 1749 in York Co., Virginia; married (1) Susanna Brush Barbor in Virginia; married (2) Mary Glannison 1719 in London, Middlesex, England; married (3) Susanna Brush 1735 in Virginia. Francis entered Trinity College in June 1712. He later enrolled in the Inns of Court at the Temple, London, England where he planned to study law. He decided that the law profession was not for him and returned to Dublin and Trinity College to prepare for the ministry. He received a Bachelor of Arts from Trinity in 1716 and a Master of Arts degree in 1716.

Rev. Francis Fontaine married Mary Glannison in London in 1719. Shortly afterward they left for Virginia. They at Manakintowne, on the south side of the James River in King William Parish, which was within the bounds of Henrico Parish. The reason for a parish within a parish, " was to release the refugees settling there from paying parish levies and thus enable them to support their own ministers. In 1721 he became rector of St. Margaret's Parish in King William County, Virginia. It was here that Rev. Francis served as rector from 1722 to 1724, following his brother, Rev. Peter. On February 2, 1727 he was appointed Chaplain of the House of Burgesses. In the same year he was appointed to the faculty of William and Mary College where he established the Department of Oriental Languages (Hebrew).

His parish was 4 miles wide and 20 miles long, with two churches, 200 families and one glebe ( a plot of cultivated ground belonging to a parish church). His salary was 150 pounds, arising from the sale of 20 thousand weight sweet-scented tobacco. Not only was he faithful minister, but he also instructed the children and servants.

viii. Elizabeth Fontaine, born August 03, 1701 in Bear Haven, Ireland; died 1764 in Cwm Castle, Carmarthenshire, Wales; married Daniel Torin October 31, 1729 in London, Middlesex, England. Daniel was from Wandsworth, and was a watch and clock maker who had recently completed his apprenticeship to David Lesturgeon in London

A printed copy of Memoirs of a Huguenot Family is available from the Fontaine Maury Society

## Notes for Peter Fontaine, An Immigrant to Virginia

REV. PETER FONTAINE (1691-1759) was born in Taunton in Somerset, England on December 1, 1691, to the Reverend Jaques Fontaine and his wife, Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot. Although his first few years were spent in Taunton, in 1694 the family moved to Cork, Ireland, and remained there until 1699. They then went to live in Bear Haven on the remote and underpopulated southwestern coast of Ireland. In this home Peter grew to manhood and experienced a number of adventures, but none more exciting than the French privateers' attack on the "Sod Fort" in 1708. A full account of this episode is contained in his father's "Memoirs." Following this attack and the general destruction which resulted, Peter's family, with the exception of the oldest son, moved to Dublin in 1709. His father opened a school there, while the rest of the family settled down to life in the city.

In 1711 Peter entered Trinity College, a part of the University of Dublin. In the beginning of his third year at Trinity (1713), an unexpected event occurred which would have a profound effect on the remainder of Peter's life. Captain Charles De Boulay of "Captain La Bully Fields," a small estate in Carlow Parish, County Kildare, who was a retired cavalry officer of the Irish Army and unknown to the Fontaines introduced himself to the Reverend Jaques Fontaine. Stating that he was a French refugee and a Huguenot, he expressed a desire to marry his thirteen-year-old granddaughter to one of Jaques' sons. Captain de Boulay explained that she was an orphan, but was his sole heir and that as he was now past eighty, he could not be expected to live much longer.

Jaques decided that the best course of action would be to take the granddaughter into his home as a boarder and see which of his sons liked her best. In time, as they came to know her, it was mutually agreed by all of the sons and Jaques that she should become Peter's wife. Therefore, on March 29, 1714, Peter married Elizabeth Fourreau, who had been in Portarlington, Ireland, in 1700 she was the daughter of Ayme Fourreau, Sieur de Toucheronde, a refugee from Poitou in France, and his wife Mariane Ingrand. The ceremony was conducted in secrecy by Jaques with only the family and Captain de Boulay present because Peter had not yet taken his bachelor of arts degree from Trinity.

On March 1, 1715, Captain de Boulay died, and as agreed upon, Peter inherited his property, which was worth over a thousand pounds sterling (equal in today's buying power to approximately a hundred thousand dollars). Later in the same month, he received his bachelor of arts degree and shortly afterwards traveled to London for his ordination into the Anglican Church by the bishop of London (who was also the Bishop of Virginia).

Peter, like other members of his family, had decided that his future lay in America. Soon after his ordination, he and Elizabeth sailed for Virginia. He arrived in America in October 1716 and were met on landing at Hampton by his brother John and escorted to Williamsburg, where they were given a cordial welcome by Governor Spotswood and where they took up temporary residence. In 1720, he became pastor of an area including 233 families in about 300 square miles surrounding the parishes of Westover, Weyanoke, and Wallingford. During the period 1715-1718, Peter served as the rector of the churches of Wallingford, Martin's Brandon, Weyanoke, and for a short time, in Jamestown. There followed the merging into it all or part of the ancient parishes of Wallingford, Martin's Brandon, Weyanoke and Jamestown. Peter received a presentation of Roanoke Parish and in February in 1717, He, his wife, and brother John moved there in March.

In 1720 Peter Fontaine had the good fortune to become the rector of Westover Parish and Chapline to that "prince of the lordly manor of Westover," the distinguished Col. William Evelyn Byrd. In a novel by Marian Harland, called "His Great Self," founded on the Westover manuscripts of Col. Byrd, Peter Fontaine is shown to be a familiar member of the household, and an intimate friend of the beautiful Evelyn. He is described as "a polished scholar and courtly gentleman of winning manners, with an olive complexion, clearly chiseled features soft, dark brilliant eyes, 'a true descendant of the handsomest man in Navarre'"

Romance says he was in love with the ill-fated Evelyn Byrd, but realizing the hopelessness of his own suit aided her by every means in his power in her unfortunate love affair with her English lover, Lord Peterborough.

Westover Parish in Charles City County, Virginia, which was in close proximity to the original settlement at Jamestown in 1613. [The predecessor of the existing Westover Church was constructed between the years 1630 and

1637 on the Westover plantation. The present church was built about 1730 on the present site on Herring Creek about 1 1/2 miles north of the Westover mansion.] In 1724 Westover Parish became and remains coterminous with Charles City County, an area twelve long and thirty miles wide along the northern banks of the James River, with about two-hundred and thirty families of communicants, and three churches: Westover, Weyanoke and Wallingsford. There were two glebes in his parish, neither of which had houses on them, and the best of them rented for thirty shillings. He lived in his own house and on his own farm. His salary, besides perquisites, was from fifty to sixty pounds. He remained in that position until his death. Although thinly populated, contained some of the great landed estates of the James River, i.e. the Byrd's, Carters, Harrisons, etc.

Peter, with his inheritance, purchased four hundred acres of land located near the mouth of Jones Creek, halfway between Swineyards and Weyanoke, and about two miles north of the James River in Charles City County. On this tract of land in 1725, he established a plantation which he named "Bachelor's Quarters". (From several sources, especially Byrd's "Journals" and Meade's works on the ministers of colonial Virginia, glimpses into Peter's character and life in Westover Parish have been revealed.) As minister, companion, and, eventually, friend to William Byrd, he associated freely with many of the most influential gentlemen in Virginia. These associations, in addition to Peter's independent means and his extended period as a widower, probably provided him with a life of greater refinement and sophistication than most ministers in Virginia would have experienced.

Peter's life appears to have centered around the strip of Virginia along the James River from Westover to Williamsburg, and he rarely, if ever, left the vicinity. One exception was during the period of 1728-1729, when at the request of William Byrd he served as chaplain to the commission which was to draw the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, and he traveled from the coast to the mountains through the wilderness.

Peter's wife, Elizabeth Fourreau, whom he married in 1714, had died about 1724, probably at the time of the birth of their son, Peter, Jr., or very soon thereafter. Peter remained a widower for several years and was considered a desirable match for many prominent young ladies of the area. There was a twenty-two gap between the children of the first marriage and those of his second marriage. Peter had been left with a daughter, who was about six years old, and an infant son. Mary Anne, the daughter, is known to have gone to live with Peter's sister, Mary Anne Maury, in King William County for six of seven years. It is very likely that Peter, Jr., also lived for several years with his Aunt Mary Ann Maury. For more about sixteen years, Peter lived as a widower. About 1740 he took as his second wife, Sarah Wade, the daughter of Joseph Wade, who was a farmer of Charles City County, and his wife, Elizabeth Lide. She was very much younger than Peter and had been, in fact, one of the first infants baptized by him after he came to Westover Parish in 1718. Although he was middle-aged, Peter settled down to raising a second family. Peter was sixty-four years old when his youngest child was born.

He was the mainstay of William Byrd's Westover Parish and accompanied Byrd on his expedition to survey the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728

Both Peter and his brother, Capt., John Fontaine, were members of Gov. Spotswood's famous expedition across the Blue Ridge in 1716, which ended on their return in the institution of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," Gov. Spotswood presenting to each member a miniature gold horseshoe inscribed with the motto "Sic Juvat transcendere Nomtes." The journal of Capt. John Fontaine had been preserved, in which he gives an account of the party reaching the top of the range of mountains, and drinking a health to King George and the royal family.

Peter prospered as a minister and a planter. Through his son, Peter Jr., a surveyor, he was able to procure six-thousand acres of land in Halifax County, and he acquired twenty slaves, which he planned to divide among his younger children. His goal was to leave each of his children one-thousand acres of land and enough slaves with which to work.

Peter died at his home in Westover Parish in July of 1759 and is believed to have been buried under the altar or in the cemetery in Westover Church.

Peter (Pierre) Fontaine, born 1691 in Taunton, Somerset, England; died August 1759 in Westover, Charles City Co., Virginia. He was the son of Jacques (James) Fontaine and Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot. Ordained Bishop of London, Emigrated to Virginia 1716. Rector of first Huguenot colony in Virginia at Mannekin. Rector for 40 years of Westover Parrish. Captain of Virginia Commission that ran boundary between Virginia and North Carolina.

Peter (Pierre) married (1st) Elizabeth Fourreau March 29, 1714 in Dublin, Ireland. He also married (2nd) Sarah Elizabeth Wade

(1) Elizabeth Fourreau, born 1700 in Ireland; died WFT Est. 1723-1788 in Virginia. Elizabeth Fourreau was the granddaughter of Captain Boulay of the French Army who died March 1715. Elizabeth Fourreau had two children by Peter; Mary Ann and Peter, Jr. She was reported to be a lovely creature, endowed with Christian virtue; a good wife and a watchful mother; an obliging neighbor, charitable to the poor, beloved by all who knew her. She died shortly after the birth of Peter, Jr., around 1724.

(2) Sarah Elizabeth Wade of Virginia, daughter of Joseph Wade and Sarah Lide. She was born 1720 in Charles City, Virginia, and died August 10, 1784 in Louisa Co, Virginia

Children of Peter Fontaine and (1) Elizabeth Fourreau are:

- i. Mary Anne (Marianne) Fontaine, born 1718 in Ireland or Virginia; died WFT Est. 1719-1812 in Henrico Co., Virginia; married Isaac Winston IV in Hanover Co., Virginia.
- ii. Peter Fontaine, Jr., Col, born 1720 in Beaver Dam, Hanover Co., Virginia; died WFT Est. 1721-1810 in Hanover Co., Virginia; married Elizabeth Louise Winston 1749 in Virginia.

Children of Peter Fontaine and (2) Elizabeth Sarah Wade are;

- i. Moses Fontaine, born 1742 in Virginia; died WFT Est. 1743-1832; married Elizabeth Ballard in Virginia.
- ii. Sarah Fontaine, born 1744 in Charles City Co., Virginia; died WFT Est. 1745-1838.
- iii. Elizabeth Fontaine, born 1747 in Virginia; died WFT Est. 1748-1841 in Virginia; married William Mills in Virginia.
- iv. Joseph Fontaine, born 1748 in Westover, Charles City Co., Virginia; died September 01, 1813 in Christian, Kentucky; married Mary "Polly" Goode February 08, 1773 in Mecklenburg Co., Virginia.
- v. Aaron Fontaine, born November 30, 1753 in Westover, Charles City Co., Virginia; died April 1823 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky; Buried Ferry Park, Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky, married (1) Barbara Overton Terrell May 19, 1773 in Louisa Co., Virginia; (Barbara was the Granddaughter of Col. William Overton of Glencaim, Hanover Co. Virginia and traces her Lineage to the Royal House of Stuart Barbara is 1 of 10 children. Barbara died in the very hard journey from Virginia to Kentucky). married (2) Elizabeth Whiting Thurston June 18, 1805 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Kentucky. (Elizabeth was married before she married Aaron and had 6 children. She died before Aaron. They had 4 children. She was spoken of as the Handsomest woman in Kentucky.

Aaron was Kentucky pioneer. He settled at Harrods Creek, Jefferson Co. In 1796, Aaron was born in his father's 70th year, so he spent all his boyhood days in the home of his sister Mrs. Issac Winston. Aaron was a Virginia gentleman. On January 17, 1814 He purchased from Wm. Lytle of Cincinnati, a large estate, called Carper's Ferry, on the banks of the Ohio River, west of Louisville. It was afterwards called Fontaine Ferry. This estate was part of the 3,000 acres purchased by his son-in-law Fortunate Cosby, from Sarah Beard. July 7, 1806, the property known as part of the Connolly and De Wamsdorff Tracts. This estate of 3,000 acres was part of the large tract granted by Lord Eunmore of Virginia, to John Connolly in 1773, under the proclamation of King George The Third, for Military services. Aaron lived out his life, as a country squire. When he died he was buried beside his second wife, and youngest daughter, Mrs Patrick Dillon just back of Fontaine Park. The foundation of the old Fontaine Mansion has been preserved and now forms the entrance to one of the amusement halls. \* In a Volume in the Virginia State Library entitled "Virginia's Militia In the Revolutionary War" by J.T. McAllister, page 214, appears the name of Aaron Fontaine. The entry shows on April 13, 1779, he was recommended by the County of Louisa, Virginia, for appointment of Ensign. Also in "Auditors Accounts", 1783-84. Vol 8, page 460 appears the name of Aaron, received 4-2-8 for Services in the Militia of the State of Virginia, 1780. The latter Land Grant to Soldiers Who Fought in the Revolution. Also listed in The Daughter's of the American Revolution.

- vi. Abraham Fontaine, born April 09, 1756 in Virginia; died 1832 in Virginia; married Sarah Ballard in Virginia.

## Notes for John Smith Fontaine, Col.

Col. John Smith Fontaine 1 son of Col. Peter Fontaine Jr. and Elizabeth Louise Winston on 2 Oct 1773 in Scotchtown, Hanover Co., VA. John was born on 6 Aug 1750 in "Beaverdam", Hanover Co., VA. He died on 14 Apr 1792 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., VA. John resided 1774 - 1775 in Scotchtown, Hanover Co., VA. He resided 1779 - 1786 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., VA. He resided 1786 - 1791 in "Locust Grove", Prince Edward Co., VA. He resided 1791 - 1791 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., VA.

x x x x x x x

COL. JOHN FONTAINE (1750-1792) was born in the home of his Winston grandparents in Hanover County, Virginia on August 6, 1750. His early years were spent on what was then the southwestern frontier of Lunenburg County, Virginia, and later Halifax County, Virginia where his father was employed as a surveyor and map maker. In 1759 John was taken by his parents to Hanover County, Virginia, and the family settled on his father's new plantation, "Rock Castle", which was located near the forks of the Pamunkey River in the north western part of the County. Growing to manhood in Hanover County, John met many of his Winston cousins, including one who became his wife. On October 2, 1773 he married at "Scotchtown" (the Patrick Henry Plantation located about three miles from "Rock Castle" in Hanover County.) Martha Henry, the eldest child of Patrick Henry, patriot and orator of the American Revolution, and his first wife, Sarah Shelton.

John was a planter and surveyor like his father. Soon after his marriage, he leased a small farm a few miles from "Rock Castle," but across the North Anna River in Caroline County, Virginia. John gave up the lease within a few months, however, and he and Martha moved to "Scotchtown." For more than a year, Sarah Henry had been suffering from a gradual decline in her health and mental capacity, and was rapidly becoming unable to look after his children or herself. Martha was needed there to care for her family and to run the household. John was also required to manage the plantation because it was, although no one knew it at the time, the eve of the Revolution (1774). Patrick Henry was increasingly away from home, first, in Williamsburg and later in Philadelphia. For most of 1774 and into the spring of 1775 (during which time she was pregnant and gave birth to her first child), Martha looked after her mother and her brothers and sisters. Sarah Shelton Henry died at "Scotchtown" in April 1775, which was approximately a week before the opening battle of the Revolutionary War at Lexington. John and Martha continued to live at "Scotchtown" after Sarah's death.

Later in 1775, when Patrick Henry was elected the first governor of the new Commonwealth of Virginia, John and Martha went with him to Williamsburg and then to Richmond when the capital was moved. Throughout this period, Martha served as hostess for her father on social occasions at the governor's mansion, in addition to caring for her brothers and sisters and tending to the needs of her own growing family.

Patrick Henry remarried in 1778 and in June of 1779, after completing four terms as governor, moved with his new wife Dorothea Dandridge, a daughter of one of Henry's neighbors in Hanover County and a girlhood friend of his daughter, Martha, the new county of Henry on the southwestern frontier of Virginia. He had purchased ten thousand acres on both sides of Leatherwood Creek and on the north side of the Irving River (today, the Smith River) about three miles southeast of present-day Martinsville. Patrick sold two thousand acres of the southernmost portion of the tract to his son-in-law, John Fontaine, who established his "Leatherwood" plantation there and built his home along the north side of the Smith River. (Portions of this plantation remained in the hands of Fontaine descendants until well into this century.)

John's family lived at "Leatherwood" from 1779 until 1786, and again from 1791 until Martha's death many years later. During these periods, John became one of the most respected citizens in Henry County, and he served as a justice of the county court and as a captain in Henry County militia during the Revolutionary War. When the British army of Lord Cornwallis invaded North Carolina in 1781, Captain Fontaine enlisted in the Henry County militia under Light Horse Harry Lee. He was at King's Mountain under Colonel William Campbell, and his description of the battle is very graphic. Joining the American Army at Guilford Courthouse and taking part in that battle, he also participated in the siege of Yorktown later in the same year and was present at the final surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the end of the war. Unfortunately, while at Yorktown, John contracted malaria, a disease from which he never completely recovered and which would cause a decline in his health and eventually death.

John returned to his Henry County Plantation following the war, but after a few years, his growing family and his recurring bouts of poor health convinced John and Martha that they should move eastward in order to be nearer her family. When they moved in 1786, John, who had been speculating in land, sold a tract of five thousand acres in southeastern North Carolina and a smaller tract in South Carolina. With this money and help from his father-in-law, he purchased a small farm in Prince Edward County, Virginia. The farm, "Locust Grove", was approximately two miles northwest of Hampden-Sydney College, only a few miles from Patrick Henry's home at that time. (The house is still standing today on a hill overlooking Buffalo Creek.)

The family lived at "Locust Grove," for five year, and John became very involved in public affairs. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1787 and became the Prince Edward County tax appraiser in 1788. In addition, John managed his farm and served on the board of trustees of Hampden-Sydney College. (Patrick Henry and James Madison, a future president of the United States, were also on the nine-member board.) In the spring of 1791, John, Martha, and most of their children returned to their "Leatherwood" plantation in Henry County, in the hope that the higher elevations might improve his health. Approximately one year later, however, John died at "Leatherwood" on April 14, 1792.

Martha and all of the children, except for the two sons who were attending Hampden-Sydney College, went to "Locust Grove" after the funeral. They stayed there until the beginning of autumn before returning to "Leatherwood." Other than for periodic visits to her father's home in Charlotte County, Virginia, and to homes of other relatives, Martha stayed on the plantation. In 1802 she sold a thousand acres of "Leatherwood," but she continued to live on the remaining thousand acres. Martha died in her home in autumn of 1818 and was buried in the family cemetery beside John and their youngest child

John Smith Fontaine, born August 6, 1750 in Beaverdam, Hanover Co., Virginia; died April 17, 1790 in Virginia. He was the son of Peter Fontaine, Jr. and Elizabeth Louise Winston. He married Martha "Patsy" Henry 1774 in Scotchtown, Hanover Co., Virginia. He died of malaria. John resided 1774 - 1775 in Scotchtown, Hanover Co., VA. He resided 1779 - 1786 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., VA. He resided 1786 - 1791 in "Locust Grove", Prince Edward Co., VA. He resided 1791 - 1791 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., VA.

Martha "Patsy" Henry, born June 1755 in Fork, Hanover Co., Virginia; died in 1818, at Leatherwood Plantation, Henry Co., VA. She was the daughter of Patrick Henry and Sarah "Sallie" Shelton.

Martha Henry "Patsy" 1 daughter of Gov. Patrick Henry and Sarah Shelton on 2 Oct 1773 in Scotchtown, Hanover Co., VA. Martha was born in Jun 1755 in Fork, Hanover Co., VA. She died in 1818 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., VA

Children of John Fontaine and Martha Henry are:

- i. Ann Henry Fontaine, born Abt. 1774 in Lunenburg Co., Virginia.
- ii. Patrick Henry Fontaine, Col., born February 22, 1775 in Rock Castle, Goochland Co., Virginia; died October 24, 1852 in Ridgeway, Pontotoc Co., Mississippi; married Nancy Dabney Miller January 23, 1797 at Leatherwood Plantation in Henry Co., Virginia. First grandson of Patrick Henry (Orator) he moved from his home Greenwood, Henry Co. to Pontotoc, MS. with his family to be Chief Surveyor for the Chickasaw lands which had become U.S. lands. He left a day journal which contains lots of family info. It is on microfilm at the MS. State Archives along with his son Edward's journals
- iii. Charles de la Boulay Fontaine was born on 30 Jan 1779 in Richmond, VA. He died in Jan 1818 in Halifax Co., VA. Charles married Ann Carrington "Nancy" daughter of Hon. Paul Carrington. Ann was born in 1789 in Charlotte Co., VA.
- iv. Martha Henry Fontaine, born July 04, 1781 in Henry Co., VA; died September 12, 1845 in Pontotoc, MS; married Nathaniel West Dandridge III July 13, 1798 in Henry Co., VA. Martha buried in Pontotoc City Cemetery, MS.

v. William Winston Fontaine, born November 25, 1786 in Rock Castle, Goochland Co., Virginia; died 1816, age 30, enroute home from Alabama, buried in unmarked grave near Abingdon, Virginia; married Martha Hale Dandridge January 16, 1810 in Goochland Co., Virginia.

vi. John (Jack) James Fontaine, born 1787 in Lunenburg Co., Virginia; died January 03, 1852; married Mary Carr Redd. John Fontaine is buried in "Bellview" Cemetery, Henry Co.

vii Dorothea Spotswood Fontaine was born in 1791 in Leather wood, Henry Co., VA. She died in 1793 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., VA.

## Notes for William Winston Fontaine, Col.

WILLIAM WINSTON FONTAINE (1786-1816) was born on his father's "Leatherwood" Plantation in Henry County, Virginia, and taken as an infant by his parents to their "Locust Grove" plantation in Prince Edward County, Virginia. They lived there until 1791 when they returned to "Leatherwood". William grew to manhood in Henry County, where he learned the craft of surveying, as his father and grandfather had before him. Although he spent some of his time as a surveyor, William devoted most of his efforts as a young man to cultivation of tobacco on the farm of six hundred acres which he inherited from his father. The land, located along the Little Marrowbone Creek in Ridgeway community in Henry County, was a portion of the "Leatherwood" plantation.

On January 16, 1810, in Goochland County, Virginia, in a dual wedding ceremony at the home of Archibald Blair Dandridge, a cousin of the bride, William married Martha Hale Dandridge. She was the daughter of Nathaniel West Dandridge, Jr., and his wife Sarah Biggar Watson, of "Yellow House," Hanover County, Virginia. Also a niece of Patrick Henry's second wife, Dorthea (who, incidentally, was the step-grandmother of William), Martha was born at "Yellow House," in Hanover County September 23, 1795, and was reared there.

After the wedding, the couple traveled to Henry County and settled on William's farm in their newly constructed house. By 1815 they decided to follow the example of an ever-increasing number of their Fontaine and Dandridge relatives and to migrate to the southwest where cheap land was more plentiful and opportunity was greater. William's brother-in-law, Nathaniel Watson Dandridge, with whom he shared the full wedding, and his sister-in-law, Unity Dandridge Garth, were already in the process of moving their families and possessions to the Alabama Territory.

As a preliminary to leaving, William traveled by horseback with several of his friends from their Henry County community to northern Alabama the autumn of 1816. Their objective was to spend a couple of months traveling over and inspecting the region to select the best spots for settlement and to return home before the winter set in. Their route took them westward to the village of Bristol and on southwest, skirting the western slopes of the mountains, down to the Tennessee River and northern Alabama.

By late November, William was ready to return home, although the others in his party were going to stay longer. Alone except for his trusted slave, who had accompanied him to Alabama, he set out on the return trip. On the second day, the weather turned bad, and for several days they were forced to ride continually in a driving cold rain. By the time they reached Virginia, William was running a fever and had developed what was undoubtedly pneumonia. At a campsite somewhere the southwest of Abingdon, Virginia, his condition worsened, and he died. William was buried in the forest by his slave, who, faithful to his master, returned to the farm in Henry County bringing horse and possessions. The exact time and place of his death and burial could never be determined but certainly took place in 1816, while he was enroute home from Alabama, during the last two or three days of November beside an unknown creek between the towns of Bristol and Abingdon. William Winston, married Martha Dandridge,

William and Martha were married in a dual wedding ceremony at the home of Archibald Blair Dandridge, a cousin of the bride. Martha is a niece of Patrick Henry's second wife, Dorthea (who, incidentally, was the step-grandmother of William). After William died, Martha did not remarry until 1830 when she married William Perkins they lived there several years on a portion of the Fontaine farm in Henry Co. Following Perkins death in 1849, Martha stayed in Virginia and North Carolina with several of her grandchildren and one of her sons. The son lived in Reidsville, North Carolina. She spent her last years in a grandson's home

William left a young widow, just twenty-one years old, and three small children. Martha did not remarry until 1830 and her second husband, William Perkins, was a close relative to the two Perkinses who had married the daughters of Patrick Henry Fontaine. They lived for several years on a portion of the Fontaine farm in Henry County. Following his death in 1849, Martha stayed in Virginia and North Carolina with several of her grandchildren and one of her sons. The son and a number of the grandchildren lived in Reidsville, North Carolina, where Martha spent her last years in a grandson's home. She died in Reidsville on April 7, 1875, and was buried in the City Cemetery there. William Fontaine and Martha Dandridge had three children.

William Winston Fontaine was born November 25, 1786 in Rock Castle, Goochland Co., Virginia, and died 1816 in Martinsville, Virginia. He married Martha Hale Dandridge January 16, 1810 in Goochland Co., Virginia, daughter of Nathaniel Dandridge and Sarah Watson.

Martha Hale Dandridge, Martha was born on 23 Sep 1795. She was a descendant of Governor Spottswood, and also of Governor John West, whose administration begun in 1634. She was a first cousin of Mrs. George Washington. After her husband, (1st) William Winston Fontaine's death she married (2nd) William Perkins, born March 13, 1830 in Henry County, and lived in Henry County, Virginia

Children of William Fontaine and Martha Hale Dandridge are:

- i. Sarah Ann Dandridge Fontaine, was born on 5 Nov 1815. She died on 9 Feb 1909.
- ii. William Spotswood Fontaine, Rev., born November 07, 1810 in Yellow House, Hanover Co., Virginia; died 1882. Married Sarah Shelton Aylett (a kinswoman of her husband)
- iii. Anne Fontaine, was born in 1810/1838. She died in 1807/1918
- iv. Patrick Henry Fontaine, born May 18, 1813 in Martinsville, Virginia; died November 03, 1845 in Martinsville, Virginia. Married Sarah Miller Cole September 25, 1832

## Notes for Patrick Henry Fontaine

PATRICK HENRY FONTAINE (1812-1845) was born in Henry County, Virginia, on April 2, 1812, and was reared on his father's farm on Little Marrowbone Creek in Southern Henry County. When Patrick was four years old, his father died, leaving his mother to run the farm and to care for three children, ages six, four, and one. Fortunately, they had numerous relatives living in the southern part of Henry County who were more than willing to provide the necessary help for the operation of the farm and a normal upbringing for the children. Patrick attended the "family school" run by several cousins for the Redd and Fontaine families living in the Marrowbone Valley. There is no evidence that he went to the Patrick Henry Academy in Rockingham County, North Carolina, as did many of his cousins and probably his brother.

It appears that Patrick assumed, at a rather young age, the responsibility of operating the family farm. On September 25, 1832, in Henry County, he married Sarah Miller Cole, a daughter of Samuel Cole, who was a farmer in that county. She was born in Henry County (in an area now known as Fontaine on the Smith River just south of Martinsville) of February 14, 1815, and reared in the same neighborhood in which the Fontaines lived. Shortly before his marriage Patrick had inherited a portion of his father's estate, consisting of a hundred and twenty acres and five slaves. It was on this land that he and his wife settled and built their home overlooking the Smith River. Unfortunately, while still a young man, Patrick died on his farm on November 3, 1845. Left with six children, ranging in age from ten to one, Sarah ran the farm and reared five of their children to adulthood. She continued to live there as a widow for the remainder of her long life. On March 2, 1892, Sarah died in Henry county and was buried in the Ridgeway Cemetery in the village of Ridgeway, located a few miles from her home in southern Henry County. Patrick was buried in the Fontaine family cemetery at "Leatherwood" (Today, this is known as the "Old Tuggle Place".)

Patrick Henry Fontaine was born May 18, 1813 in Martinsville, Virginia, and died November 03, 1845 in Henry County in an area known as Fontaine on Smith River south of Martinsville, Virginia. He married Sarah Miller Cole September 25, 1832 in Henry Co., Virginia.

Sarah Miller Cole, daughter of Samuel Cole and Keturiah Miller. She was born February 14, 1815 in Henry Co., VA, and died March 02, 1892 in Henry Co., VA.

Children of Patrick Fontaine and Sarah Miller Cole are:

- i. Watson Hale Fontaine. (1837-1861) Died in Civil War. Watson served in the military Cpl., Co. H, 24th VA infantry.
- ii. Nathaniel Cole Fontaine. (1841-1920). Confederate Soldier. Noted for capturing a whole squad of Union soldiers single-handed, by some ruse of quick-witted action, without sustaining a wound.
- iii. Sarah Katherine Fontaine. (1838-) Married Overton "Tobe" Wootton
- iv. William Henry Fontaine 1843-1852
- v. Unity Garth Fontaine. (1844-1909) She married Edward Estes.
- vi. Samuel Cole Fontaine, Lt., born May 01, 1835 in Martinsville, Virginia; Confederate soldier: captured and imprisoned at Cincinnati. He died June 03, 1891 in Martinsville, Virginia. Married Mary Morton Anderson April 12, 1877 in Henry County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Robert Campbell Anderson and Justina Campbell Armistead.

## Notes for Samuel Cole Fontaine, Lt.

SAMUEL COLE FONTAINE (1835-1891) was born in Henry County, Virginia on May 18, 1835, and was reared by his widowed mother on his father's farm on the Smith River in an area known as Fontaine, in southern Henry County. As the eldest son, Samuel helped his mother manage the farm, although only a child, He continued to do so after he was grown. In 1859 he migrated with his younger sister, Sarah Catherine, and her new husband, Overton R. Wooton, to Texas, where they settled on a farm in Ellis County (located some twenty to thirty miles south of present-day Dallas).

When the Civil War broke out in the spring of 1861, however, Samuel and the Wooton brother, Watson, enlisted in the Confederate Army in Lynchburg, and both were mustered into Company H of the 24th Virginia Infantry Regiment. Samuel was commissioned a lieutenant. The unit moved almost immediately into northern Virginia and, just over a month after its creation, participated in the battle of Manassas. Samuel took part in most of the battles and campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia over the next two and a half years. He was captured and imprisoned at Cincinnati. Disabled from further service and discharged from the army February 1864, he returned home to manage the Smith River farm. In 1877, in Henry County, Samuel married Mary Morton Anderson, a daughter of the Reverend Robert C. Anderson and his wife, Justina Armistead, of that county. She was born in Franklin County, on April 16, 1852 and was brought to Henry County as a small child by her parents. It appears that the couple lived all of their married life on the family farm, which Samuel continued to cultivate. He died in Henry County of June 25, 1891, and Mary, more than a decade later, on January 9, 1904. They were buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Martinsville, Virginia. They had five children.

Samuel Cole Fontaine was born May 01, 1835 in Martinsville, Virginia, and died June 03, 1891 in Martinsville, Virginia. He married Mary Morton Anderson April 12, 1877 in Martinsville, Virginia.

Mary Morton Anderson April 12, 1877 in Henry Co., VA, daughter of Robert Anderson and Justina Armistead. She was born April 16, 1852 in Henry Co., VA, and died January 09, 1904 in Henry Co., VA.

Children of Samuel Fontaine and Mary Morton Anderson are:

- i. Robert Anderson Fontaine, born March 07, 1879 in Henry Co., Virginia; died February 05, 1955 in Daytona Beach, Florida. He married Mary Genevieve Kearfott June 25, 1914 in Kearneysville, Jefferson County, West Virginia.
- ii. William Hale Fontaine, born March 07, 1882; died December 24, 1963. Married (1) Gretchen Welty (2) Annie Coan Sheffield.
- iii. Samuel Cole Fontaine, Jr., born 1883; died WFT Est. 1884-1973.
- iv. Justina Cole Fontaine, born 1887 in Henry County, Virginia; died Abt. 1989 in Roanoke, Virginia. She married Arthur B. Richardson; born 1882 in of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died Abt. 1983 in Roanoke, Virginia.

Notes for Justina Cole Fontaine:

Justina Cole Fontaine (1887-1989) was born in Henry County, Virginia in 1887 and was reared on her father's farm on the Smith River in southern Henry County (an areas now known as Fontaine.) In 1920 she married in that county, Arthur B. Richardson, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1882. He was employed as an office manager in Roanoke, Virginia, where they made their home and although they had no children, they raised Allen Madison Fontaine who was Justina's nephew and son of her brother William Hale Fontaine and Gretchen Welty. He lived in Ridgeway, Virginia. Justina lived to be 103 years old.



## Notes for Robert Anderson Fontaine

ROBERT ANDERSON FONTAINE (1879-1955) was born in Henry County, Virginia on March 7, 1879, and was reared on his father's farm on the Smith River in the southern part of Henry County. He farmed early in life but while still a young man went into the lumber business and moved into Martinsville. In 1914 Robert married MARY GENEVIEVE KEARFOTT, who was the daughter of William Harrison Kearfott. She was born on September 22, 1889. The couple resided most all of their married life in Martinsville, where he conducted his lumber operation and in time, branched out into the construction of truck bodies and trailers.

Robert Anderson Fontaine, the son of Samuel Cole Fontaine and Mary Anderson Fontaine, was born and reared at "Fontaine," the ancestral home of the family located about three miles south of Martinsville. He was educated in the public schools of Henry County and also attended Martinsville Military Academy.

In early manhood Mr. Fontaine engaged in the brick manufacturing business in West Virginia and elsewhere in Virginia. He returned to Martinsville in 1921 to organize the American Truck and Body Co. He directed this firm's affairs until his retirement from active service with the company.

During his affiliation with the local truck firm, which produces truck bodies embodying automatic equipment for loading and unloading brick and other products, Mr Fontaine obtained more than 100 patents covering different phases of mechanical brick-handling equipment, which he built into his firm's products.

Mr. Fontaine was a real lover of sports, particularly hunting and fishing, and possessed a keen knowledge of wild game, which he imparted to those who sought this information. He was also recognized for his humor and was in frequent demand as an after-dinner speaker before local organizations.

Mr. Fontaine served several terms on Martinsville's City Council, first being elected to office in 1934 and continuing membership on that body until 1948 when he resigned after serving two years of a four-year term, to which he was re-elected again in 1956. Mr. Fontaine was also active in the work of the Anderson Memorial Presbyterian Church (now First Presbyterian Church) of Martinsville. His grandfather founded it. He was also active in the Kate Anderson Presbyterian Church in Northside. He served in official capacities in each of these churches over a long period of years.

Robert A. Fontaine died of a stroke while vacationing in Florida on February 5, 1955 and was buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Martinsville, Virginia. Genevieve moved to Birmingham, Alabama to be nearer to her daughter, Mary Morton Fontaine Crenshaw and son J.P.K. Fontaine. She lived to be almost a hundred years old, dying on February 15, 1987, and is buried at Oakwood Cemetery of Martinsville, Virginia.

Robert Anderson Fontaine, born March 07, 1879, in Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia and died February 05, 1955 in Daytona Beach, Florida, He married Mary Genevieve Kearfott.

Mary Genevieve Kearfott, born September 22, 1889, in Jefferson County, West Virginia, died February 15, 1987 in Birmingham, Alabama.

Children of Robert Anderson Fontaine and Mary Genevieve Kearfott are:

- i. John P. K. Fontaine born May 20, 1915 in Kearneysville, West Virginia married (1) Ella Gordon Rowe (2) Jane Craft (3) Aurelia Thompson (4) Patricia Young.
- ii. Nancy Madison Fontaine born August 13, 1916 Kearneysville, West Virginia, died June 30, 1947, Asheville, North Carolina.
- iii. Robert Anderson Fontaine, Jr., born August 31, 1920, Kearneysville, West Virginia, died February 24, 2000, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. He married Mary Francis Cox born February 12, 1923 and died September 22, 1991
- iv. Emmett Williamson Fontaine, born February 25, 1922 in Martinsville, Virginia and married Blanche Hudson

Ritchie daughter of Karl Grier Hudson and Mary White, July 31, 1954, in Raleigh, NC. Blanche died November 18, 1978 in Raleigh, North Carolina.

- v. Mary Morton Fontaine, born February 28, 1925, in Martinsville, Virginia, married Alexander Bruce Crenshaw

## Notes for John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine

Early in the 1940's JOHN PIERCEALL KEARFOTT FONTAINE, a pioneer in the truck equipment industry, established himself as a leader who had the willingness to improvise, design and manufacture quality product that would meet the demands of the transportation market.

His unique ideas and engineering provided solutions for many problems in the decades that followed. From the beginning as a platform trailer builder to the now famous "Fontaine NO-SLACK FIFTH WHEEL". Fontaine continued to grow and lead the industry.

Mr. Fontaine established his first business, Fontaine Truck Equipment Company in 1940, in Birmingham, Alabama. At the beginning of World War II, he manufactured special trailers and equipment for the armed forces. At the request of Army Ordinance, he designed and manufactured the first "fabricated" fifth wheel. Fontaine's fabricated fifth wheel was stronger lighter and faster to manufacture than conventional cast fifth wheels. He soon became the Army's prime supplier of fifth wheels. After the war, he developed his NO-SLACK fabricated fifth wheel for the commercial market and became the nation's No. 1 producer of fifth wheels. Fontaine Trailer Company manufactures a line of flatbed, dump, drop, and lowbed trailers for the trucking industry. Fontaine continued to grow and lead the industry.

Early in the 1960's he established a network of branches and manufacturing plants across the nation. It was these factory branches that evolved over the years into the present Fontaine Truck Equipment Company. Now known as "FETC" the company has a network of full-line truck body and equipment distributors located in major markets throughout America.

Mr. Fontaine merged his original company with Altamil Corp. in 1967 and retired from business in 1982. However, he has never lost his interest in fifth wheel design, research and experimentation. Over the past five years, he was actively worked on the development of safety and operational improvements. His efforts have resulted in three new patents for fifth wheels.

In 1999 he came out of retirement to start up his new company, FWS, or Fifth Wheel Safety Products Co., L.L.C. to manufacture his "NO-STRAIN" system kit which dramatically reduces the force needed to uncouple Fontaine's 5092 Fifth Wheels. He could not have chosen a better time to start up his new company. The U. S. Department of Transportation has advised that it intends to push hard for near-term availability of high-tech safety accessories for all types of on-road vehicles, including commercial trucks and buses. The trucking industry is also concentrating on efforts to increase operator safety and equipment performance.

To assist in his safety research involving fifth wheels, Mr. Fontaine has associated with Motor Carrier Safety Consulting, Inc.

John Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine was the son of Robert Anderson and Genevieve Kearfott; he was born May 20, 1915 in Kearneysville, WV. and married (1) Ella Gordon Rowe (2) Jane Craft of Birmingham, AL (3) Aurelia Thompson and (4) Patricia Young.

Children of John P. K. Fontaine and Jane Craft are:

- i. Katherine (Kaki) Fontaine born June 17, 1943 in Birmingham, Alabama
- ii. Jane Kearfott Fontaine born May 31, 1946 in Birmingham, Alabama

Child of John P. K. Fontaine and Patricia Young is:

- i. Jennifer Fontaine born August 26, 1971 in Birmingham, Alabama: married David Rankin on November 04, 1995

in Birmingham, AL

### Obituary

Fontaine, John P. K., age 89, a long time resident and industrialist in Birmingham passed away on Thursday, June 10, 2004 at his home. He was the well known founder of Fontaine Truck Equipment Company. He was born in Kearneysville, West Virginia on May 20 1915, the son of Robert A Fontaine and Genevieve Kearfott Fontaine. He was raised in Martinsville Virginia and worked for his father at the American Truck Body Company. After attending Fork Union military Academy he sold highway trailers for Fruehauf Trailer Company and Great Dane Trailer Company. He founded Fontaine Truck Equipment Company in 1940 and manufactured trailers and fifth wheels for the government during World War II. He continued manufacturing transportation equipment after the war and established himself in national reputations as one who had the willingness to improve, design and manufacture quality products for the transportation market. His unique patented ideas and engineering provided solutions, for many problems for decades that followed. His company had a very successful growth and established manufacturing plants in Alabama and surrounding states. The company also had sales and installation facilities in major cities throughout the United States. The company was the largest fifth wheel producer in the country and employed approximately 1,700 people.

Fontaine merged his company with Altamil Corporation in 1967 and then founded Transall Truck equipment Company, manufacturing fifth wheels. This company also merged into Altamil.

John Fontaine invented many products for which he obtained patents and continued his development work until recent years. He was an avid golfer and a member of the "Rollers" at Birmingham Country Club.

He is survived by his three daughters, Catherine (Kaki) Fontaine Culpepper of Birmingham, Jane (Kirk) Fontaine Dickinson of Paulden, Arizona and Jennifer Fontaine Rankin (David) of Birmingham. He is survived by a brother Emmett Fontaine of Raleigh N.C. and a sister, Mary Morton Fontaine Crenshaw (Bruce) of Birmingham and eight grandchildren.

Private grave side service will be held at Forest Crest, Cemetery on Monday, June 14, 2004.

## Notes for Emmett Williamson Fontaine

Emmett Williamson Fontaine, was born February 25, 1922 in Martinsville, Virginia the son of Robert A. Fontaine and Mary Genevieve Kearfott. He was Vice President, Secretary, Director and Personnel Director of the Hudson-Belk Stores in the Raleigh Area.

He served in World War II with the 411th Infantry Regiment of the 103rd Infantry Division as a liaison agent between Battalion Headquarters and attacking companies throughout operations in France, Germany, Austria and Italy. He was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, the Bronze Star and the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star for heroism in action against the enemy in the Rhineland Campaign and the Central Europe Campaign.

After his army service he attended the University of Virginia where he served as President, Vice President and Chairman of the Honor Committee of the Student Body of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Virginia. He was also President of the Student Union, the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and the First Year Social Committee; Vice President of the German Club, Chairman of the Cavalier Christmas Fund and a member of the Inter-Fraternity Council Governing Board he was also a member TILKA, Skull and Keys, and the 13 Society, all honorary societies the university.

He was Assistant Director of Camp Seagull, Director of Youth at the Raleigh YMCA and Director of Church Program at White Memorial Presbyterian Church where he also served many years as Sunday school teacher, scoutmaster, deacon and elder.

He was a founding member and president of the Raleigh Personnel Association (now the Raleigh-Wake Human Resources Management Association) and a member of the Raleigh Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Fontaine hosted a number of International Exchange High School Students for full school years. Three of these students came from France, five from Germany, six from Sweden four from the Czech Republic and one each from Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland and Slovakia.

Emmett Williamson Fontaine born February 25, 1922 in Martinsville, Virginia was the son of Robert Anderson Fontaine and Mary Genevieve Kearfott married Blanche Hudson Ritchie July 31, 1954 in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Blanche Hudson born January 29, 1923 in Raleigh, North Carolina was the daughter of Karl Grier Hudson and Mary White, she married (1) Ralph Van Cleve Ritchie and (2) Emmett W. Fontaine; Blanche died November 18, 1978 in Raleigh, North Carolina and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, NC

Children of Emmett Williamson and Blanche Hudson are:

- i. Margaret "Peggy" White Fontaine, PHD, born June 12, 1946 in Elkin, NC. Married Bruce "Bunky" Fonville King III, PHD August 26, 1946 in Raleigh, NC.
- ii. James Ritchie Fontaine, PHD, born January 06, 1948 in Elkin, NC. Married Mary Jane Brooks. Daughter Annie Brooks-Fontaine
- iii. Bettie Trigg Fontaine born October 24, 1949 in Elkin, NC married Michael "Mike" Douglas Thompson, December 18, 1971 in Raleigh, NC
- iv. Mary Hudson Fontaine, PHD, born August 25, 1951 in Elkin, NC married James "Jim" Andrew Burruss, PHD in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Daughter Fontaine Burruss.

## *Descendants of Jean 1st de La Fontaine*

---

- 1 Jean 1st de La Fontaine** Born: Abt. 1375 in Seigneur de Seville in Maine, France Died: Bef. 1390 in France  
 .... +Buyonne de Monthibault Born: 1311 in France Died: Bef. 1399
- .. **2 Guy de La Fontaine, Lord of Seville** Born: Bet. 1334 - 1396 in France Died: Bet. 1371 - 1473  
 ..... +Buyonne de Audigne Born: Bet. 1340 - 1399 Died: Bet. 1371 - 1480
- ..... **3 Jean 2nd de La Fontaine** Born: Abt. 1425 in France Died: Bet. 1409 - 1503  
 ..... +[1] Guyonne Le Royer Born: 1497 in Maine Providence, Normandy, France Died: 1497
- ..... **4 Arthur de La Fontaine** Born: Bet. 1409 - 1452 in France Died: Bet. 1449 - 1533 in France  
 ..... +Susanne de Gordon Born: Bet. 1416 - 1455 Died: Bet. 1449 - 1539
- ..... **5 Gilles (Guilles) de la Fontaine** Born: Abt. 1475 in France Died: Bet. 1503 - 1563 in France  
 ..... +Unknown
- ..... **6 Jean (John) de La Fontaine, Chevalier (Knight)** Born: Abt. 1500 in Province of Main, Normandy, France Died: 1563 in Murdered, Normandy, France  
 ..... +[1] Guyonne Le Royer Born: 1497 in Maine Providence, Normandy, France Died: 1497
- ..... **7 Jacques\* (James) de La Fontaine** Born: 1549 in Le Mans, France, The Villiage of Chatelas; Died: 1633 in Rochelle, Poitou Province, France  
 ..... +Ursula Unknown Born: 1576
- ..... **8 Jacques de La Fontaine, Jr., Rev** Born: 31 Jan 1598/99 in Rochelle, Poitou Province, France Died: 1666 in Jeanouille, an estate near Veaux, France  
 ..... +Marie Chaillon Born: 1615 in Rue au Roy, near Pons, In Saintonge, France Died: Abt. 1680 in Jenouille-Jaffe Estate, Veaux, Veaux Borough, France
- ..... **9 Jacques (James) "The Younger" Fontaine** Born: 07 Apr 1658 in Jenouille-Jaffe Estate, an estate near Veaux, France Died: 20 May 1728 in Dublin, Ireland  
 ..... +Anne Elizabeth Boursiguot Born: 08 Feb 1665/66 in Taillebourg, France Died: 29 Jan 1720/21 in Dublin, Ireland
- ..... **10 Peter Fontaine, An Immigrant to Virginia** Born: 01 Dec 1691 in Taunton, Somersetshire, England Died: Jul 1757 in Westover, Charles City Co., VA  
 ..... +Elizabeth Ward Fourreau, An Emigrant To Va Born: 19 Mar 1699/00 in Portarlinton, Ireland Died: 1724

*Descendants of Peter Fontaine, An Immigrant to Virginia*

---

- 1 Peter Fontaine, An Immigrant to Virginia Born: 01 Dec 1691 in Taunton, Somersetshire, England Died: Jul 1757 in Westover, Charles City Co., VA
- .... +Elizabeth Ward Fourreau, An Emigrant To Va Born: 19 Mar 1699/00 in Portarlington, Ireland Died: 1724
- .. 2 Peter Fontaine, Jr., Col. Born: 15 Sep 1724 in Westover Parish, Charles City County, VA Died: 1773 in "Rock Castle", Beaver Dam, Hanover Co., VA
- ..... +Elizabeth Louise Winston Born: 17 Dec 1734 in Beaver Dam, Hanover Co. Virginia Died: Abt. 1772 in 'Rock Castle', Beaver Dam, Hanover Co., Virginia
- ..... 3 John Smith Fontaine, Col. Born: 06 Aug 1750 in "Beaverdam", Hanover Co., Virginia Died: 14 Apr 1792 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., Virginia
- ..... +Martha "Patsy" Henry Born: Jun 1755 in Pine Slash, Hanover County, Virginia. Died: 1818 in Leatherwood, Henry County, Virginia
- ..... 4 William Winston Fontaine, Col. Born: 25 Nov 1786 in Rock Castle, Hanover County, VA Died: Nov 1816 in Martinsville, Henry County, VA
- ..... +Martha Hale Dandridge Born: 23 Sep 1795 in "Yellow House," Hanover Co., VA Died: 07 Apr 1875 in Reidsville, NC
- ..... 5 Patrick Henry Fontaine Born: 18 May 1813 in Leatherwood Plantation, (near Martinsville) Henry County, Virginia Died: 03 Nov 1845 in Henry Co., VA in area known as Fontaine on Smith river
- ..... +Sarah Miller Cole Born: 14 Feb 1815 in Martinsville, Henry Co., VA Died: 02 Mar 1892 in Martinsville, Henry Co., VA
- ..... 6 Samuel Cole Fontaine, Lt. Born: 18 May 1835 in Fontaine on Smith River, Henry Co., Virginia Died: 25 Jun 1891 in Henry County, Virginia
- ..... +Mary Morton Anderson Born: 16 Apr 1852 in Franklin, County, Virginia Died: 09 Jan 1904 in Henry County, Virginia
- ..... 7 Robert Anderson Fontaine Born: 07 Mar 1879 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 05 Feb 1955 in Daytona Beach, Florida
- ..... +Mary Genevieve Kearfott Born: 22 Sep 1889 in Kearneysville, Jefferson County, West Virginia Died: 15 Feb 1987 in Birmingham, , Alabama
- ..... 8 [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine Born: 20 May 1915 in Kearneysville, West Virginia Died: 10 Jun 2004 in Birmingham, Alabama
- ..... +Jane Craft Born: in Birmingham, AL.
- ..... 9 [1] Catherine\* (Kaki) Fontaine Born: 17 Jun 1943
- ..... +Cliff Culpepper
- ..... \*2nd Husband of [1] Catherine\* (Kaki) Fontaine:
- ..... +Walling Shook Keith, Jr
- ..... 10 Walling (Scot) Shook Keith III
- ..... 9 [2] Jane\* (Kirk) Kearfott Fontaine Born: 31 May 1946
- ..... +Robert Lloyd Byars
- ..... 10 Robert Lloyd Byars II Born: 11 Nov 1968
- ..... \*2nd Husband of [2] Jane\* (Kirk) Kearfott Fontaine:
- ..... +Carl Randall Hall
- ..... 10 Carl Randall Hall Born: 03 Oct 1971 in Birmingham, Alabama
- ..... +Cheryl Carter
- ..... \*2nd Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:
- ..... +Aurelia Thompson
- ..... \*3rd Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:

..... +Patricia Young

..... 9 Jennifer Fontaine Born: 26 Aug 1971 in Birmingham, AL.

..... +David Rankin Born: 30 Nov 1973 in Birmingham, AL.

..... 10 Alexa Rankin Born: 14 Sep 1993 in Birmingham, AL.

..... 10 Faith Rankin Born: 10 Sep 1997 in Birmingham, AL.

..... \*4th Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:

..... +Ella Gordon Rowe Born: in of Nortin, Virginia

..... 8 Nancy Herr Fontaine Born: 13 Aug 1916 in Kearneysville, West Virginia Died: 30 Jun 1947 in Asheville, Boncombe Co., NC

..... 8 Robert Anderson Fontaine, Jr Born: 31 Aug 1920 in Kearneysville, West Virginia Died: 24 Feb 2000 in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

..... +Mary Francis Cox Born: 12 Feb 1923 Died: 22 Sep 1991

..... 8 Emmett Williamson Fontaine Born: 25 Feb 1922 in Martinsville, Virginia

..... +Mary\* Blanche Hudson Born: 29 Jan 1923 in Raleigh, North Carolina Died: 18 Nov 1978 in Raleigh, North Carolina

..... 9 Margaret "Peggy" White Fontaine, PHD Born: 13 Jun 1946 in Elkin, NC

..... +Bruce "Bunky" Fonville KingIII, DDS Born: 15 Jan 1947

..... 9 James "Jim" Ritchie Fontaine, PSYD Born: 06 Jan 1948 in Elkin, NC

..... +Mary Jane Brooks Born: 27 Jul 1948

..... 10 Annie Brooks-Fontaine Born: 08 May 1990 in Raleigh, NC

..... 9 Bettie Trigg Fontaine Born: 24 Oct 1949 in Elkin, NC

..... +Michael "Mike" Douglas Thompson Born: 04 Aug 1949 in Smithfield, North Carolina

..... 9 Mary Hudson Fontaine, PHD Born: 24 Aug 1951 in Elkin, NC

..... +James "Jim" Andrew Burruss, PHD Born: 04 Feb 1945 in New Haven, CT

..... 10 Fontaine Grier Burruss Born: 10 Feb 1990 in Cambridge, MA

..... 8 Mary Morton Fontaine Born: 28 Feb 1925 in Martinsville, Virginia.

..... +Alexander Bruce Crenshaw Born: 15 Aug 1926 in South Boston, Virginia

..... 9 Nancy Fontaine Crenshaw Born: 07 Oct 1955 in Wilmington, Delaware

..... +Randall Dwain Russell

..... 10 Wesley Russell Born: 05 Nov 1979

..... 10 Robert Bradley Russell Born: 04 Jul 1983

..... 9 Alexander Bruce Crenshaw, Jr. Born: 05 May 1957 in Birmingham, Alabama

..... 9 Mary Jean Crenshaw Born: 31 May 1960 in Birmingham, Alabama

..... +Phillip Glyn Weaver Born: 24 May 1960

..... 10 Phillip Glyn Weaver, Jr. Born: 15 Sep 1988 in Tuscaloosa

..... 10 Nancy Genevieve "Genny" Weaver Born: 29 Jul 1990

..... 7 Patrick Henry Fontaine Born: 03 Jun 1880 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 17 Aug 1896 in Henry County, Virginia

..... 7 [4] William Hale Fontaine Born: 07 Mar 1882 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 24 Dec 1963 in Henry County, Virginia

..... +Gretchen Welty Born: Abt. 1884  
..... 8 Allen Madison Fontaine Born: 1919 in Henry County, Virginia  
..... +Katherine Lee Walton Died: 1985  
..... 9 Arthur James Fontaine Born: 1951 in Richmond, VA  
..... +Susan Fleming  
..... 9 William Madison Fontaine Born: 1952  
..... +Tona Danette Regan  
..... 10 Thomas Madison Fontaine Born: 1989  
..... 10 Tara Katherine Fontaine Born: 1991  
..... \*2nd Wife of [4] William Hale Fontaine:  
..... +Annie Coan Sheffield Born: 1897  
..... 7 Samuel Cole "Turk" Fontaine, Jr. Born: 27 Dec 1883 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 06  
Aug 1909 in Henry County, Virginia  
..... 7 Justina Cole Fontaine Born: 1887 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 1989 in Roanoke,  
Virginia  
..... +Arthur B. Richardson Born: 1882 in of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Died: in Roanoke, Virginia

*Descendants of John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine*

---

**1 [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine Born: 20 May 1915 in Kearneysville, West Virginia Died: 10 Jun 2004 in Birmingham, Alabama**

.. **+Jane Craft Born: in Birmingham, AL.**

.. **2 [1] Catherine\* (Kaki) Fontaine Born: 17 Jun 1943**

..... **+Cliff Culpepper**

.. **\*2nd Husband of [1] Catherine\* (Kaki) Fontaine:**

..... **+Walling Shook Keith, Jr**

..... **3 Walling (Scoot) Shook Keith III**

.. **2 [2] Jane\* (Kirk) Kearfott Fontaine Born: 31 May 1946**

..... **+Robert Lloyd Byars**

..... **3 Robert Lloyd Byars II Born: 11 Nov 1968**

.. **\*2nd Husband of [2] Jane\* (Kirk) Kearfott Fontaine:**

..... **+Carl Randall Hall**

..... **3 Carl Randall Hall Born: 03 Oct 1971 in Birmingham, Alabama**

..... **+Cheryl Carter**

..... **4 Nathan Hall Born: 02 Apr 2004 in Nashville, TN**

**\*2nd Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:**

.. **+Aurelia Thompson**

**\*3rd Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:**

.. **+Patricia Young**

.. **2 Jennifer Fontaine Born: 26 Aug 1971 in Birmingham, AL.**

..... **+David Rankin Born: 30 Nov 1973 in Birmingham, AL.**

..... **3 Alexa Rankin Born: 14 Sep 1993 in Birmingham, AL.**

..... **3 Faith Rankin Born: 10 Sep 1997 in Birmingham, AL.**

**\*4th Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:**

.. **+Ella Gordon Rowe Born: in of Nortin, Virginia**

## Notes for Alexander Henry, Colonist of Virginia

History of this notable family begins first in Scotland, and, although of Scotch extraction, they were originally Normans, and are numbered in the list of Conquerors under "William the Conqueror."

After the "Conquest" they settled in Scotland. From Scotland some went to Ireland, some to England, and many of them, like the Harwoods, are found there listed in "Doomsday Book." Their names also occur in the roll of the "Battle Abbey."

The names Alexander, Patrick, William and Hugh were common among them.

Some time, but not very long prior to 1730, John Henry came directly from Scotland to Virginia. In April, 1733, his brother, Rev. Patrick Henry, an Episcopalian minister, also came over.

The two brothers were very much attached to each other and ever afterwards lived not far apart. They were cousins of David Henry, who went from Scotland to London at the age of fourteen, and became a journeyman printer in the same office with Benjamin Franklin. He married a sister of Edward Cave, the found of the "Gentleman's Magazine," in London.

David was for more than fifty years associate editor of the Magazine, and in that publication describes his Henry kin as "more respected for their good sense and superior education than for their riches, as at every neighborhood meeting they were among the foremost."

John and Rev. Patrick were sons of Alexander Henry and Jean Robertson, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Jean Robertson, their mother, was sister of Reverend William Robertson, the father of Dr. William Robertson, a very distinguished historian and divine, who was said to have the blood of John Knox in his veins.

John and Rev. Patrick were both men of classical education, of high moral character, intellectual capacity and irreproachable integrity.

On June 11th, 1736, the Rev. Patrick Henry was chosen Rector of St. Paul's Parish in Hanover County, after which there is but little said of him in history.

The date is not given, but in the year 1732 or 1733 John Henry was married to Mrs. Syme, nee Sarah Winston, the widow of Capt. John Syme. Her brother, William Winston, was said to be "the greatest orator ever heard, Patrick Henry excepted." This was spoken with reference to Patrick Henry, Jr. Patrick Henry was not a Jr. but used this term because his uncle was so well known at the time that Patrick used the Jr. to distinguish himself from the Rev. Patrick Henry.

The residence of John Henry was at Studley, in Hanover County, sixteen miles from Richmond, and there Patrick Henry, Jr., was born May 29, 1736, and lived to be the greatest orator known to history, a statesman, the peer of any that ever lived, and while it is said of Washington that he was the "Father of his Country," it may be as truly said of Patrick Henry that he was the "Father of the Revolution." He was named for his uncle, the Rev. Patrick Henry. His brother William was older. There were seven sisters all younger and said to be very talented.

In the Fall of 1754, and before he was 19 years of age, Patrick, Jr., was married to Sarah Shelton. She was a most estimable woman and of excellent parentage. A gift from her father at the time of her marriage was six negroes and 300 acres of land. His father gave him some property besides and this was their start in the world.

He at first engaged in mercantile business and soon failed, but it is written of him that he was of "a cheerful and self-reliant spirit that no misfortune could benumb." Evidence of such spirit is visible in a letter of advice to a young friend in which he said: "Adversity toughens manhood, and a characteristic of the good or the great man is not that he has been exempted from the evils and errors of life, but that he has surmounted them."

It is said that he was remarkably fond of fun, of hunting, fishing and playing on the violin. Some people accused him of being lazy, but at the age of 15 he had read Virgil and Livy in the original, which is evidence that he could not have been much lazy. A lazy man won't study.

Early in the year 1775 his wife died, leaving six children. He was then thirty-nine years old and Commander in Chief of the Virginia forces. Afterwards five times elected Governor of the State. Refused election to a sixth term.

October 9, 1777 he was married the second time to Dorothy Dandridge, daughter of Nathaniel West Dandridge and Dorothy Spotswood, daughter of Governor Spotswood. Dorothy Dandridge was a cousin of Martha Washington. She was much younger than her husband and survived him many years.

Of the second marriage there were ten children, making sixteen in all. Marriages at the age of 17 to 20 were common in those days, and a frequent occurrence to find comparative young men with grandchildren.

x x x x x x

After the "Conquest" they settled in Scotland. From Scotland some went to Ireland, some to England, and many of them, like the Harwoods, are found there listed in "Doomsday Book." Their names also occur in the roll of the "Battle Abbey."

Alexander1 Henry was born Abt. 1680 in Aberdeen, Scotland, and died WFT Est. 1685-1769. He married Jean (Jane) Robertson WFT Est. 1685-1726, daughter of William Robertson.

Jean (Jane) Robertson, born Abt. 1684 in Aberdeen, Scotland; died WFT Est. 1685-1775. She was the daughter of William Robertson.

Children of Alexander Henry and Jean Robertson are:

- i. William Henry, born Abt. 1709 in Aberdeen, Scotland; died October 12, 1769. Married Martha Calhoun
- ii. John Henry, born Abt. 1704 in Foveran Parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; died February 1773 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia. Married Sarah Winston, Aft. October 07, 1732 in Hanover County, Virginia.
- iii. Rev. Patrick Henry, born Abt. 1707 in Aberdeen, Scotland; died April 11, 1777 in Virginia. On June 11th, 1736, this Rev. Patrick Henry was chosen Rector of St. Paul's Parish in Hanover County, after which there is but little said of him in history. However, he was so well known in Virginia at the time his nephew the orator Patrick Henry was better known as Patrick Henry Jr.
- iv. Hugh Henry, Sr., born Bet. 1715 - 1720 in Scotland or Virginia; died Bef. October 10, 1791 in Robertson County, Tennessee; married Mary Donelson Abt. 1744. born Abt. 1720 in Snow Hill, Somerset County, Maryland; died Bet. 1801 - 1810 in Robertson County, Tennessee.

## Notes for John Henry, Emigrant to Virginia

COL. JOHN HENRY came to Virginia ante 1730; settled at "The Retreat" near Richmond, Virginia in Hanover County, Virginia. He was Colonel of the Virginia Militia and Presiding Magistrate of Hanover County. John Henry came to Virginia with his brother Patrick Henry, an Episcopalian minister who Patrick Henry, the orator was named for. ((Patrick Henry was most often referred to as Patrick Henry, Jr. to distinguish him from his uncle Patrick Henry who was famous in his own right)).

John Henry came directly from Scotland to Virginia. In April, 1733, his brother, Patrick Henry, an Episcopalian minister, also came over.

The two brothers were very much attached to each other and ever afterwards lived not far apart. They were cousins of David Henry, who went from Scotland to London at the age of fourteen, and became a journeyman printer in the same office with Benjamin Franklin. He married a sister of Edward Cave, the found of the "Gentleman's Magazine," in London.

David was for more than fifty years associate editor of the Magazine, and in that publication describes his Henry kin as "more respected for their good sense and superior education than for their riches, as at every neighborhood meeting they were among the foremost."

John Henry, Immigrant Came to Virginia about 1730

Married at Studley Plantation in Hanover County, Virginia

Soon after Patrick and William were born, the family moved to Colonel Henry's home, Mount Brilliant, later called The Retreat. It was on the South Anna River near Rocky Mills, about 22 miles from Richmond.

Colonel of the militia

Presiding Magistrate of Hanover County

A Well-educated Scotsman who served as a surveyor, justice in the Hanover County Court.

Was trained in the classics and tutored his children.

There are no stones at the Mount Brilliant Cemetery but a historical marker was placed by the DAR Chapter of Richmond in 1985.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

John Henry, born Abt. 1704 in Foveran Parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; died February 1773 in Studley Plantation, Hanover Co., Virginia. He was the son of Alexander Henry and Jean (Jane) Robertson. He married Sarah Dabney Winston Syme widow of John Syme, Jr. Aft. October 07, 1732 in Hanover County, Virginia.

Sarah Dabney Winston, daughter of Isaac Winston III, an Emigrant to Virginia and Sarah Mary (d'Aubigne) Dabney, she was born Abt. 1710 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died November 22, 1784 in Amherst County, Virginia and buried in Clifford, Amherst Co., Virginia. She was married first (1) Colonel John Syme, Jr, a gentleman, born in Scotland, who had made his fortune in Virginia. An older man and a widower who had inherited a great deal of Tidewater property from his first wife. Sara Dabney Winston married second to (2) John Henry.

Children of John Henry and Sarah Dabney Winston are:

i. James Henry, born 1731 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died December 09, 1804; married Sarah Scarborough 1734.

ii. Susanna "Sukey" Henry, born 1733 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died Aft. March 12, 1784; married General Thomas Madison born Augusta Co., Virginia

iii. William Alexander Henry, born 1734 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died January 1785 in Fluvanna County, Virginia; married (1) Mary McNair in Virginia; married (2) Alice Taylor. William Henry was a rowdy boy. His father exiled him to a patch of unoccupied land 50 miles west on Fluvanna Creek in Fluvanna County. There he became a farmer, married and ultimately turned into a prosperous, solid citizen. William Henry, brother of the Governor, Patrick Henry, had lands on the Hardware (River)." No. 9, October 1969 Page 6 "The list of petitioners for Fluvanna County to be separated from Albermarle County includes . . . W. Henry . . ." No. 16, April 1973 Page 24 Upper James River Seven Islands Post Office Seven Islands was important -- Fluvanna's first river port. It's most famous resident was William Henry, who represented Fluvanna in the General Assembly during the same period his

brother, Patrick, was Governor. Perhaps William Henry was instrumental in the formation of Seven Isles Church. Page 26 Hardware -- Vallen a Post Office. So named because "It was a hard way to go." A Post Office named Hardware opened in July 1838. Closed in 1840 and then two years later an office opened at Seven Islands. William Henry's father gave him a large tract of land on the Hardware river and the James Rivers. The first minutes of the County note that "Wm. Henry, Gentleman," applied for permission to dam the Hardware to erect a water grist mill. late, Hardware became one of the important river ports for the trans-shipment of farm produce. No. 22, Page 4 The first Justices of the Peace of Fluvanna County, appointed by Governor Patrick Henry, took oath of office on August 7, 1777: . . . William Henry, The first man to sign the petition to form Fluvanna was William Henry, brother of new Governor, Patrick Henry. Page 10 In 1767, John Henry of Hanover gave his son William Henry 723 acres of land on the Hardware and James Rivers. He was the first lieutenant of the county militia in 1777 and became sheriff in 1781. He was active in county government until his death in December 1784. Page 12 In May of 1778, three of the original justices (who were passed over and given no special office) banded with a small group of citizens to have Roger Thompson, William Henry and Jesse Burton indicted for bribery. They stated that they were guilty of injustice, partiality, and bribery as justices of the peace when they appointed John Cobbs clerk of Fluvanna County in August 1777. In their counter-petition, R. Thompson, William Henry and Jesse Burton claimed that one of their delegates had set the petition for their indictment into motion and fomented the differences that produced it, and that they had testified against them at the House hearing. This delegate, they said, had personal contests and misunderstandings with several of the accused, and the three justices were sorry the House should be troubled with their private differences. A notation by the House on November 9, 1779 states they were acquitted with "the greatest honor," and the three men recouped their losses. No. 23, Page 14 William Henry, Esq. appointed Lieutenant of the County of Fluvanna by Commission from the Governor and was sworn into his office accordingly on September 4, 1777.

Henry's Track was a road between Fluvanna and Louisa named for Patrick and William Henry. They used the road frequently during the years that Patrick lived in Louisa. You can still follow sections of this road through the woods of Fluvanna. It crossed Kent's Brach of the Byrd Creek near Holland's Mill, near the junction of Routes 608 & 629. Byrd Ordinary was located on Henry's Track, North east of Palmyra, very close to the Louisa County Line. The Hardware & James Rivers are located at the southern end of Fluvanna County, near Buckingham County Line. No. 30, Pages 17-19 Methodist circuit ride came to organize the Fluvanna Circuit in 1777 -- Philip Gatch. Upon returning from the Green Mountains, Gatch stopped to preach on the Hardware River and then spent the night with William Henry. William Henry's Seven Islands estate was later owned by John Pettus and then in 1832 by Adam and Appolonia Harrison.

iv. Patrick Henry, born May 29, 1736 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died June 06, 1799 in Red Hill, Charlotte Co., Virginia; married (1st) Sarah "Sallie" Shelton, October 1754 in Rural Plains, Hanover Co., Virginia; married (2nd) Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge October 09, 1777 in Fork Church, Hanover Co., Virginia.

v. Jane Henry, born Abt. 1738 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died Aft. March 12, 1784; married Samuel Meridith.

vi. Anne Henry was born in 1738 in Studley, Hanover Co., VA. She died in 1790/1791 in At Sea and was buried in 1790/1791 in At Sea. She married General George William Christian. George died on 8 Apr 1786 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY.

vii. Sarah Henry, born Abt. 1740 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; married Thomas Thomas. Thomas was born in of Bristol, England

viii. Lucy Henry, born March 29, 1743 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died July 14, 1826 in Fluvanna County, Virginia; married Valentine Wood January 01, 1764 in "Retreat", Hanover Co., Virginia.

ix. Mary Jane Henry was born about 1744 in Studley, Hanover Co., VA. She married (1) Colonel John McDowell and married (2) Luke Bowyer. Luke was born in Augusta Co., VA.

x. Elizabeth "Betsy" Henry, born Abt. 1746 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died October 10, 1804; married (1) Edward Carrington; married (2) William Campbell April 02, 1776 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; married (3) William Russell, Jr. 1783.

Children of Sara Dabney Winston and John Syme, Jr

I. Sara Syme

ii. John Syme, Jr., Born: 1729, Died After 1775. He married Mildred Meriwether. He was half-brother of Patrick Henry

## Notes for Patrick\* Henry, Orator Gov. of Virginia

Early Years - Patrick Henry was born in Hanover County, Virginia in 1736, to John and Sarah Winston Henry. A symbol of America's struggle for liberty and self-government, Patrick Henry was a lawyer, patriot, orator, and willing participant in virtually every aspect of the founding of America. He was twice married, to Sarah Shelton, and to Dorothea Dandridge.

John Henry educated young Patrick at home, including teaching him to read Latin, but Patrick studied law on his own. In 1760, he appeared in Williamsburg to take his attorney's examination before Robert Carter Nicholas, Edmund Pendleton, John and Peyton Randolph, and George Wythe, and from that day forward, Patrick Henry's story is inseparable from the stream of Virginia history.

In 1763, arguing the famed Parson's Cause in Hanover County, Patrick Henry proclaimed that a king who would veto a good and necessary law made by a locally elected representative body was not a father to his people but "a tyrant who forfeits the allegiance of his subjects." Henry amplified his idea to the point of treason in defending his resolutions against the Stamp Act in the House of Burgesses May 30, 1765.

Carried away by the fervor of his own argument, the plain ly dressed burgess from Louisa County exclaimed that "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third..." At this point, cries of treason rose from all sides, but with hardly a pause, Henry neatly "baffled the charge vociferated" and won the burgesses for his cause. Five of his resolutions approved, the new leader in Virginia politics saddled his lean horse and took the westward road out of Williamsburg. (After his departure, one of the resolutions was overturned.) Henceforth, Patrick Henry was a leader in every protest against British tyranny and in every movement for colonial rights.

In March 1775, Patrick Henry urged his fellow Virginians to arm in self-defense, closing his appeal (uttered at St. John's Church in Richmond, where the legislature was meeting) with the immortal words: "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

Henry's call to arms was carried over the protests of more conservative patriots and was one of the causes of the order for Lord Dunmore, the royal governor, to remove some gunpowder from the Magazine. Henry, "a Quaker in religion but the very devil in politics," mobilized the militia to force restitution of the powder. Since Henry's action followed the British march on Concord by only a few hours, it is said to mark the beginning of the American Revolution in Virginia.

Henry served in the Virginia House of Burgesses; he was a member of the Virginia committee of Correspondence, a delegate to the Virginia Convention, and a delegate to the Virginia Constitution Ratification Convention. He played a prominent role in the May 6, 1776, convention and became the first governor of the commonwealth under its new constitution. Patrick Henry served three terms as governor of Virginia. He died in 1799 at his home on Red Hill Plantation.

X X X X X X

PATRICK HENRY, (1736-1799)

(aka known as Patrick Henry, Jr. as his uncle was so well known he was often called Patrick Henry Jr.) embodied the spirit of American courage and patriotism. He is recognized today, as he was among his contemporaries, as the orator of liberty. His compelling speeches kindled the fires of the Revolution and fueled the effort to secure freedom.

Henry's was the first voice raised against England in her attempt to impose taxation without representation. He rose to his full stature in attacking the infamous Stamp Act, which was hotly debated in the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1765. The other delegates quailed when Henry hurled defiance at George III with the challenge, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

During the Second Virginia Convention, his most famous speech was delivered in 1775 at St. John's Church in Richmond. His words became the clarion call that led the colonies into the Revolution. With courage and eloquence, he cried, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

Henry's leadership did not end once the revolution was won. Perhaps his greatest contribution to the nation was

in working toward the adoption of the Bill of Rights. While desiring a more effective federal government, he was adamant in demanding protection of basic individual civil liberties.

The first governor of Virginia, Henry served five exhausting terms. In 1794, he retired to Red Hill and resumed his private legal practice. Failing health forced him to refuse numerous posts, including Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Secretary of State, and minister to Spain and France. He even turned down a sixth term as governor.

George Washington persuaded Patrick Henry to become a candidate for the state legislature in 1799. The foundations of the young republic were endangered by the rumblings of men who argued that any state has the power to nullify acts of the Federal government. Bowed with age and his health deteriorating, Henry delivered his last public oration. It was an inspirational, non-partisan, patriotic appeal for unity to preserve the nation. Historian Henry Adams declared that nothing in Henry's life was nobler than his last public act.

Three months later, on June 6, 1799, death came to Patrick Henry. The "Voice of the Revolution was silenced forever.

X X X X X X X

Patrick Henry (b. May 29 [May 18, old style], 1736, Studley, Va. - d. June 6, 1799, Red Hill, near Brookneal, Va., U.S.). Brilliant orator and a major figure of the American Revolution, perhaps best known for his words "give me liberty or give me death." which he delivered in 1775. He was independent Virginia's first governor (serving 1776-79). 1784-86

Patrick Henry was the son of John Henry, a well-educated Scotsman who served in the colony as a surveyor, colonel and justice of the Hanover County Court. Before he was 10, Patrick received some rudimentary education in a local school, later reinforced by tutoring from his father, who was trained in the classics. As a youth, he failed twice in seven years as a storekeeper and once as a farmer and during this period he increased his responsibilities by marriage, in 1754, to Sarah Shelton. The demands of a growing family spurred him to study for the practice of law, and in this profession he soon displayed remarkable ability. Within a few years after his admission to the bar in 1760 he had a large and profitable clientele. He was especially successful in criminal cases, where he made good use of his quick wit, his knowledge of human nature, and his forensic gifts.

Meanwhile, his oratorical genius had been revealed in the trial known as the Parson's Cause (1763). This suit grew out of the Virginia law, disallowed by King George III that permitted payment of the Anglican clergy in money instead of tobacco when the tobacco crop was poor. Henry astonished the audience in the court room with his eloquence in invoking the doctrine of natural rights, the political theory that man is born with certain inalienable rights. Two years later, at the capitol in Williamsburg, where he had just been seated as a member of the House of Burgesses (the Lower House of the colonial legislature) had, he delivered a speech opposing the British Stamp Act. The act was a revenue law requiring certain colonial publications and documents to bear a legal stamp. Henry offered a series of resolutions asserting right of the colonies to legislate independently of the English Parliament, and he supported these resolutions with great eloquence. "Caesar had his Brutus. Charles the First his Cromwell, and George III . . ." Here he was interrupted by cries of "Treason! Treason!" But he concluded, according to a likely version, ". May profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

During the next decade Henry was an influential leader in the radical opposition the British Government. He was a member of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence, which aided inter colonial cooperation, and a delegate to the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775. At the second Virginia Convention, on March 23, 1775. In St. John's Church, Richmond, he delivered the speech that assured his fame as one of the great advocates of liberty. Convinced that war with Great Britain was inevitable he presented strong resolutions for equipping the Virginia Militia to fight against the British and defended them in a fiery speech with the famed peroration. "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

The resolutions passed, and Henry was appointed commander of the Virginia forces, but the Committee of Safety curbed his actions; in reaction, he resigned on Feb. 28, 1776. Henry served on the committee in the Virginia Convention of 1776 that drafted the first constitution for the state. He was elected governor the same year and was reelected in 1777 and 1778 for one-year terms, thereby serving continuously as long as the new constitution

permitted. As wartime governor, he gave Gen. George Washington able support, and during his second term he authorized the expedition to invade the Illinois country under the leadership of George Rogers Clark.

After the death of his first wife, Henry married Dorothea Dandridge and retired to life on his estate in Henry County. He was recalled to public service as a leading member of the state legislature from 1780 to 1784 and again from 1787 to 1790. From 1784 to 1786 he served as governor. He declined to attend the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787 and 1788 was the leading opponent of ratification of the U.S. Constitution at the Virginia Convention. This action, which has aroused much controversy ever since, resulted from his fear that the original document did not secure either the rights of the states or those of individuals, as well as from his suspicion that the North would abandon to Spain the vital right of navigation on the Mississippi River.

Henry was reconciled, however, to the new federal government, especially after the passage of the BILL OF RIGHTS, for which he was in great measure responsible. Because of family responsibilities and ill health, he declined a series of offers of high posts in the new federal government. In 1799, however, he consented to run again for the state legislature, where he wished to oppose the KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS, which claimed the states could determine the constitutionality of federal laws. During his successful electoral campaign, he made his last speech, a moving plea for American unity. He died at his home, Red Hill, before he was to have taken the seat.

(Britannica)

#### Patrick Henry Chronology

May 29, 1736: Born at Studley Plantation in Hanover County, the second son of John Henry and Sarah Winston. He was named for his Uncle Rev. Patrick Henry.

October 1754: At 18 married Sarah Shelton 16 (first wife) Daughter of Col. John Shelton and Ellen at Rural Planes in Hanover County, Virginia.

1760 - Admitted to the bar and started his practice.

1763 - Gave the famous "Parson's Cause" speech.

1765 - May 20 - First seated in the House of Burgesses. Continued to serve until 1774.

1765 - May 29 - Famous "Stamp Act" speech in the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg. December

1, 1763: Gave his first major speech in "The Parsons Cause" at Hanover Courthouse, Virginia.

December 1769: Bought "Scotchtown Plantation" in Hanover County, Virginia.

1774-75: Virginia's Representative to the Continental Congress of Philadelphia.

March 19, 1775: Wife Sarah Shelton died after period of mental illness.

March 23, 1775: Gave famous "Liberty and Death" speech at St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia.

1775: Commander-in-Chief of Virginia Forces.

June 29, 1776 - 1779: Elected first governor of Virginia for three one-year terms.

October 9, 1777: Married second wife, Dorothea Dandridge.

January 2, 1778: Sent George Rogers Clark on expedition into Illinois Country where British had taken over garrisons at Vincennes and Kaskaskia.

1779: Moved with his family to "Leatherwood" outside Martinsville in Henry County, Virginia. He had acquired 100,00 acres of densely forested hillsides and moderately fertile bottomland - which ran along Leatherwood Creek.

November 28, 1780: Bought 949 additional acres on Smith's River and Leatherwood Creek in Henry County VA.

1780-84: Member of House of Delegates representing Henry County.

Nov. 17, 1784: Elected Governor of Virginia without competition.

January 1, 1785: Bought 2,125 additional acres on branches of Mulberry Creek and Rug Creek, Smith's River and Beaver Creek in Henry County, Va.

1785: Moved family from Leatherwood to Red Hill Plantation near Brookneal, Virginia.

1794: Refused offer of position of Ambassador to Spain by President Washington.

1795: Refused offer of positions as Secretary of State and post as Chief Justice of U.S. by President Washington.

1796: Refused an offer from the General Assembly to serve as Governor.

1799: Refused an offer from President Adams to serve on the Mission to France.

1799 - March 4 - Patrick Henry's last public appearance.

1799 - Elected to the House of Delegates.

1799 - June 6 - Died and was buried at Red Hill, Charlotte County.

x x x x x x

Patrick Henry, born May 29, 1736 in Studley, Hanover Co., Virginia; died June 06, 1799 in Red Hill, Charlotte Co., Virginia. He was the son of John Henry and Sarah Winston. He married (1) Sarah "Sallie" Shelton October 1754 in Rural Plains, Hanover Co., Virginia. He also married (2) Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, daughter of Col. Nathaniel West Dandridge and Dorothea Spotswood, on October 09, 1777 in Fork Church, Hanover Co., VA. Dorothea was born on September 25, 1757 in Hanover Co., VA. She died on February 14, 1831 in Red Hill, Charlotte Co., VA.

(1st) Sarah "Sallie" Shelton, born 1738 in Rural Plains, Near Brookneal, Hanover Co., VA; died March 19, 1775 in "Scotchto wn Plantation," Hanover Co., VA. She married Patrick Henry, Orator Gov. of Virginia October 1754 in At "Rural Planes", Hanover Co., VA; born May 29, 1736 in "Studley Plantation," Hanover Co., VA; died June 06, 1799 in "Red Hill" Charlotte Co., VA. Daughter of Capt. John Shelton and Eleanor Parks.

(2nd) Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, born born September 25, 1757 in Hanover Co., VA. She married (1) Patrick Henry (Gov) on 9 Oct 1777 in Fork Church, Hanover Co., VA. She died on February 14, 1831 in Red Hill, Charlotte Co., VA and was buried after February 14, 1831 in Red Hill, Charlotte Co., VA. She married second (2) Edmund Winston. Daughter of Capt. Nathaniel West Dandridge and Dorothea Spotswood.

Children of Patrick Henry and Sarah Shelton are:

I. Martha (1755-1818), the oldest daughter, married her second cousin, John Fontaine. When Sarah Henry became ill, Martha came back home and nursed her mother until her death in 1775, the year of Patrick Henry's "Liberty of Death" speech. Mr. Henry was often away from home at this time, and Martha became a mother to her younger brothers and sisters.

The Fontaines moved to Henry County when Martha's father finished his initial terms as governor and lived on a farm which they had purchased from him. John Fontaine died of malaria in 1792. After his death, Martha and her six children lived in her father's home when he lived in Prince Edward County ant Long Island, and was appointed their guardian.

Martha's oldest son, Patrick Henry Fontaine, became a well known minister, her daughter Martha married Nathaniel West Dandridge II. The nephew of Dorothea Henry; a son William married Martha Hale Dandridge the daughter of Nathaniel West Dandridge. Jr., the brother of Dorothea Henry. Several of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Martha, Betsy, and Dorothea intermarried. There are descendants of Patrick Henry who are descended from three of his children.

Martha eventually moved back to Henry and is buried at Leatherwood (the old Tuggle place) a few miles east of Martinsville. Martha "Patsy" Henry, born June 1755 in Fork, Hanover Co., Virginia; died 1818 in Charlotte County, Virginia

2. John (ca. 1757-1791) served as a captain of the First Continental Artillery in the Revolutionary War. Suffering from a deep depression, supposedly brought on by the deaths in combat of so many of his men he resigned his commission in 1778. Another story about John is that he was extremely upset over this father's second marriage. It seems that Dorothea Dandridge was a much sought after young lady, and John was in love with her, as was John Paul Jones. In those days, marriages were arranged by parents. Dorothea's father chose the governor of Virginia instead of the governor's sons or and unknown sailor. John married Susan Walker and had one son, Edmund, born 1791. John died later the same year in Henry County.

3. William (ca. 1763-1798) was a resident of New Bern, North Carolina. He married widow, Elizabeth Graves Cook. He served as sheriff in Craven County, North Carolina from 1784 until his death. His will leaves "all my lands in Henry County, Virginia, to my wife Elizabeth and 10000 acres in Norfolk County, Virginia, known by the name of Green Sea, given me by my father and 600 acres near Kemp's Landing in Virginia to my brother Edward." There were no children.

4. Anne (1767-1799) married Spencer Roane, who was a lawyer and later a justice of the Virginia Supreme Court.

Family tradition has it that Patrick Henry accepted a fourth term as governor because his wife, Dorothea wanted to move to Richmond from Leatherwood in Henry County in order to find a more suitable husband for Anne and her sister Betsy. Arranged marriages seem to have worked about as well as those in which the partners did the choosing. Ann and Spencer's seems to have been happy enough, although on one occasion her father felt compelled to write her a long letter on her duties as a wife.

Anne had seven children. She died at the home of her sister Betsy Aylett, and is buried in the Aylett Graveyard in Prince William County.

5. Elizabeth (Betsy) (1769-1842) married Philip Aylett. Betsy was a beautiful, deeply religious girl. With Philip, it was love at first sight, and step-mother Dorothea approved wholeheartedly. But Betsy was not cooperative. She thought Philip too wild and foolhardy pleaded illness, but Dorothea insisted on her coming out to meet him. She refused his offer of marriage and then fainted from exhaustion. Poor Philip left brokenhearted, Dorothea, not to be outdone, talked Betsy into saying "yes", and then called Philip back, saying that Betsy had been overcome by emotion when she fainted. The marriage turned out to be a happy one.

Betsy had thirteen children. She died in 1842 and is buried in the Aylett graveyard in Prince William County.

#### Children of Betsy

i William died 1797, age 9, King William Co.

Patrick Henry died 1799, age 10, King William Co.

Gen. Philip married Judith Page Waller, children, died 1848, age 56, Richmond.

Mary Macon, married Philip Fitzhugh, children, died 1836, age 42, Caroline Co.

John died 1796, age 10 months, King William Co.

Elizabeth Henry died 1818, age 10 years, King William Co.

Anne died 1800, age 3 months, King William Co.

Martha Dandridge, married Silas Duncan, no children died 1833, age 32, King William Co.

Anne Henry, married Thomas Moore, 2 children, died 1828, age 24, King William Co.

Louisa Fontaine, died 1822, age 17, King William Co.

William died 1829, age 23, King William Co.

Patrick Henry died 1829, age 21, Univ. of VA Charlottesville.

Sarah Shelton married William Spotswood Fontaine, children, died 1876, age 64, in North Carolina, buried in City Cemetery, Reidsville, NC.

6. Edward (Neddy) (1771-1794, the youngest son of Sarah, showed the most promise of any of Patrick Henry's sons of being an outstanding lawyer. Neddy fell in love with his first cousin, Sarah (Sally) Campbell, daughter of General William Campbell and Elizabeth Henry Campbell. His father did not approve because he felt that in Neddy married into this wealthy family, he jeopardized his chance of becoming a self-made man. Neddy hoped to impress Sally by qualifying to become a lawyer but he was not quick enough. He qualified in February 1793, but Sally had already married General Francis Preston in January of that year.

Very shortly after, Patrick Henry gave Neddy 949 acres of land on Smith River and Leatherwood Creek in Henry County, near the land of his sister Martha Fontaine, who was a widow by this time. Neddy died in 1794 and is believed to be buried at Red Hill. Patrick Henry wrote to the court in Henry County stating, "I consider the right of administering the Estate of my son Edward Henry dec'd as to belonging to me. But do waive the right and do hereby desire and request that administering the estate of my said son - Edward be granted to my daughter Martha Fontaine . . ." (this was at the time when women weren't considered capable to tending to business affairs) In memory of Neddy's passing in 1794, Patrick and Dorothea renamed Winston, their son born in same year, Edward Winston.

#### Children of Patrick Henry and Dorothea Dandridge:

7. Dorothea (1778- 1854), the oldest child by Patrick Henry's second wife and named for her mother, was married in the living room at Red Hill to her second cousin, George Winston son of Judge Edmund Winston. Judge Winston later married his daughter-in-law's mother, Dorothea Henry, widow of Patrick Henry. Patrick Henry had asked Judge Winston to take care of his widow, and perhaps Winston felt marriage was the best way! Dorothea (Patrick Henry's daughter) had nine children and after the death of her husband lived with them in Mississippi, Alabama, And Memphis, Tennessee, where she died in 1854.

8. Sarah (Sally) Butler (1780-1856) was married at Red Hill. She married Robert Campbell and lived at Seven

Islands in Halifax County near Red Hill, which had been given to her husband as a dowry. Sally's husband died after five years of marriage: there were no children.

9. Martha Catherina (1781-1801) married her cousin Edward Henry, son of Judge James Henry. She fell in love with Edward after he rescued her when she fell overboard from a boat in Chesapeake Bay. She died in 1801 at the age of twenty. Her only daughter, Dorothea, died 1813

10. Patrick (1783-1804) married Elvira Cabell, daughter of William Cabell of Union Hill in Nelson County, in February 1804. He died in the same year at Union Hill and is buried there. Patrick and Elvira's only child, Elvira Ann. Patrick Henry was born four months after his death. Patrick Henry, Jr., had inherited half of his father's Long Island estate, but it is doubtful that he ever lived there. It was inherited by his daughter and stayed in the family until 1804.

11. Fayette (1785-1812) inherited half of the long Island property but it is not known if he lived there. However, the will and settlement of his estate lists him as being of Campbell County where Long Island is located. He married Anne Elcan and they had one child who died at birth in March of 1808. Anne died at Red Hill in May of 1808. Fayette died in 1812. There are no stone to mark the graves, but it is assumed that all three are buried at Red Hill.

Fayette's will indicated that he had become quite prosperous in his twenty-eight years. It provided for all his property to be sold at public auction. Half the proceeds was to be given to his mother Dorothea, and the other half was to be divided between his sisters, Sally Campbell and Dorothea Winston. Dr. George Cabell, Patrick Henry's physician and father-in-law of his younger brother, Alexander Spotswood Henry, purchased the Long Island property.

12. Alexander Spotswood (1788-1854) inherited half of his father's Saura Town lands in North Carolina. He married Paulina Cabell daughter of Dr. George Cabell and they live in Shady Grove in Campbell County for an undetermined length of time. It is believed that was Paulina's dowry. Alexander Spotswood and Paulina had ten children. Paulina died when the youngest child was a year old and Alexander Spotswood never remarried. He died at the home of his Son, Dr. Patrick Henry, in Charolette County and is buried at Red Hill. Alexander Spotswood was never oted for working. Around Shady Grove when a man had no visible occupation, he was described as "clerking for Captain Henry".

13. Nathaniel West (1790-1851) has been described as being a spirited lad. He was so spirited that he was suspended from both New London Academy and Hampden-Sydney College, where he was on the debating team. Later he got in trouble at Washington College (now Washington and Lee) by calling the soup "slop" and claiming the bread had fleas in it.

Nathaniel inherited the other half of his father's Saura Town property and apparently settled down sufficiently to successfully run a school for boys in Leaksville, North Carolina. He and his wife, Virginia Woodson, had six children. She died in 1838 in Leaksville; he died in 1851 in Floyd County, Virginia. His obituary stated that he had inherited much of "the sprightliness and vivacity' of his father.

14. Richard (1792-1793) died when he was about eighteen months old at Long Island.

15. Edward Winston (1794-1871) was born at Long Island and inherited half of the almost three thousand acres of Red Hill Plantation. He named his half of Red hill "Winston," perhaps as a way of showing his resentment at having been renamed for his earlier predeceased brother. See above.

Edward married Jane Yuille and lived at Winston all his life. They had nine children. The property stayed in the family until the death of Edwards grandson, Dandridge Yuille Henry, around 1950.

16. John (1796-1868, like his brother Edward Winston, was named for a deceased brother (see number 2. Above). He married Elvira McClelland (a niece of Patrick Henry Jr.) in 1826. It was probably around this time that he came to live at the half of Red Hill he had inherited. John and Elvira built a two-story addition to the Patrick Henry house, and Elvira made many improvements to the surrounding landscape.

John and Elvira are buried at Red Hill, as is one of their six children, Laura Carter. Their son, William Wirt Henry, Apparently bought out his siblings' interest in Red Hill after the death of their parents. His daughter, Lucy Gray Henry Harrison, in turn bought out her two brothers; and one sister's portion of their Red Hill inheritance.

Mrs. Harrison enlarged the Red Hill house into an eighteen room mansion around 1912. In 1919 the house burned to the ground. Mrs. Harrison, a widow with no children, lived out the last quarter century of her life in Red Hill law office, which at the time had a two-story addition attached to it. In 1944 the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation was formed and purchased the remaining 920 acres of John Henry's Red Hill.

17. Jane Robertson, born in 1798 lived only a few days and is buried in an unmarked grave at Red Hill.

## Notes for Martha "Patsy" Henry

Eldest daughter of Gov. Patrick Henry, "The Revolution Orator", "The Tongue of the Revolution". Married her second cousin John Fontaine.

When her mother Sarah Henry became ill, Martha went back home and nursed her mother until her death in 1775, the year of Patrick Henry's "Liberty Or Death" speech. Mr. Henry was often away from home at this time, and Martha became a mother to her younger brothers and sisters.

The Fontaines moved to Henry County when Martha's father finished his initial terms as Governor and lived on a farm which they had purchased from him. John Fontaine died of malaria in 1792. After his death, Martha and her six children lived in her father's home when he lived in Prince Edward County and at Long Island and he was appointed their Guardian.

Martha's oldest son, Patrick Henry Fontaine, became a well-known minister; her daughter Martha married Nathaniel West Dandridge II, the nephew of Dorothea Henry; a son William married Martha Hale Dandridge, the daughter of Nathaniel West Dandridge, Jr., the brother of Dorothea Henry. Several of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Martha, Betsy, and Dorothea intermarried. There are descendants of Patrick Henry who are descended from three of his children.

Martha eventually moved back to Henry County and is buried at The Fontaine Cemetery on "Leatherwood" Plantation in Henry County which is now known as "the Tuggle Place" a few miles east of Martinsville, Virginia.

## *Descendants of Alexander Henry, Colonist of Virginia*

---

- 1 Alexander Henry, Colonist of Virginia Born: Abt. 1680 in Grampia Parish, Aberdeen, Scotland Died: Aft. 1735 in Virginia
- .... +Jean (Jane) Robertson Born: Abt. 1684 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland Died: Aft. 1735 in Grampia, Aberdeen, Scotland
- .. 2 John Henry, Emigrant to Virginia Born: Abt. 1705 in Grampia Parish, Aberdshire, Scotland Died: Feb 1773 in Studley, Hanover County, Virginia
- ..... +Sarah Dabney Winston, (Syme) Born: 1710 in Studley, Hanover County, Virginia Died: 25 Dec 1784 in Amherst County, Virginia
- ..... 3 [5] Patrick\* Henry, Orator Gov. of Virginia Born: 29 May 1736 in "Studley Plantation," Hanover County, Virginia Died: 06 Jun 1799 in "Red Hill" Plantation, Charlotte County, Virginia
- ..... +Sarah "Sallie" Shelton Born: 1738 in Rural Plains, Near Brookneal, Hanover County, Virginia Died: 19 Mar 1775 in "Schotchtown Plantation," Hanover County, Virginia
- ..... 4 Martha "Patsy" Henry Born: Jun 1755 in Pine Slash, Hanover County, Virginia. Died: 1818 in Leatherwood, Henry County, Virginia
- ..... +John Smith Fontaine, Col. Born: 06 Aug 1750 in "Beaverdam", Hanover Co., Virginia Died: 14 Apr 1792 in Leatherwood, Henry Co., Virginia
- ..... 5 William Winston Fontaine, Col. Born: 25 Nov 1786 in Rock Castle, Hanover County, VA Died: Nov 1816 in Martinsville, Henry County, VA
- ..... +Martha Hale Dandridge Born: 23 Sep 1795 in "Yellow House," Hanover Co., VA Died: 07 Apr 1875 in Reidsville, NC
- ..... 6 Patrick Henry Fontaine Born: 18 May 1813 in Leatherwood Plantation, (near Martinsville) Henry County, Virginia Died: 03 Nov 1845 in Henry Co., VA in area known as Fontaine on Smith river
- ..... +Sarah Miller Cole Born: 14 Feb 1815 in Martinsville, Henry Co., VA Died: 02 Mar 1892 in Martinsville, Henry Co., VA
- ..... 7 Samuel Cole Fontaine, Lt. Born: 18 May 1835 in Fontaine on Smith River, Henry Co., Virginia Died: 25 Jun 1891 in Henry County, Virginia
- ..... +Mary Morton Anderson Born: 16 Apr 1852 in Franklin, County, Virginia Died: 09 Jan 1904 in Henry County, Virginia
- ..... 8 Robert Anderson Fontaine Born: 07 Mar 1879 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 05 Feb 1955 in Daytona Beach, Florida
- ..... +Mary Genevieve Kearfott Born: 22 Sep 1889 in Kearneysville, Jefferson County, West Virginia Died: 15 Feb 1987 in Birmingham, , Alabama
- ..... 9 [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine Born: 20 May 1915 in Kearneysville, West Virginia Died: 10 Jun 2004 in Birmingham, Alabama
- ..... +Jane Craft Born: in Birmingham, AL.
- ..... 10 [1] Catherine\* (Kaki) Fontaine Born: 17 Jun 1943
- ..... +Cliff Culpepper
- ..... \*2nd Husband of [1] Catherine\* (Kaki) Fontaine:
- ..... +Walling Shook Keith, Jr
- ..... 10 [2] Jane\* (Kirk) Kearfott Fontaine Born: 31 May 1946
- ..... +Robert Lloyd Byars
- ..... \*2nd Husband of [2] Jane\* (Kirk) Kearfott Fontaine:
- ..... +Carl Randall Hall
- ..... \*2nd Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:
- ..... +Aurelia Thompson
- ..... \*3rd Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:
- ..... +Patricia Young

- 
- ..... 10 Jennifer Fontaine Born: 26 Aug 1971 in Birmingham, AL.
  - ..... +David Rankin Born: 30 Nov 1973 in Birmingham, AL.
  - ..... \*4th Wife of [3] John\* Pierceall Kearfott Fontaine:
  - ..... +Ella Gordon Rowe Born: in of Nortin, Virginia
  - ..... 9 Nancy Herr Fontaine Born: 13 Aug 1916 in Kearneysville, West Virginia Died: 30 Jun 1947 in Asheville, Boncombe Co., NC
  - ..... 9 Robert Anderson Fontaine, Jr Born: 31 Aug 1920 in Kearneysville, West Virgibnia Died: 24 Feb 2000 in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
  - ..... +Mary Francis Cox Born: 12 Feb 1923 Died: 22 Sep 1991
  - ..... 9 Emmett Williamson Fontaine Born: 25 Feb 1922 in Martinsville, Virginia
  - ..... +Mary\* Blanche Hudson Born: 29 Jan 1923 in Raleigh, North Carolina Died: 18 Nov 1978 in Raleigh, North Carolina
  - ..... 10 Margaret "Peggy" White Fontaine, PHD Born: 13 Jun 1946 in Elkin, NC
  - ..... +Bruce "Bunky" Fonville KingIII, DDS Born: 15 Jan 1947
  - ..... 10 James "Jim" Ritchie Fontaine, PSYD Born: 06 Jan 1948 in Elkin, NC
  - ..... +Mary Jane Brooks Born: 27 Jul 1948
  - ..... 10 Bettie Trigg Fontaine Born: 24 Oct 1949 in Elkin, NC
  - ..... +Michael "Mike" Douglas Thompson Born: 04 Aug 1949 in Smithfield, North Carolina
  - ..... 10 Mary Hudson Fontaine, PHD Born: 24 Aug 1951 in Elkin, NC
  - ..... +James "Jim" Andrew Burruss, PHD Born: 04 Feb 1945 in New Haven, CT
  - ..... 9 Mary Morton Fontaine Born: 28 Feb 1925 in Martinsville, Virginia.
  - ..... +Alexander Bruce Crenshaw Born: 15 Aug 1926 in South Boston, Virginia
  - ..... 10 Nancy Fontaine Crenshaw Born: 07 Oct 1955 in Wilmington, Delaware
  - ..... +Randall Dwain Russell
  - ..... 10 Alexander Bruce Crenshaw, Jr. Born: 05 May 1957 in Birmingham, Alabama
  - ..... 10 Mary Jean Crenshaw Born: 31 May 1960 in Birmingham, Alabama
  - ..... +Phillip Glyn Weaver Born: 24 May 1960
  - ..... 8 Patrick Henry Fontaine Born: 03 Jun 1880 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 17 Aug 1896 in Henry County, Virginia
  - ..... 8 [4] William Hale Fontaine Born: 07 Mar 1882 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 24 Dec 1963 in Henry County, Virginia
  - ..... +Gretchen Welty Born: Abt. 1884
  - ..... 9 Allen Madison Fontaine Born: 1919 in Henry County, Virginia
  - ..... +Katherine Lee Walton Died: 1985
  - ..... 10 Arthur James Fontaine Born: 1951 in Richmond, VA
  - ..... +Susan Fleming
  - ..... 10 William Madison Fontaine Born: 1952
  - ..... +Tona Danette Regan
  - ..... \*2nd Wife of [4] William Hale Fontaine:
  - ..... +Annie Coan Sheffield Born: 1897
-

- ..... 8 Samuel Cole "Turk" Fontaine, Jr. Born: 27 Dec 1883 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 06 Aug 1909 in Henry County, Virginia
- ..... 8 Justina Cole Fontaine Born: 1887 in Fontaine on Smith River Henry Co., Virginia Died: 1989 in Roanoke, Virginia
- ..... +Arthur B. Richardson Born: 1882 in of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Died: in Roanoke, Virginia
- ..... \*2nd Wife of [5] Patrick\* Henry, Orator Gov. of Virginia:
- ..... +Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge Born: 25 Sep 1757 in Hanover County, VA Died: 14 Feb 1831 in "Red Hill" Plantation, Charlotte County, Virginia

## *Table of Contents*

Index .....	55
-------------	----

## *Index of Individuals*

- Anderson* -  
Mary Morton: 34, 51
- Boursiquot* -  
Anne Elizabeth: 33
- Brooks* -  
Mary Jane: 35, 52
- Brooks-Fontaine* -  
Annie: 35
- Burruss* -  
Fontaine Grier: 35  
Dr. James "Jim" Andrew , PHD: 35, 52
- Byars* -  
Robert Lloyd: 34, 37, 51  
Robert Lloyd II: 34, 37
- Carter* -  
Cheryl: 34, 37
- Chaillon* -  
Marie: 33
- Cole* -  
Sarah Miller: 34, 51
- Cox* -  
Mary Francis: 35, 52
- Craft* -  
Jane: 34, 37, 51
- Crenshaw* -  
Alexander Bruce: 35, 52  
Alexander Bruce , Jr.: 35, 52  
Mary Jean: 35, 52  
Nancy Fontaine: 35, 52
- Culpepper* -  
Cliff: 34, 37, 51
- Dandridge* -  
Dorothea Spotswood: 53  
Martha Hale: 34, 51
- de Audigne* -  
Buyonne: 33
- de Gordon* -  
Susanne: 33
- de La Fontaine* -  
Arthur: 33  
Sir Guy , Lord of Seville: 33  
Jacques\* (James): 33  
Jean (John) , Chevalier (Knight): 33  
Jean 1st: 33  
Jean 2nd: 33
- de Monthibault* -  
Buyonne: 33
- Fleming* -  
Susan: 36, 52
- Fontaine* -  
Allen Madison: 36, 52  
Arthur James: 36, 52  
Bettie Trigg: 35, 52  
Catherine\* (Kaki): 34, 37, 51  
Emmett Williamson: 35, 52  
Rev. Jacques (James) "The Younger": 33  
Dr. James "Jim" Ritchie , PSYD: 35, 52  
Jane\* (Kirk) Kearfott: 34, 37, 51  
Jennifer: 35, 37, 52  
Col. John Smith , Col.: 34, 51  
John\* Pierceall Kearfott: 34, 35, 37, 51, 52
- Justina Cole: 36, 53  
Dr. Margaret "Peggy" White , PHD: 35, 52  
Dr. Mary Hudson , PHD: 35, 52  
Mary Morton: 35, 52  
Nancy Herr: 35, 52  
Patrick Henry: 34, 51  
Patrick Henry: 35, 52  
Rev. Peter , An Immigrant to Virginia: 33, 34  
Col. Peter , Jr., Col.: 34  
Robert Anderson: 34, 51  
Major Robert Anderson , Jr: 35, 52  
Samuel Cole "Turk" , Jr.: 36, 53  
Samuel Cole , Lt.: 34, 51  
Tara Katherine: 36  
Thomas Madison: 36  
William Hale: 35, 36, 52  
William Madison: 36, 52  
Capt. William Winston , Col.: 34, 51
- Fourreau* -  
Elizabeth Ward , An Emigrant To Va: 33, 34
- Hall* -  
Carl Randall: 34, 37, 51  
Carl Randall: 34, 37  
Nathan: 37
- Henry* -  
Alexander , Colonist of Virginia: 51  
Col. John , Emigrant to Virginia: 51  
Martha "Patsy": 34, 51  
Gov. Patrick\* , Orator Gov. of Virginia: 51, 53
- Hudson* -  
Mary\* Blanche: 35, 52
- Kearfott* -  
Mary Genevieve: 34, 51
- Keith* -  
Walling (Scoot) Shook III: 34, 37  
Walling Shook , Jr: 34, 37, 51
- King* -  
Dr. Bruce "Bunky" Fonville III, DDS: 35, 52
- la Fontaine* -  
Gilles (Guilles) de: 33  
Jacques de , Jr., Rev: 33
- Le Royer* -  
Guyonne: 33
- Rankin* -  
Alexa: 35, 37  
David: 35, 37, 52  
Faith: 35, 37
- Regan* -  
Tona Danette: 36, 52
- Richardson* -  
Arthur B.: 36, 53
- Robertson* -  
Jean (Jane): 51
- Rowe* -  
Ella Gordon: 35, 37, 52
- Russell* -  
Randall Dwain: 35, 52  
Robert Bradley: 35  
Wesley: 35
- Sheffield* -  
Annie Coan: 36, 52

*Shelton -*

Sarah "Sallie": 51

*Thompson -*

Aurelia: 34, 37, 51

Michael "Mike" Douglas: 35, 52

*Unknown -*

Unnamed: 33

Ursula: 33

*Walton -*

Katherine Lee: 36, 52

*Weaver -*

Nancy Genevieve "Genny": 35

Phillip Glyn: 35, 52

Phillip Glyn, Jr.: 35

*Welty -*

Gretchen: 36, 52

*Winston -*

Elizabeth Louise: 34

Sarah Dabney, (Syme): 51

*Young -*

Patricia: 35, 37, 51