

# Clements-Spalding and Allied Families of Maryland and Kentucky

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## CHAPTER I

### THE CLEMENTS LINE

The name Clements, with its varied spellings, was derived from the Latin Clemens and is found wherever Roman civilization extended. The Romans left the name in Britain, where the German and French Conquests found and modified its spelling to suit the new language. In French the name became Clement, like the stem of the Latin word; or sometimes a female form was used, as Clare Clemence, wife of the great Condé, and as such was introduced into England at and after the Norman Conquest. In modern English the name came to be spelled Clements according to the genius of the language. Clemens is pure Latin, Clement is pure French, the form Clements only is pure English and the correct form of the name. Clemmons, Clemmens, Clemants and like variations are aberrant forms arising from negligent following of various local mispronunciations.

Clements is a common name in the British Isles. Robert Clements, of an Irish branch, was in 1795 raised to the dignity of Earl of Leitrim, while the Lucas-Clements and other Irish gentry and commonalty, bear the name. In England the Clements are found in all the activities of life, lawyers, judges, doctors, clergymen, merchants and planters; and seem in early times to have settled in all the American colonies. A Gregory Clements was a member of Parliament, a fanatical Puritan and one of those signing the Round Robin Death Warrant of Charles I. He was condemned and executed at the Restoration, died defiantly, his mouth filled with reviling cant. The first of the name to reach America were the widow Elizabeth Clements and her children Jeremiah, Nicholas, Ezekiel and Elizabeth, who arrived in the George, at James City, Va., 1611, and settled upon Chipoakes Creek in Surry County, the widow later marrying Ralph Hamoŕ, the historian of Virginia. I endeavored to discover our ancestor in this prominent family, feeling some one of them might have wandered into Maryland as so many Virginians did, but so far find no facts to sustain the theory.

According to the records, Elizabeth Clements, a servant, was transported to the colony of Maryland in 1652; Hannah Clements, 1655; Henry Clements in 1663; Thomas Clements in 1669; Mary Clements in 1670; Nick Clements to St. Mary's County, 1673; George Clemence, distinguished as paying his own way, came in 1666; and Ambrose Clemence, transported in 1665. Besides these one Andrew Clements, as a Swede (from the Delaware Colony destroyed by the Dutch) was naturalized in Maryland in 1666. These dates are found in the land books and the immigrant was already in the Colony from a few months to several years before the said dates. In said books is this record: "John Hartwell of Charles County, Maryland, on September 25, 1678, claimed three hundred and fifty acres of land for bringing his two daughters, Ann and Mary, his wife, Ann, John Tant, **John** Clements and John Brewer, into this province to inhabit." This **John** Clements, I am sure, was the founder of the Charles County family of that name and our progenitor. He had been in the Colony one or two years before that date. There was a Thomas, a John and a Jacob Clements in these early days on the Eastern Shore, and the similarity of names indicates possible kinship to him of Charles County, but I have been able to trace no connection, though I suspect relationship.

There is reason to believe that our ancestor came from Clopton, Middlesex County, England, as early as 1675. In a deposition given in a land suit in Charles County, Maryland, 1725, he said he was 78 years old, so he was born in 1647. He was a tailor by trade and must have been possessed of some means, for, though transported by Hartwell, he did not go into service, as usual, but certainly set up business for himself as early as 1675. His means doubtless were all invested in English cloth and the implements of his trade. In the early history of Maryland, the real business of the country consisted in growing tobacco, shipping it to England and receiving in exchange hardware and materials for clothing. The merchant tailor was a man of prime importance, bringing in cloth and making up the Sunday clothes and marriage finery for such as could afford it. He was accepted on a guardian's bond in the year 1677, showing he was an educated man by signing in his own hand, not a usual accomplishment in those days, and in the same year, August 9th, a tract of land named Pomfret was conveyed to him and one Goodrich by Ward for a price of 2,000 pounds of tobacco, all of Charles County. The village, or postoffice, at this place is still Pomfret, named for this little farm. He conveyed this place on the 12th of June, 1679, to James Brown and there betrayed his calling by styling himself tailor, in the deed. He seems to have been unmarried at that time. Evidently he and his family were Roman Catholics, impoverished by repeated fines and confiscations, endured on account of their adherence to the faith of their fathers, so this young London tailor with little save his needle and a few yards of fine English cloth, so much desired by the dandies in the Maryland woods, with a mother's last kiss as his sweetest

memory, left forever his native England for the Land of Sanctuary. It is possible his mother's maiden name was Pomphrett, changed into Pomfret, a family name yet in Maryland, degenerated into Pumphrey, hence the name of his little farm where he began constructing for his wealthier neighbors showy clothes, then so much affected; for there was much aristocratic pride in the old Colony.

His marriage took place about this time, to whom it is impossible to say with certainty, farther than her name was Elizabeth as the deed of 1695 shows. After much investigation and study of all facts discovered I have concluded that her maiden name was Plunkett. As early as 1660, there appeared in Maryland **Christopher Plunkett**, evidently an Anglo-Norman Irishman. Wherever his name is mentioned in the Maryland Archives, or the wills of his friends, he is styled Mr. Plunkett, showing he was of the class called gentlemen, a most significant fact, when we recall that there were then few Irishmen in the Colony and that the English were not prone to look up to them. He was unusually popular, as I have found a half dozen wills making bequests to him, along with such men as the Carrolls, Anthony Neale and other prominent citizens, then considered the highest expression of friendship. These testimonials come from various counties, showing his activities carried him to various places. He may have been an attorney, an agent to sell Irish cloth, or to buy tobacco for Irish manufacturers. He seems never to have held land in the Colony and no evidence of his estate was found. It is probable he was never an actual settler. My conclusion is that he brought over with him his family, and some of his children remained, a son, Thomas of Prince George's County, and a son Richard in Somerset County certainly; and possibly daughters, who married in the province; he then returned to Ireland where he died. I like to find in this charming Irishman the father of the said Elizabeth. Genealogists would easily find him to have been a member of the distinguished Plunkett family of County Meath, headed by earls and barons among whom Christopher was a very usual name, Earls of Fingal, Lords of Louth, Barons of Dunsany, soldiers distinguished at home and abroad, Elizabeth a common name also. Gerard Plunkett of Meath, who died in 1638, had a son Christopher.

Others connected with this family were in Maryland. Michael Howard, gentleman of Talbot County, in a will disposing of a large estate in Ireland and Maryland, including a law library, in 1737, names an Ann Plunkett of West Meath, Ireland. Thomas Plunkett, also a planter and tailor of Prince George's County, went security for **John Clements** in 1696, to prevent his imprisonment for debt and in 1695 received from him a conveyance of a tract of land evidently to discharge advances made to Clements, and by his will in 1716 he devised sums to half dozen of the latter's descendants to buy gold mourning rings and as most of them were mere children, it was not friendship, but relationship, that prompted the deed. Testator died at the

home of Henry Bames in Charles County to whose children he left most of his property and these, I suspect, were also grandchildren of **John** Clements.

There is nothing to indicate when Elizabeth died. We know she signed the deed to Plunkett 1695, and did not appear in that of 1728 made to their son **Jacob**. This deed conveyed away the last piece of land he had purchased long before of Robert Middleton, called Wickham. In this deed he refers to his son Samuel about whom I have found nothing, though he was most likely the husband of Eleanor McAtee Clements, descended from Governor Green through his son Robert, her sister Rosamond being the wife of the second John Clements. We find old **John** Clements was released from paying county levy in 1722.

Such is the shadowy outline of the pair who brought into existence the Clements family, to which we belong, in the woods of Charles County, Maryland, descendants of which now number many thousands and are to be found in almost every state in the Union, and whose memory I, of the eighth generation, am herein endeavoring to snatch from utter oblivion.

It is certain they left four sons, Jacob and Samuel, directly named as such in the deed of 1728; while John, in his will, refers expressly to Jacob and William, Sr., as his brothers. I feel certain from their intimate association and proximity, though there is no record, that Joseph and Edward Clements were their sons also, though it is possible that Edward may have been a young brother to old **John**. I suspect there were daughters also, but their history is lost to us, but as said already, one probably married Henry Bames. Their children must have been not only entirely respectable, but even prepossessing; for in spite of poverty, want of education or other advantages, they married in the best and wealthiest families; maybe their mother was shrewd and charming enough to help them along. Henceforth, to prevent confusion we will refer to each of these sons as the founder of the line to which descendants belong, viz.: Edward, John, William, **Jacob**, Joseph and Samuel; having no reliable data as to Samuel, though I am sure he had descendants, he will fall out of the story; and **Jacob** our ancestor will be considered last, for convenience.

Edward Clements married twice; first, into the prominent Sanders family of Charles County, and second, Susana, widow of Joseph Mathews who died in 1734, and daughter of Ignatius Craycroft, gentleman and an influential citizen, who died in 1707. Edward Clements died testate in Charles County in 1751, and besides his widow, left a son William by his first marriage; he refers also to a granddaughter, Mary Ann Clements. This William Clements seems to have married a descendant of Governor Green, for when imprisoned for debt in 1742, Giles and Leonard Green went on his bail bond and became his sureties when licensed to keep an ordinary in 1746. According to his deposition he was born about 1710. I think he was the William Clements, who died testate in Prince George's County in 1754,

leaving a widow Frances, and sons Nehemiah, Ignatius, Edward, John and George, and possibly other sons not mentioned. Edward left other sons, one son, Jacob, who died testate in 1791, a widower, and left a son William and probably other sons; also daughters Clare Taylor, Anna and Sara Clements, and left a small amount of property and a negro to his motherless children, with the pathetic injunction that "unless Sara immediately declines living with Anthony Roe, she is to forfeit her share." Let us hope the threat, though the devise was small, set aright poor erring Sara of the long ago. He was born 1722. He had also a son Edward, who, of record, confessed judgment in Charles County, 1773.

John Clements married Rosamond Maggatee, a disguised spelling of McAtee because Irish Catholics were special objects of Puritan wrath, about 1703. She was a daughter of Pat and Rosamond McAtee and a granddaughter of Robert Green, a son of Governor Thomas Green, Lord of Bobing Manor. John Clements was a prosperous planter in Charles County. Their children were: Jean, married to Edward Stone, believed to be of the Charles County family of that name, to which Thomas, signer of the Declaration of Independence, belonged; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Cofer; Barbary, Agnes, Mary Ann, last three alive in 1749; Lydia, who died unmarried in 1775; Ben Notley, born 1715, alive 1778; John, alive in 1778; George, who died 1749; Samuel who married Margaret, was alive in 1790; and Francis who married Elizabeth Sanders. John died testate in 1734, leaving considerable estate to his widow Rosamond, and their children, consisting of lands and negroes. He refers to his brothers **Jacob** and William Clements, Sr., and made **Jacob** and his widow his executors. Said Francis, his youngest son, settled in Montgomery County, Maryland, where he died in 1793, testate, leaving, besides his widow Elizabeth, Joseph, Jacob and Rebecca Sanders Clements. I think he had older sons not mentioned. Said George, of John, died testate and unmarried in 1749, willing his property to his uncle, **Jacob** Clements, mostly to have debts paid with and small bequests to his said sisters. Many descendants, now numbering thousands, belong to this family, but the line cannot be distinguished with any certainty. Ben Notley Clements of John, had a daughter Ann who married a John Slater before 1777.

William of **John** and Elizabeth Clements married Mary Hanson, daughter of John Hanson who died testate in 1754. His brother, Samuel Hanson, was the father of John Hanson, the patriot, soldier and first President of the Continental Congress, and as such, really the first President of the United States. I am sure there were other marriages between the Clements and Hanson families, but have not been able to work them out of the fragmentary records. I cannot here do more than allude to this strong and patriotic family connected in blood with so many of the Central Maryland families. The Swedish myth adds no *éclat* to this great family.

The descendants of William and Mary Hanson Clements are very numerous but in my hurried searches I have been able to find only a few. From a suit about the will of John Hanson, carried on by William Clements in the interest of their children; we find they were: Bennet Hanson Clements, a man of some prominence who died in 1777 in Charles County, Oswald Clements, Clotilder Clements who married Thomas Thompson, Elizabeth who married William Mudd, Henrietta Clements, Edward Clements, Mary Clements, Mary Ann Clements and William Clements. Bennet Hanson Clements left a son Bennet Hanson Clements who died testate in Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1804, leaving his widow Charity; the children of his dead daughter Mary, who had married Peter Bowie; his daughters Ann Clements, Sara C. Smith, Mary C. Hoggins, Martha Clements, Mildred C. Medley, and his sons Basil, Thomas, Wilfred, William and Gustavus Clements. He settled in said county after the Revolution. Oswald Clements of the first Bennet Hanson Clements, also settled in Montgomery County after the Revolution and was alive in 1815. His son Oswald, settled in Nelson County, Kentucky, as did Basil Clements, the son of the second Bennet Hanson Clements. The Hanson Clements of Union County, Kentucky, referred to by Webb, was of this line.

Joseph Clements, youngest son of John and Elizabeth, married a daughter of Ann Taylor, as her will of 1744 shows. She was of the prominent Charles C. Smallwood family that gave the Revolution the heroic general, also connected to Luke Gardiner. Her name was Phoebe. Joseph Clements died testate 1766 in Charles County and left a large estate in lands and negroes. He was born, as his deposition given in 1753 shows, about 1692. He names his sons, Leonard, John, Walter, Clement, Joseph, Jr., and his daughters, Martha married to John Sanders who died in 1753, Elizabeth Wheeler and Charity Delozier, and his grandchildren Ann and Mathew Sanders. His son Clement was born in 1725, as his deposition shows, and died testate in 1775, leaving his widow Margaret and unnamed children. His son Leonard died testate in 1806 and left his children Robert Henly, Joseph Milburn, Leonard, Clare and Polly. His son John and wife Mary Ann, conveyed the property gotten by his father's will, called Clementstown, to one Wheeler and his own brother Leonard in 1770. His son Walter conveyed his interest in said land to Jenifer in 1771 and was surety of Cawood as collector of taxes, 1782. His son Joseph Clements, Jr., was, I think, the former husband of Elizabeth Clements and the father of her two children Wilfred Henly and Mary Ann Addenbury Clements.

The said Elizabeth then married John Stone, a first cousin of Thomas Stone the signer, who added to her daughter's name, Addenbury, an English town from which the Stone immigrant came. Elizabeth must have had rare charm as she converted her husband to Catholicity, for on his death in 1793, he not only

remembered her and her children liberally but left a considerable sum to the priest, Charles Neale, and a monastery. She died testate a year later, leaving property to her children. Her daughter Mary A. A. Clements died testate in 1799 in Charles County devising her property to her brother Wilfred, her uncles Walter, Leonard, Bede and Zach. Clements. Leonard Clements, of Leonard, of Joseph, died testate in 1793 and devised lands and negroes to his daughters Mary, Phoebe and Clare Bennett, and to his sons John and Mathias; the latter married Eleanor McAtee and left a daughter Monica and a son Leonard. Joseph Adlow Clements, of Joseph Clements, Jr., of Joseph, by his first marriage, a soldier in the Revolution, died testate in 1819 naming only a wife. This was a strong, numerous and wealthy family and the descendants so numerous as not to be easily classified.

We come now to **Jacob**, our ancestor. He seems to have been the second child of **John** and Elizabeth Plunkett Clements, born about 1681. He married Clare Green possibly as early as 1698. His will shows her name was Clare, and although Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, the authoress, in sketching a tree of the Clements, calls her Clare Sanders, it is certain that she was Clare Green. The elaborate work on the genealogy of the Clements family at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, states correctly that **Jacob** Clements married Clare Green and the same statement can be found at Annapolis, in the card index of old marriage records of Maryland, gotten up by a society of ladies of that state. With this hint I easily discovered whose daughter she was. The will of **Francis** Green made in Charles County September 16, 1706, and probated 17th of May, 1707, devised a large estate to his children Leonard, Francis, Giles and Claire (a French spelling). He mentions his lands as on Old Woman's Run, the English of the Indian name, Mattawoman. The Clements lived on the same run and in the same neighborhood. The first child of **Jacob** and Clare was named **Francis** for his grandfather, and on November 7, 1718, his said uncle Francis leased to the lad a tract of land on "ye old woman's branch" for a long term of years at a nominal rent, as the record shows; and, besides, the members of the Green family were in constant association and mutual suretyships with his family and their descendants, and many other intermarriages have occurred between the various branches of the families.

**Jacob**, poor and the son of a tailor, must have had a gentlemanly and attractive personality, to be able to ally himself with this wealthy and aristocratic family. **Francis** Green, the father of Clare, was the youngest son of **Thomas** Green, the second Governor of the Colony, who came over with the original Colonists in 1633-34. He was the son of **Thomas** Green of the

English gentry and had married Helen,\* daughter of **George Calvert**, the first Lord Baltimore, the founder through his son of Maryland.

Favored by his brother-in-law Leonard Calvert, Green was granted at once a large estate on Kent Island, and the whole of Poplar Island and made Lord of Bobing Manor as the estate was named. This property I suppose passed to his eldest son Thomas, while the other sons Robert, Leonard and **Francis** got a large grant of lands in Charles County about Mattawoman Run, called Greens Inheritance. This connection with the family of Lord Baltimore, and now of little importance, is at least as near as that of many who are so proud of the fact. By this blood are allied a great number of the important families of Maryland, such as those of Carroll, Darnall, Plowden, Fenwick, Neale, Peter, Lloyd, Brooke, Snowden, Taney and many others; and in Virginia descendants of Nellie and George Washington Custis, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, and many others in the South and West.

There is no record of the marriage of Jacob and Clare accessible. It doubtless took place before a Jesuit who stealthily met the young couple at the home of William Boarman, where Catholics, denied the right to have a church, then met for worship. Thanks to Clare's wealthy father they were soon established, with land and negroes, and **Jacob** rapidly became a prosperous planter. His name is often found in the county records in connection with various business matters. He died about November 1, 1755, testate. His widow Clare and his son Edward were named as executors, while his brother-in-law Giles Green and Edward Green his widow's cousin, became their sureties. He left the land called Huckleberry Garden to his wife for life, with remainder to his son Edward; to Jacob and Walter he left the land at Chickamuxon bought of John Speake called Reserve; to John and Charles he left lands at Cornwallis Neck; one-third of his personalty he left to his wife; to his daughter Jane he gave two negroes; to a granddaughter Anne Wheeler, he gave a negro; to daughter Martha, two negroes; to daughter Clare Sanders, personalty; to heirs of his daughter, Elizabeth Wheeler, deceased, a shilling each; to each of his sons a negro; and all the remainder of his estate he devised to his children Edward, Jacob, Walter, **Francis**, John, Charles, Jane and Martha Clements, equally. Joseph and John Gardiner and Thomas McPherson, were the witnesses who probated the will, November 21, 1755. His daughter Clare had married John Sanders of the prominent Charles County family descended from **John Sanders**, one of the gentlemen adventurers of the original settlers, but nothing

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\*There is some confusion owing to the difficulty of establishing the facts after the great lapse of time. I find it stated in the Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, that Governor Green was the grandson of the first Lord Baltimore, while in the "History of Colonial Families of the United States," Volume VI, Page 288, it is stated he was the son-in-law of that nobleman. This seems the more probable view, taking into consideration dates of marriages and births. It is certain he was of Lord Baltimore's family. A retiring, unambitious man, in delicate health, he would never have been named Governor, by his uncle, the dying Leonard Calvert, as his successor, if he had not been so related. He was removed on account of his loyalty to the Stuarts.

further has been learned of their history. His son Charles seems to have died before 1790 leaving a son Charles and possibly other children. His son Edward died in 1764, testate and unmarried, leaving Huckleberry Garden to his brother John, silver and personal property to his brothers and sisters and a negro to his niece Ann Wheeler. It would seem that Jacob had besides Elizabeth another daughter married to a Wheeler, mother of said Ann, all of whom, formerly of Charles County, were then about Baltimore.

These Wheelers were descended from Major **John** Wheeler, first commander of Charles County, often sheriff, justice of the peace and otherwise prominent. These Clements-Wheelers left property about Baltimore; some were connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Clements was a given name of at least one descendant. The subsequent history of Martha is not known save that she married Dyer and left at least two children, Thomas and Ann Dyer. His daughter Jane, after it is possible a stormy life, died unmarried and testate in September 1775, leaving a negro and silver to her nephew Thomas Dyer, chest of drawers to her niece Helen Clements, silver to a niece Mary Clements, two negroes to her brother Walter; her wearing apparel to her sisters Clare Sanders, Martha Dyer, and niece Ann Dyer; silver to her brother Charles, and nephew **John H.** Clements; four barrels of corn to the poor of Port Tobacco; rest to sisters and brother John with direction that her executors, Walter Clements and brother-in-law, John Sanders, should find her brother Charles in wearing apparel for five years. Dan McPherson and Martha Green attested her will. His son Walter was alive in 1790 as the census shows at Chickamuxon, owning nine slaves, while his son Walter had six and at least one son named Charles.

Of Jacob, I have learned nothing except that he died intestate 1773, left a wife, Elizabeth McAtee I suspect, as she and one Henry McAtee were his administrators, and a daughter Helen, 27 years old; and that **John** Clements became their surety. The child Helen was referred to in the will of Jane Clements, her aunt. Jacob's son, John of Cornwallis Neck, was left Huckleberry Garden by his brother Edward. His property in the lowlands caused him to be designated Swamp John in Census of 1790. He then had nine in family and seven slaves.

This brings us to our ancestor **Francis** of **Jacob** evidently his oldest son who had a large family at the time of his father's death. He married about 1720, Elizabeth Sanders, daughter of **John** Sanders of Charles County, son of **Edward** Sanders of the said county who was a son of **John** Sanders of the original adventurers. Her younger brother John married Clare, the sister of **Francis**. Sanders was one of the wealthy Catholic families of Charles County. Edward Sanders settled there as early as 1660 and had at least three sons, Charles, Thomas and **Edward**, and a daughter, Mary. There were frequent intermarriages between this and the Clements family; many of their descendants came to Kentucky, Anthony Sanders of Bardstown

being one of the first to come with his brother Christopher of Bullitt County.

**Francis** survived his father only three years, dying testate, August 1758, and leaving to his wife Elizabeth for life the home plantation on the south side of Old Woman's Run (Mattawoman) and 109 acres of Reformation; to his sons George and **John**, he left St. Mathews, 200 acres and Clements Addition 100 acres; to Francis land on north side of said Run and Neale land; to Thomas and Henry remainder interest in land left wife; he gave to wife, sons, and daughters Mary and Martha, personalty and a dozen slaves and made his widow and son George, executors; Thomas McPherson, Edward Clements and John McAtee attested will—married daughters not mentioned, portions advanced. His widow survived to November 1771, and dying testate devised negroes and personalty to her sons Thomas, Henry, George and **John**, and daughters Martha Fillen, Mary Smith, Henrietta Dyer and Priscilla Edelen, and to her grandchildren Mary Edelen, Teresa, daughter of her son **John**, and Mildred Mudd, of deceased daughter, Benedicta Mudd. Mary married Ben Smith and nothing further learned of her family, or that of Martha. Priscilla married Thomas Edelen of Prince George's County, son of Thomas Edelen, of Richard, of Charles County, of Richard of St. Mary's County the pioneer. Her granddaughter married Ralph Spalding and became the mother of Mother Catharine Spalding (see Chapter IV), it seems probable.

Henrietta married Dyer of Prince George's County, a prosperous planter whom she survived. Dying testate in 1777 she gave silver, personalty and slaves to her children: Ed., a captain in Revolution, Thomas, Francis Clements, Henry E., George, Jiles Green, Jesse and Walter Dyer, the last a Revolutionary soldier. A granddaughter Mary Henrietta Dyer died testate, 1804, and left her property to Edelens, her mother's kin. The said Francis Clements Dyer died 1807, testate, left his wife Ann, John E., Henry, William, James C., Margaret, Loretto, Sara, Ann, Maria and Ann Elizabeth Dyer. Had a large estate as well as a large family. Many Dyers were in Revolutionary Army, and some of the family settled in Washington County, Kentucky. John Dyer, a former clerk Washington Circuit Court, was possibly of this family.

Francis of **Francis** and Elizabeth Clements died testate 1760 leaving considerable property to mother, brothers and sisters, showing Thomas and Henry then under age.

George was oldest son of **Francis**, named for his illustrious ancestor, first Lord Baltimore. Leaving no will, it is difficult to trace his family. His oldest son was Francis and he had another son Thomas. He died in 1777, and his brother **John** was his administrator with his brother Thomas and Len. Hamilton sureties. His said son Francis became quite wealthy and left his estate to his son John, who styled himself son of Francis and who died the owner of twenty slaves and fifteen hundred acres of land, all of which had once belonged to his

great-grandfather **Francis**. He left all to his son Francis T. Clements, a soldier of the Revolution, who married a Miss Hyde and moved to Annapolis; and to his son-in-law Colonel Joseph Green, soldier of the Revolution and descendant of Governor **Thomas** Green. His granddaughter \_\_\_\_\_ Clements married Dr. Stanislas Coomes of Charles County. John died in Charles County, 1804, giving to his daughter Teresa Green, wife of J. R. Green, only four negroes.

Thomas and Henry Clements, youngest sons of **Francis** of **Jacob**, have left no further history. Their land, called Thomas and Henry, like all the other Clements land passed to John of Francis of George.

**John** of **Francis** of **Jacob**, our ancestor, evidently was not prosperous. His brother Francis left him "all he owes me and also his rent." He soon lost his inheritance, lived and died a poor man. I don't know whom he married. I suspect it was one with the fighting Hanson blood in her veins. His sons like the neighboring Hanson's sons were prompt to enter the Revolution. Landless, a young family on his hands, too old and too feeble for a soldier, his health ruined by toiling in the malaria of the Mattawoman flats—his soul took fire at the sound of the Revolution and he became a recruiting agent, or officer, of the Continental Army. Mrs. Dorsey found a tradition that he further impoverished himself by furnishing clothing and horses to his sons when they responded to their country's call. He appeared in Charles County Court, August 10, 1778, to ask the aid promised impoverished patriots in service. In Liber X, No. 3, fol. 710, Charles County Records is this: "**John** Clements who came under the Act of Assembly for recruiting troops for the American Army and furnishing them with clothing and other necessaries, therefore ordered by the Court that the said Clements be allowed the sum of forty pounds, common currency, for the subsistence of his family who consist of himself and five (5) small children, the rest of his sons to the number of five (5) being now in the Continental Army. Order drawn by this Court on the Treasurer of the Western Shore for the above sum." Not militiamen, but in the Maryland line, the best and hardest fought soldiers of the Revolution, were these sons. The father, worn out by the struggle, overwhelmed by the gloom settling on his country's cause when all seemed lost unless the French should save us, urged his sixth son, Acquilla, to join the Army and march with his regiment to fight at Yorktown; he was only 16. **John's** record equals that of Kunkel. The young children referred to were his young daughters Sara, Eleanor Ann and the three children of his son **Henry**.

This heroic patriot did not live to see the Independence of his beloved country. In failing health he made his pathetic little will on April 20, 1781, and by the end of June following he was dead. He sleeps in an unknown grave, somewhere around Pomfret, where Catholics were wont to inter their dead, his very descendants long ignorant that such a person ever lived or

devoted his expiring energies to the saving of his country. Poor old **John**! Dead before he was sixty, with nothing to leave his brave sons and worthy daughters, save the memory of a consuming devotion to securing the liberty of his country. He gave a mare and colt to his son Charles, his military dues to **Henry**, his cattle and furniture were to be sold and proceeds divided among his children, viz.: John, **Henry**, James, Charles, Acquilla, Ann and Sara; and grandchildren Mary and **Samuel** Clements. So he spoke his last word, made his little gifts and was forgotten. "*Haud magna cum re sed plenu fidei.*"

These five sons were then in the Army. Who was the other son? The records of St. John's Parish, Prince George's County, near which he lived, show that John and Mary Clements registered the birth of **Henry** Clements, December 8, 1751, and Ralph Fisher Clements, November 14, 1753. This Ralph, the sixth son, was in the company of Horatio Claggett in 1776, the first of the sons to enlist and there is no further mention of his name. He was killed in some early battle of the war around New York or Philadelphia or died in a prison ship and fills an unknown grave, so not mentioned in the will. The older son **Henry**, though married, enlisted February 28, 1777, for three years; in 1780 for one year, and July 27, 1781, he was drafted for further service; and although, as record at Washington shows, he had a wife and three young children, he scorned to plead exemption for this, or former service, and again enlisted and was made ensign in Captain Riley's company. As our ancestor, I have sought hard to find whom he married, but in vain, further than that her given name was Chloe, or Clare. In 1775 the firm of Cunningham & Lindsey of Port Tobacco sued **Henry** Clements and Chloe, his wife. This firm, like all the merchant class, were Tory and as such were driven out of the country and had their property confiscated; so no further steps were ever taken in the case.

James joined the Army July 15, 1776, with his brother Ralph and served during the war as did Charles. John joined a little later and served to the end of the war. A tradition picked up by Mrs. A. H. Dorsey, says that Charles was devoted to a sweetheart he left behind and, learning that another was winning her heart while he was serving his country, fearing his absence might not make her heart grow fonder, he deserted and went to see her. He was court-martialed and convicted, but when he disclosed his reasons and the fact that he had started back to camp when arrested, he was forgiven. The charge, conviction and pardon are of record. Her name was Elinor.

Acquilla, as we have seen, joined at sixteen years, May 14, 1781, for three years. The father was then dying, but facts would indicate that he urged his last and baby boy to join the Army. None of these sons seem ever to have been pensioned or to have received any gratuity, indicating they died before 1820 or refused to plead poverty. It is probable that Acquilla died

young, or was killed in battle, as the name appears no more in Maryland history. **John** had a daughter Teresa, referred to by her grandmother's will, not mentioned by John, because she was already married to Ed. Miles Smith. His daughter Sara married Joseph Green, December 27, 1792, of Governor Green's family and had Joseph Alexander, Maria and Eliza Green. Of his daughter Ann I find nothing.

**Henry** moved to Prince George's County and then to Montgomery County near Georgetown. The only record I find of him is that there was a mortgage on his personalty in 1800 to secure a small loan. He had given eight years of his productive life to his country, a young family already on his hands; he lived and died a poor man and lies in an unknown grave. He left four children: Mary, married Elias Gardiner of the prominent pioneer family of that name, had two sons and a daughter, all dying unmarried; Henry, married Jane Green, descendant of Governor Green, died in 1855 and left Elizabeth, died unmarried, 1874, and Lemuel, born 1794, died 1880, married Elizabeth Gardiner, sister of Elias, in 1818, then Jane Abell 1857, left issue by both, among them Ambrose, sheriff and legislator for Montgomery County, Maryland, a daughter Mary C. Offutt, granddaughters Mrs. Florence J. Brunett and Miss Agnes Fenwick; Ben., name of wife unknown, came with his family to Kentucky; and our ancestor **Samuel**, born about 1770, married Eleanor Berry, daughter of **Jeremiah** and Mary Miles Berry, of Montgomery County, about 1791 (see Chapter III) and had **Walter**, born 1793; Mary, born 1795; Margaret, born 1796; Samuel, born 1798; Ed., born 1799; Richard, born 1801; and Teresa, born 1802. It will be noticed the poor old soldier's children married in the very best Maryland families. They probably had something to recommend them to such favor.

**Samuel**, tradition tells us, was in every way an honorable man; poor like his father, of hot and hasty temper, and in early life somewhat given to intemperance. He had some education, for he signed his name to a mortgage on his personal property to secure a small loan in 1803 and to deeds in 1814. He quit farming in 1810, settling in Georgetown, where his children got some schooling. **Walter** was too large and too poor to waste daylight at school, so he attended a night school for six weeks, working the while as deputy constable. This was all the schooling he ever got, yet he passed through life as a reasonably well educated and well read man, thanks doubtless to his educated mother. In 1814 the wife received her share of her father's estate. The War of 1812 was on, and **Samuel** and his son **Walter** were summoned to enlist in the militia to meet the English invasion. **Walter** was a private in Captain Fowler's company, Magruder's regiment, under General Walter Smith, and they took part in the disastrous battle of Bladensburg. Record of War Department shows **Walter** served from the 19th day of August till the 18th day of October, 1814, and his

regiment supported to the last the brave efforts of the hero of the day, the immortal Joshua Barney.

About 1816 **Samuel** with all of his family, accompanied also by his cousin Lemuel, migrated to Nelson County, Kentucky, carrying their household effects by wagon to Wheeling, thence by boat to Louisville, and on by ox-teams to Bardstown. Here the family remained for several years on the Rowan, or Old Kentucky Home Farm, as tenant, while Lemuel studied law under Rowan, returned to Maryland to become a wealthy planter and legislator. About 1820 **Samuel** and his family moved to Washington County where he died in 1847, his wife having died already, at the home of his son **Walter**. His daughter Mary, after being seven years a nun at Nazareth on annual vows, left to become a few years later the wife of Elexius Mudd. She died about 1880. Her children were: Jane, married B. Buckman and left issue; Elexius, married Alice Harthorne 1858, both long since dead, leaving issue; Susana, married Charles Rogers 1857, both dead, no surviving issue; Corrinne, married ———— O'Bryan, both dead, leaving issue; Mollie, married Thomas Ellis, though she was his father's widow;\* Teresa married Alf Greenwell, dead, leaving issue; Margaret married ———— Hays; and William died without issue out West.

Other children of **Samuel**: Samuel married a daughter of Jack Thomas (see Chapter VI) and died in La Rue County about 1883, leaving issue; Margaret died unmarried in May, 1873, after having given her life and labor to her kin, at the home of J. R. Clements. Richard died unmarried in 1864. Edward left home, going farther West, and was never after heard from. Teresa became a Dominican Nun and died at St. Catharine's about 1884.

**Walter**, 23rd of January, 1820, married Hettie, daughter of William and Rebecca Wight of Washington County (see Chapter II). Practically without resources, he leased a large tract of land from the late Paul I. Booker, near Springfield, mostly in woods, with an old house which had just sheltered a flock of sheep from the winter blasts. Cleaning this out, he moved in with his young bride. Intelligent and gifted with the Berry industry and thriftiness, he was soon independent, made so largely by the Maryland habit of keeping breeding sows, thriving on mast of the forest. He bought a farm near Beechland where he lived some time, and purchased the farm near Springfield, the old Pile place, where then stood the old tread corn and bolting mill, the first to make flour in Kentucky west of Lexington. The huge mill-stones brought from Virginia are still to be found in the yard of the old Clements home, Roanoke. At Beechland his wife died July 12, 1833, and was buried at St. Rose. Well within a year he married Elizabeth A. Ryan, died December

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\*In love with the son, a Confederate soldier, the father persuaded her in the son's absence to marry himself. After the father's death the old passion had its day.

29, 1884, daughter of James, who kept a Fuller's mill and who was of the Maryland family founded by ——— Ryan, a shoemaker of Charles County. He continued to prosper and was considered one of the leading citizens, for thrift, integrity and public spirit. He died suddenly July 24, 1852, of sporadic cholera, like the older Berrys comparatively young. He was the real figure of our line and has had no equal before or since, in the Clements family.

He had by his first marriage George Henry, a boy of an inventive genius and great promise, who, born September 30, 1822, died October 30, 1841; **James Rosemond**, of whom later; John England born October 22, 1830, married Ann Maria Simms, died 1888, leaving John and Lula, dead unmarried; Thomas Lloyd born July 7, 1828, died unmarried October 26, 1852, testate, and Margaret born October 5, 1832, married Thomas E. Spalding (see Chapter IV) died ——— 187— leaving issue. By second marriage he left William Pius born November 13, 1834, married Alethea Simms (see Chapter IV), both dead leaving issue; Susan Eleanor born July 25, 1838, married Charles T. Montgomery (see Chapter II), dead leaving issue; Hettie E. born April 5, 1842, married Joel Moffet, both dead leaving issue; Joseph Samuel born June 6, 1836, married Catharine Thompson (see Chapter II), dead leaving issue; Imelda born June 5, 1849, married Stephen Leachman, dead leaving issue; Teresa C. born July 23, 1846, married Dr. R. E. Mudd, dead leaving issue; Isabella married Arthur Polin, both dead leaving issue; Charles Ed. Walter, born March 10, 1851, died unmarried February 17, 1879; and Thomas Robert born December 16, 1852, married Emma Logsdon, having children.

James Rosemond Clements, born June 13, 1825, on the Booker Farm, educated in country schools and with his brother George at St. Mary's College, in Marion County, Kentucky, married Elizabeth Spalding, daughter of Jack (John) and Harriet Beaven Spalding (see Chapter IV), February 14, 1854, spent a toilsome life as a farmer and died October 30, 1898, leaving his property and affairs in the hands of his surviving wife, who died February 13, 1915. They had the following children: Hettie Wight Clements born November 7 and died November 12, 1854; John Walter Scott Clements; Harriet Ann Clements born May 16, 1857, died December 28, 1915; George Thomas Clements married Tessie Carrico, and has children; William Althenatius Clements, married first Susie Rudd by whom he has issue and second Minerva Taylor; Joseph Samuel Clements married Willie Knott; Margaret Clements born March 17, 1864, died November 10, 1866; James Cosmus Clements, married Robie Simms (now deceased), has children; Elizabeth Josephine Clements born March 5, 1868, became a Dominican nun and died at St. Catharine's November 22, 1890; Teresa Isabel Clements born August 7, 1872, became a Dominican nun and died at St. Catharine's January 4, 1896; Margaret Dolores Clements born September 16, 1874, died unmarried November 26, 1904; Hugh Spalding

Clements married Alma Spalding, has issue; Mary Viola Clements married Patrick Kelly; and Dixie (Mary Regina) Clements born November 4, 1881, died unmarried March 10, 1902.

Many descendants of the pioneer **John** Clements poured into Nelson and Washington counties between 1785 and 1810. Ben. Clements, brother of our ancestor **Samuel**, settled on Hardin's Creek as early as 1795. He had children, one I think married F. X. Sansberry; William married Julia Smith, sister of Jiles D. Smith, died 1839, left Martha, married Thomas E. Clements, of George, of Bardstown Road; Nick Lloyd, William S., Caroline A., John T., James H., and Elizabeth H. Clements, J. Fielder Smith and F. X. Sansberry, guardians of minors; Christine Clements who was a nun at Loretto in 1816-31 was his daughter I suspect and possibly he had others. He and all his children, save the two youngest, were dead in 1847 according to a letter of **Samuel** to his brother Henry in Maryland. I think Charles Clements who died on Hardin's Creek in 1831, was his son. Charles married Susana Wetherington in 1800, who survived him and who got dower in his hundred-acre farm, but there is no reference to his children. His father Ben Clements was at the sale of his personalty, as was Mashack Tucker, whose long, unkempt hair always served my mother as a rallying comparison when those about her needed a hair trim. Charles doubtless left children; some of his descent appear about St. Mary's in recent years.

There was a James Clements (possibly the older son of the heroic **John**) who died in 1826 about Thompsonville, Washington County, Kentucky, only his wife Mary is mentioned in the record, and it seems pretty certain that John Clements and his brother Thomas, sons of George, oldest son of **Francis**, of **Jacob**, settled, the first in Nelson, the other in Washington County, as early as 1793. John died in 1803, testate, leaving a good estate in land and negroes, to his children and grandchildren: Leonard, children of his daughter Anna, John R., Polly, Henrietta who became a nun at Loretto, Eliza, Betsey, George and Creecy (Teresa). This George was evidently the father of the Cartwright's Creek George. Of Thomas we know nothing save that he lived on Beechfork just above the mouth of said creek and is a possible son of **Francis**, wife named Ruth; most of these Washington and Nelson County Clements seem to have gone to Union County, Kentucky, at an early day and said John may have been John, of **John**, instead of George; one of his sons married a daughter of William Clements (of the Ed. Clements line, I think), who married Ann Tucker and lived near on said creek, died testate, in 1818, leaving William, Ed. H., and Mary. His son William had a large family, cannot untangle details. His will made in Nelson County where he died in 1833 does not mention his children, only names Delia, our aunt (see Chapter II).

Sam Clements, Nelson County, married Julia A. Brewer 1826; Austin, Catharine Hardy, 1849; Oswald, Elizabeth Beaven, 1810; Sam, Ann Glasgow, 1812; George, Ann Coomes, 1813; Basil, Mary Morgan, 1798; and Christopher got lands in that county

in 1817. Joseph Clements married Polly Anderson, 1799, Washington County. Other descendants of the pioneer **John** Clements settled on Casey Creek, Adair County, some of whom, one a possible son of **Francis** named Henry, removed with the Wetherington and other families from Washington County, Kentucky.

The late Mrs. Ann Hanson Dorsey, authoress, reported the following as the family arms and I give it for what it may be worth: "Clements (as confirmed to Jacob Clements, Lower Clopton Middlesex County, England): Per fesse indented argent and Gules. Three Garbes counter charged all within a bordure sable, charged with ten cross-crosslets of the first. Crest: A Lion passant, argent, guttee-de Sang; gorged with a collar and charged on the body with two cross-crosslets in fesse, Gules."