

Items in genealogy files of Ann Arnold Hennings

Document on Hoomes-Holmes Family by Jake Holmes (he passed in 2020) sent to Ann Arnold Hennings by Jake in 1999.

Robert Stoy 12 December 2020



**From: Jake Holmes**

## **THE HOOMES - HOLMES FAMILY**

### **FORWARD**

This research into the history of the Hoomes or Holmes family genealogy began only a few years ago, and with very little knowledge of our ancestors. Some say that we should live our lives forward-- not backward, but many of us have a natural curiosity of our ancestral origin-- we cannot disregard history entirely. So lets look back with a sense of pride into our family history.

This writing is, to a great extent, only a gathering into one place some of the information previously written or spoken by others, and credit is given when possible to the source of the information. It is written with the hope that anyone that reads it will pass on to us any corrections, further information, interesting stories, old pictures, etc. concerning the Hoomes-Holmes family.

AJHJr.9 October 15, 1981

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 A special thanks to my Mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruby West Wilson of Birmingham for the research, census records, copies, and other information provided for me. To Edward Earle, Jr. of Reedville. Virginia for furnishing me a copy of "The Bible" and the book  
 "The Pendleton Family" and for information personally related to me. For materials sent to me by Linda Lambert Zeiler, given to her by W. C. Austin, grandson of Emma Hoomes Southwell - ("TURF AND SPORT DIGEST", April 1936;  
 "Racing in America 1665-1865" for THE JOCKEY CLUB New York, by John Hervey.)

CHAPTER 1 THE VIRGINIA HOOMES' GENEALOGY

CHAPTER 2 THE ALABAMA HOOMES

CHAPTER 3 HOOMES OR HOLMES?

CHAPTER 4 MORE ON THE VIRGINIA HOOMES

CHAPTER 5 HORSE RACING AND BREEDING IN AMERICA

CHAPTER 6 NEW HOPE TAVERN

CHAPTER 7 HOOMESVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST



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**From: Jake Holmes**

## CHAPTER 1 THE VIRGINIA HOOMES' GENEALOGY:

The direct line to AJHJr. is in **BOLD** print under each issue. Source of information is in parentheses ( ). Generation 1 begins with Major John Thomas Hoomes, "The Emmigrant."

### 1. MAJOR JOHN THOMAS HOOMES1 (1621-1684)?

"The Immigrant". Major John Hoomes1 immigrated from England to Virginia before 1661. Major Hoomes was one of the first settlers along the Mattapony River Valley in what is now known as Caroline County, Virginia. The Hoomes title to "The Bowling Green" dates back to 1665. The 7000 acre Hoomes estate began with a 1665 land grant from King Charles II of England. Major John Thomas Hoomes built what is now known as "Old Mansion" in 1669. The estate was located on a swamp leading to the northwest bank of the Mattapony. He was the second white settler in this area. This tract was known first as "The Bowling Green" and later as the "Old Mansion" and was to continue through the years as one of the best known landmarks in the area that is now Caroline County. Also, old land books show two large grants for the Hoomes family in 1661 that were located in what is now King and Queen County. From other grants and purchases it is evident that Hoomes added to "The Bowling Green" tract piecemeal beginning in 1667. Major Hoomes was granted a large tract of land by the British Crown in 1670. Only a few descendants of the original settlers can claim that their ancestors had Crown grants.

The "Old Mansion" has the distinction of being the oldest house in Carolina County and it is described in the Historical American Buildings Survey giving it a permanent place in the Archives of the Library of Congress. (See "The Old Mansion" page 27)

Major Hoomes was a military man, as were all the original patentees of the upper Mattapony Valley-- Major William Lewis, Col. Augustine Warner and Captain Smith. The fact that all were military men suggest that only military men were able to settle in such a remote area at this time, since the settlers had to know how to cope with the Indians. They had to build and command forts and they had to develop the country by turning the wilderness into tillable acres (Campbell, p. 12-14)

In 1676 the lands of Hoomes, Lewis, and Warner were still above the frontier. It was these lands and settlers that Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. was interested in defending when he defeated the Indians in this section. Bacon's Rebellion did open the frontier for settlement to some extent but Indians continued to harass the settlers in the Mattapony Valley until the turn of the century.

It is believed that Major John Hoomes, the original grantee of the estate, was the same person as Thomas Hoomes because of the following land grant description-- Campbell states on page 2 that it is a "fact that in 1667 John Hoomes patented 3000 acres of a swamp leading to the northwest bank of the Mattapony a short distance below the lands of Major William Lewis." Then on page 294 he lists grants in excess of 1000 acres made by Sir William Berkeley to his favorites. In 1667 Thomas Hoomes was granted 3000 acres in a swamp leading into the north bank of the Mattapony below the Lewis grant." (Campbell, p.2, 294) Also the authors of the book, The Pendleton Family (1966) states that "We visited the Hoomes Plantation in Bowling Green, known as Old Mansion, perhaps the oldest house in Caroline, built by Major Thomas Hoomes who secured a large crown grant in 1667. (The Pendleton Family, p. 24)

Therefore, this is our reason for referring to him as "Major John Thomas Hoomes" in this writing.

#### ISSUE of Major JOHN THOMAS HOOMES HOOMES1

1. GEORGE HOOMES2
2. John Waller Hoomes2 ?
3. Lucy Mary Hoomes2 ?
4. (Other children unknown)
2. GEORGE HOOMES2 (1680?-1733)

George Hoomes2, son of Major John1 "The Immigrant", is believed to be the Dr. George Hoomes2 that practiced at "The Bowling Green" until his death in 1733. George2 patented land in 1674. George Hoomes2 died testate in Caroline County, Virginia in 1733. The executors of his will were two of his sons, George, Jr.3 and Christopher Hoomes3. (Campbell, p. 349)

#### ISSUE of GEORGE HOOMES2

1. GEORGE HOOMES Jr.3 (1709 - 1753) m. Frances \_\_\_\_\_
2. Christopher Hoomes3 - 1753)
3. Joseph Hoomes3 (1708 - 1753) m. Sussannah aller
4. Benjamin Hoomes3 (1704 - ) m. Elizabeth Claiborne
5. Priscilla Hoomes3 (1702 - 1794) m. Joseph Pollard
6. John Hoomes3 ? (1700 - )
3. GEORGE HOOMES3 Jr. (1709 - 1753)

George Hoomes, Jr.3, son of George Hoomes2 was born 1709, died 1753 as per "Virginia Vital Records."

"The Bible" begins in 1734 with "George Hoomes3 and Frances his wife, of The Bowling Green, and this house is standing today, stout-walled and aged... (Earle, p. 8)

George Hoomes3 married Frances \_\_\_\_\_, being the first entry in the old John Hoomes of Virginia family Bible--referred to in this writing as "The Bible."

George3 of "The Bowling Green" was one of the most powerful men in Caroline County, Virginia, according to Campbell, p. 77. He was a great landowner and planter, but also held many public offices during his lifetime. He was sheriff of Caroline in 1744 and again in 1751-52. The sheriff was the chief executive of the county-- he presided over the court, enforced the laws and collected the taxes. The sheriff's pay was the best a public official received in the county, even though his deputies did most of the work. He was one of only five members of the great landlord families to hold the job of Constable. The job was not for the aristocrats and they only held the position in times of stress. George Hoomes3 agreed to take the job in 1749 but held it for only a short time. He was also the Coroner of Caroline in 1749.

George Hoomes3 was appointed as one of the king's magistrates by Sir William Gooch in 1735 and he held this office until his death in 1753. (Campbell) Joseph Hoomes3, a brother of George3, also held the office of magistrate, being appointed in 1751. The court at this time remained safely in the hands of the county's larger landowners and established families. The Taliaferros, Buckners, Thorntons, Taylors, Hoomes', Baylors, Lomaxes and Woodfords controlled the court.

Slave holdings in the early days (1732-1735) were not as large as later on, and Mr. Campbell lists the following families as purchasing and registering young slaves- "Of the gentry only the Taylors, Taliaferros, Hoomes' and Woolforks, who were more prolific than their Negros, had to purchase slaves to staff the homesteads of younger sons," (Campbell, p. 330)

At the time of his death George Hoomes3 owned property in Culpeper, Orange and Caroline Counties.

Also, in 1727 he was granted 3100 acres in Albemarle County, "on the far side of the mountain called Chestnut." (Gwathmey, p. 311) Administrators of the estate were Edmund Pendleton, John Baylor, and his son, Stephen Ferneau Hoomes<sup>4</sup>. Baylor handled the portion of the estate in Culpeper and Orange. Stephen Ferneau Hoomes<sup>4</sup> the portion in Caroline and Pendleton handled the legal angles. (Campbell, p. 474)

#### ISSUE OF GEORGE HOOMES<sup>3</sup> Jr. and Frances

1. Stephen Ferneau Hoomes<sup>4</sup> (1735 - )
  2. Ann Hoomes<sup>4</sup>
  3. Frances Hoomes<sup>4</sup>
  4. JOHN HOOMES<sup>4</sup> (Oct. 20, 1749 - Dec. 16, 1805)
- JOSEPH HOOMES<sup>3</sup>, brother of GEORGE HOOMES. JR.<sup>3</sup>

Romance may have blossomed in colonial Caroline but some marriages of record were in the Order Books were mercenary affairs. One for instance-

Fleming-Hoomes: When Joseph Hoomes<sup>3</sup> of the Bowling Green died in 1753, his widow, Sussannah Waller Hoomes, married dashing Francis Fleming, who was many years her junior, before she took time to go to court and probate the will of her first husband. After reading the document Fleming persuaded her to renounce her legacy and claim her dower. When this was done he moved the court to assign her title to a widow's share of the Negroes and other personal property of the estate in fee, and after the court granted this motion he prevailed on his wife to make a will leaving him everything she owned. With this document drawn Fleming lived at the Bowling Green in great style, carrying on the great Hoomes tradition of horse-racing. His extravagance threatened to undermine the whole Hoomes fortune until Joseph Hoomes' relatives became alarmed and hired Edmund Pendleton to preserve what was left of the property for the Hoomes family.

Pendleton did a thorough job and Fleming's entertaining was curtailed. But his dissipation continued, and Sussannah's affection for him cooled as she grew older. Before she died in 1772 she made another will leaving all her property to her children. Fleming ignored this will and tried to probate the first. When the magistrates found out what he was up to they ordered him to produce the second will at once, and when he refused fined him for contempt. After this show of force Fleming produced the will and paid the fine but brazenly retired to the Bowling Green and challenged the Hoomes family to force him to leave. He did not enjoy this refuge long. Pendleton brought a suit of ejection and the court ordered the sheriff to put him out. He passed the rest of his life in poverty, a broken down sport.

The property did remain in the hands of the Hoomes family, but Flemings shenanigans curtailed the size of the estate. Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, the son of George<sup>3</sup> helped to rebuild and to expand the family fortune during his lifetime. It was about this time (1774) that Hoomes<sup>4</sup> opened an ordinary (New Hope Tavern) at "The Bowling Green", This move led to the building of the town that is now (1953) Bowling Green, Virginia, Caroline's County seat. (Campbell, p. 421-422)

#### 4. COL. JOHN HOOMES<sup>4</sup> (1749-1805)

John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, son of George and Frances Hoomes, was born October 20, 1749, died December 16, 1805 at age 56. Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and Judith Churchill Allen, his wife, were married October 2, 1768. His wife Judith, was born July 1, 1749 and died August 11, 1822 at age 74. ("The Bible")

Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of "The Bowling Green" was one of the most astute young businessmen in Caroline County. He was a large landowner and great planter, (Campbell, p. 280) "leaving an enormous estate with an appraisalment which by today's standards would have the buying power of many millions of dollars. He owned 50,000 acres of Kentucky lands and one wonders of the origin of Bowling Green, Kentucky and Churchill Downs in Kentucky, where Hoomes proposed to race his horses. (Earle, p.10)

Records contained in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Kentucky shows many thousands of acres of land in the name of John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, and also land in the names of the Battailes, the Woolforks, Wilson Allen and wife (Sophia Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, the only daughter of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>), as owning many thousand acres also, which apparently came to them from John Hoomes estate, and other Caroline families.

"For information on the Kentucky Lands of the Hoomes family, this compilation of Kentucky archives is contained in the book entitled OLD KENTUCKY ENTRIES AND DEEDS, a Complete Index to all of the Earliest Land Entries, Military Warrants, Deeds and Wills of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, written by Willard Rouse Jillson, Sc.D., State Geologist of Kentucky and Chairman of the Kentucky State Park Commission, and the records are contained in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Kentucky". (From materials sent to me by Linda Lambert Zeiler<sup>10</sup>, given to her by W. C. Austin<sup>10</sup>, grandson of Emma Hoomes Southwell<sup>8</sup>)

The celebrated John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of "The Bowling Green" held many public offices--he was appointed magistrate in 1776 by Gov. Patrick Henry, he was a Colonel in the Revolution, a vestryman in the Creek Church, Treasurer of the Court of Caroline County, Grain Collector, Representative in the House of Delegates, 1791-1795, and a State Senator, 1796-1803. (Campbell and Wingfield)

Most church members in colonial times belonged to what was known as the established church or the Church of England. The church was supported by taxes from all the people, whether church members or not. The Hoomes', Pendletons, Battailes and other families attended the Creek Church located about a mile northeast of "The Bowling Green." John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> was a vestryman of the parish at the time of the Declaration of Independence and renounced the king and swore allegiance to the Commonwealth.

One of the many enterprises of John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> was a tavern at "The Bowling Green." In 1774 he applied for and received a license "to run an ordinary in his new buildings at The Bowling Green". A new day was dawning with the approaching Revolution-- many old line aristocrats were no longer too proud to engage in trade." (Campbell, p. 219, 473) Hoomes<sup>4</sup> named his new enterprise "New Hope Tavern." In colonial times, taverns were important community centers. Not only did the passengers on the stage stop at them for refreshment or to spend the night, but they were resorts for the social element of the surrounding country. Especially on Saturday afternoons the people assembled at the taverns to engage in scientific, literary, or political discussion, or to indulge in horse-racing, wrestling, target practice, shooting matches and other amusements. (Gwathmey, p. 180)

". . . Hoomes<sup>4</sup> father, George<sup>3</sup>, was included in the Caroline commission of the peace from 1735 to his death in 1764 and Hoomes<sup>4</sup> himself sat in the Assembly as Delegate and Senator from 1791 to 1803; but he was better known as a horseman . . . Not the least interesting development of that interest is that from 1784 to his death Hoomes had the contract for operating that line of stage coaches between Alexandria and Richmond which bulks so large in the books of travel in Virginia at the end of the eighteenth century. John Taylor III had a stake in the venture and the notes in his stud book against the entries of nags which did not develop in training, as, 'sent to the stage' show how that contract was used to prune the extensive studs of the proprietors." (Page 177, "Racing in America - 1665-1865")

In 1776 John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> was appointed Magistrate by Gov. Patrick Henry to replace Edmund Pendleton, who resigned because of the press of his duties as Speaker of the House of Delegates. Hoomes<sup>4</sup> served as magistrate through the Revolution and afterwards. During the time of the Revolution raising prices and the shortage of foodstuffs had disastrous effects on the families of men out of the county in the armed forces. If no able-bodied person remained in the household to till the land and raise grain these families were frequently in acute need. In August 1777 William Johnston, who had served the county as jailer, appeared in court and declared that he was "infirm and unable to support his family in the absence of two

sons in the service of the United States." The magistrates considered his case and appropriated ten pounds sterling for the maintenance of the family, to be spent as directed by James Taylor, John Hoomes4, James Upshaw and John Minor.

When the county seat was moved from the original site, Colonel Hoomes4 donated land to the county for the Courthouse and other public buildings and also gave the name of his estate --

"Bowling Green" -- to be the name of the county seat. His place then took the name "The Old Mansion." This name was changed in later years to "Old Mansion." (Wingfield, p. 357) The City of Bowling Green, Virginia remains the county seat of Caroline County today--1981. Caroline County has been in the forefront in nurturing men that wrought mightily in shaping the destiny of the Commonwealth and the Nation. >From Caroline came Edmund Pendleton, John Penn, General William Woodford, Col. George Armistead, George Hoomes3, Col. John Hoomes4, Col. George Baylor, General William Clark and others.

"In the Post Revolutionary Period (1781-1800) John Hoomes4 heads the list of Distinguished Men of that period: 'Hoomes of the Bowling Green, John Broaddus, Randolph of Roanoke . . . John Taylor III . . . Benjamin Ogle . . . The Bowies . . . Alexander Spotswood . . . Cotesworth Pinckney . . . Wade Hampton . . . and others.

In the Early Nineteenth Century 'Hoomes4 of the Bowling Green' heads the list of Distinguished Men."

John Hoomes4 left a number of plantations besides the home seat and one such exists today in King William County, Virginia, and is called Wyoming." (Earle, p. 10) In 1792 Col. John Hoomes4 purchased "Wyoming", a 1005 acre Plantation in King William County. This property was described in newspapers at the time as "a very valuable Plantation upon the Pamunkey. . . about two miles from Hanover Town. . . George Hoomes5, a son of Col. John Hoomes4, moved to "Wyoming" and resided there until his death in 1802 at age 22. George Hoomes5 had married Martha Waller, daughter of Judge Benjamin Waller of Williamsburg. They had two children, a son, John Waller Hoomes6, and one daughter, Caroline Virginia Hoomes6, who died when only four months old.

(On October 17, 1996 we (Jake9 & Judy Holmes and Robert9 & Dorothy Hoomes visited the grave of John Waller Hoomes'6 daughter, Martha W. Hoomes7, in Tappahannock, Essex County Virginia in a small cemetery in the downtown Historical District. The following description is inscribed on the tombstone-- "In memory of Martha W. Hoomes7, who died Sept. 27, 1827 in the 5th year of age".)

After the death of George Hoomes5 Judge Ben Waller wrote to Col. John Hoomes4 and expressed an interest in the welfare of his daughter and grandson, and suggested to Col. Hoomes4 that he make certain provisions in his will for the grandson, John Waller Hoomes6. (Harris, p. )

After the death of George Hoomes5, Martha, his wife, continued to spend a part of her time at "Wyoming" and visited among the gentry on both sides of the Pamunkey River. She soon lost her sadness and was described as a charming young widow. On June 29, 1809, Martha Hoomes married Leonard Muse of Essex County. The little son, John Waller Hoomes6, was reared in the home of the Muses in Essex County and "Wyoming" was operated as a quarter. (Harris, p. )

Col. John Hoomes4 had one daughter, (the 14th and last birth) Sophia5, who married her first cousin, Major Wilson Allen, also of a distinguished Virginia background. Her father added a frame addition to "The Mansion" for her. Later Col. Hoomes built his daughter a very unique house of the Federal period a short distance below "The Mansion" which was called "Oak Ridge." (Wingfield, p. 357 and Earle, p. 10)

"We cannot take leave of Colonel Hoomes4 without relating the strange legend that arose at the time of his death-- untimely, for he was but fifty. (fifty six, AJHJr.) The race course at the Bowling Green was owned and managed by him and lay in full view of his dining room window. Like most of the old



Virginia magnates, he had a large family of children, of whom a number died young. Just preceding each death, Hoomes declared that he heard a chatter of hoofs upon the race tract, no matter what the hour of day or night. The day before he died, tradition avers, he was seated at his dining table when suddenly a rush of hoof-beats smote his ears. He sprang to the window, his heart full of dread, and looked out upon the course. It was silent and deserted. 'Another death!' he ejaculated with a shudder. But this time it was his own--within the next twenty-four hours he breathed his last." (Page 180, "Racing in America - 1665-1865")

At the death of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, in 1805, obituary notices were in the newspapers; not the usual obituary notices, however. Because of his prominence the newspapers went into details of his life, something rarely done in those times. (Earle, p. 9 & 10)

#### ISSUE of COL. JOHN HOOMES<sup>4</sup> and Judith Churchill Allen

born died

1. Allen<sup>5</sup> Hoomes Sept. 2, 1769
  2. George<sup>5</sup> Hoomes June 16, 1771
  3. John<sup>5</sup> Hoomes Mar. 10, 1773
  4. Edmund<sup>5</sup> Hoomes July 31, 1774
  5. William<sup>5</sup> Hoomes Sep. 18, 1775
  6. John Waller<sup>5</sup> Hoomes Oct. 2, 1777 Mar. 23, 1824
  7. George W. <sup>5</sup> Hoomes Nov. 22, 1779 1802
  8. William Allen<sup>5</sup> Hoomes Jan. 28, 1782 Feb. 26, 1816
  9. Richard<sup>5</sup> Hoomes Mar. 28, 1784 Dec. 27, 1823
  10. \*
  11. ARMISTEAD<sup>5</sup> HOOMES July 3, 1786 Feb. 6, 1827
  12. \*
  13. \*
  14. Sophia<sup>5</sup> Dec. 14, 1788 April 9, 1863
- \* not baptized

#### 5. COL. ARMISTEAD HOOMES<sup>5</sup> "of Virginia" (1786-1827)

Armistead Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, of "Aspen Hill", a part of the great Hoomes estate, was the son of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and his wife Judith Churchill Allen Hoomes. Born July 3, 1786, died February 6, 1827. ("The Bible")

On November 12, 1806 Armistead Hoomes<sup>5</sup> married Ann C. Willis, the daughter of Major "Jack" Willis, who distinguished himself in the Revolution and is buried at old St. John's Church in Richmond, Va. Ann Willis was from another of the old and prominent families of Virginia. She was related to Katherine Daingerfield Willis who married Achille Murat, the nephew of Napoleon and much involved in the political intrigues of that regime. (Earle, p.9)

Soon after the birth of Armistead's<sup>5</sup> second child his wife Ann died on March 27, 1810. (Wingfield, p.81) living only a little more than three years after their marriage. On September 20, 1813 he married Lucy Mary Willis, the sister of the above mentioned Katherine Daingerfield Willis, cousins to Armistead's first wife Ann. ("The Bible" & Earle, p. 9)

After the birth of one child born July 1814, Armistead's<sup>5</sup> second wife Lucy Mary died on August 14, 1814, (Wingfield, p. 81) living only about eleven months after they were married.

There were many militia in the various counties that saw no active service during the War of 1812. This was not the case in Caroline County, where militia units were often called out to repel the British that traveled up the Rappahannock and entered into Caroline with hostile intention, destroying private

property and carrying off Negros. "Armistead Hoomes5 of the 'Old Mansion' served as Captain in the War of 1812. The Captain Armistead Hoomes5 Company, Virginia Militia, was stationed at Camp Holley, Virginia. Richard Hoomes5 (Armistead's brother) was a 2nd Lt. in the Company. Muster Rolls show that Armistead Hoomes5 served as Adjutant of the Field and Staff of a Squadron of Dragoons during 1814-15." (The Virginia Militia Pay Roll, page 172) Sometime after this, Armistead5 was promoted to Major and later to Colonel. The obituary notice that appeared in the Richmond "Enquirer" at the time of his death in 1827 refers to his as Colonel Armistead Hoomes5.

Col. Armistead Hoomes5 was a State Senator from 1816 to 1820, from the district composed of Caroline and Hanover counties. (Wingfield, p. 42)

#### ISSUE OF ARMISTEAD HOOMES5


By first wife, Ann- born died

- \*1. GEORGE CHURCHILL HOOMES6 Mar. 21, 1808
2. Henry Armistead Hoomes6 Feb. 22, 1810 Feb. 10, 1852

By second wife, Lucy Mary-

1. Lucy Mary Hoomes6 July 1814+
- \*George Churchill Hoomes6 migrated to South Alabama- 1820'S



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## From: Jake Holmes

### CHAPTER 3 HOOMES OR HOLMES?

Knowing very little about our family background until the past few years, there has always been a question as to the correct spelling- Hoomes or Holmes? There were rumors that the spelling had been changed to Holmes when our ancestors came to America. The surname HOLMES is an old and established name in England that can be traced back to 1186 in Leicestershire, England. And there were rumors that George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> changed the spelling when he came to Alabama- just as the name Boulware in Virginia became Boler in Alabama, and the name Taliaferro became Taliafero in Alabama. (Mortimer Boulware and Dr. Taliaferro came to Alabama with Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>)

In the early 1940's Ethel Blanche Holmes<sup>9</sup> attempted to find someone named Hoomes in the Richmond, Virginia area.. She found families named Holmes but failed to find any family in Virginia with the name spelled Hoomes. The question remained- What happened to the Hoomes' of Virginia? Surely there would still be relatives there.

Names do get changed in transcribing- we have a copy of a USA Land Grant for 280 acres made to Celia Homes, the widow of George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, made in 1858. Also, a homestead certificate for 81 acres made to John W. Hooms<sup>7</sup> in 1889. Caroline County Virginia land grant records show- "Robert Holmes (Hoomes) [parentheses added by Wingfield], for 317 acres, Sept. 28, 1728, Book 13, Page 323." (Wingfield)

The CSA grave marker on the grave of John Willis Hoomes<sup>7</sup> is engraved "J. W. Holmes", Co. E, 15th Cal. CSA, and it is said that his name is spelled Holmes in his Civil War records. Likewise, the WWI marker on the grave of Sam Hoomes, in the Brooklyn Cemetery, is engraved Samuel Walker Holmes, S2 U. S. Navy, World War I.

Some census records show the spelling as Holmes, The following census records were sent to me by Ruby West Wilson in May of 1969. She wrote this note along with the records: "Mr. and Mrs. Holmes<sup>8</sup> were not born yet (1870-1880). Note they spelled their names HOLMES."

1870 census records-

Armistead Holmes<sup>7</sup> age 39 born Escambia County Ala.

Marjory Holmes age 22 " " " "

Slyia Murphy age 18

Elizabeth Holmes age 8 " " " "

Sarah Holmes<sup>8</sup> age 3 " " " "

Florence Holmes<sup>8</sup> age 1 " " " "

1880 census records-

Armistead Holmes<sup>7</sup> age 49 father from Va. mother from N.C.

John Holmes<sup>7</sup> age 48

Henry Holmes<sup>7</sup> age 47

Matilda Holmes age 38

Marjory Holmes age 33 father from Ga. mother from S.C.

Margaret Holmes age 26  
 Frances Holmes age 18  
 William Holmes age 16  
 George Holmes age 13  
 Henry Holmes age 13  
 Sarah Holmes8 age 13 father from Ala. mother from Ala.  
 1880 census records- (continued)  
 Florence Holmes8 age 11  
 Aaron Holmes8 age 11  
 Byron Holmes8 age 9  
 John Holmes age 9  
 John Holmes8 age 6  
 Anna E. Holmes8 age 5  
 Bennett Holmes8 age 2  
 Rufus Holmes age 2  
 Mary Holmes8 infant

But, without any doubt, the correct spelling is HOOMES as it is recorded in almost all early information that we have found concerning our ancestors in Virginia.

But whether spelled Hoomes or Holmes we all descend from the same Major Thomas Hoomes, the immigrant, that received the Crown Grant in Virginia 115 year before the Declaration of Independence was signed, some 320 years ago. We also descend from George Churchill Hoomes6, the one that made the decision to leave it all in Virginia and to start it all for the Hoomes or Holmes family in Alabama. AJHJr. J

#### THE HOOMES-ARMISTEAD-CHURCHILL CONNECTION

ARMISTEAD: William Armistead (1610-1660), came to Virginia from Yorkshire, England in 1635, and settled in Elizabeth City County, married Anne \_\_\_\_\_, and had issue: John Armistead who married Judith (Hone?) and had issue: Elizabeth Armistead who married William Churchill. They had a son (born 1704) named Armistead Churchill. (Sons of Revolution, p. 287)

CHURCHILL: William Churchill (born 1649), the immigrant, came to Virginia from North Aston, Oxfordshire, England. Married Elizabeth Armistead (see Armistead above). (Sons of Revolution, p. 287)

[We cannot fine the definite connection between the Hoomes, Armistead, and Churchill families, but feel fairly certain that it is through the marriage of Col. John Hoomes4 and Judith Churchill Allen because the names Armistead and Churchill are used as given names in the Hoomes and Allen families after this time as shown below:]

Judith Churchill Allen married Col. John Hoomes4 in 1768.

Armistead Hoomes5 of Virginia (1786) son of John4 and Judith Hoomes.

George Churchill Hoomes6 (1808) son of Armistead Hoomes5.

Henry Armistead Hoomes6 (1810) son of Armistead Hoomes5.

Ann Armistead Allen (1814) daughter of Wilson and Sophia Hoomes Allen5.

Mary Churchill Allen (1817) daughter of Wilson and Sophia Hoomes Allen5.

Lewis Armistead Battaile (1848) son of Ann Armistead Allen6 and Lewis Battaile.

Mary Adaline Armistead Tunstall7 (1853) grand daughter of Sophia Hoomes5 & Wilson Allen.

George Churchill Hoomes II 8 (1866) son of John Willis Hoomes7.

Armistead Hoomes7 of Alabama (1830) son of George Churchill Hoomes6.

Armistead Jake Hoomes8 (1883) son of Armistead7 of Alabama and Marjorie Murphy Hoomes.

Armistead Jake Holmes, Jr.9 son of Armistead Jake8 and Ella Frances Hoomes.

Philip Armistead Holmes10 son of Armistead Jake, Jr.9 and Judith Wilson Holmes.

PENDLETON: Another prominent Virginia family that married into the Hoomes family was Pendleton. Phillip Pendleton1 (1654-1721), progenitor of all the Virginia Pendletons, was born in Norwich, England. In 1674, he migrated to Virginia.

Edmund Pendleton, Jr.4 (1744-1827) great-grandson of Phillip1 the immigrant, married Mildred Pollard (1747-1827), daughter of Joseph Pollard and his wife, Priscilla Holmes (Hoomes?). [Priscilla was the only daughter of George Hoomes2, the first.]

Robert Taylor Pendleton6 (1805-1837-47?) grandson of Edmund, Jr.4 born in Caroline County. Married 1829 Judith Allen Hoomes6, daughter of Richard Hoomes5 and Hannah Battaile Hoomes of Caroline County. (The Pendleton Family) family. AJHJr.



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## From: Jake Holmes

### CHAPTER 4 MORE ON THE VIRGINIA HOOMES

#### FIRST SETTLERS ALONG THE MATTAPONY

Before the colonists built Fort Mattapony a few white men had already taken up land in the upper Mattapony Valley. As early as 1655 Major William Lewis patented 2,000 acres "on the northeast side of the Mattapony. (Campbell p. 12)

In 1667 Major John Thomas Hoomes1 patented 3,000 acres on a swamp leading to the northeast bank of the Mattapony a short distance below the lands of Major William Lewis. This track was to become known as the Bowling Green, and at a later date, as the Old Mansion and was to continue through the years as one of the best known landmarks in the area which is Caroline County. The old land books show two large grants for the Hoomes family in 1661 but a complete description of them reveals that they were located in what is now King & Queen since they extended by metes and bounds from the Mattapony to the headwaters of the Dragoon. From other grants and purchases it is evident that the Hoomes1 added to the Old Mansion tract piecemeal but the records also show that the acquisition was begun in 1667. (Campbell p. 13)

The third grant of land to a white man in Caroline's Mattapony Valley was in 1672 when Col. Augustine Warner patented 1,400 acres "lying part in New Kent and part in Rappahannock counties.

If the first grantees settled their land before the building of Fort Mattapony the chances are that private forts were built for their protection. The building of private forts in that area remained a common practice so long as the Indians were a power. As late as 1707 Robert Beverly wrote the Hon. Ed. Jennings, president of the council, "We are strongly alarmed in upper King & Queen (Caroline) for fear of an Indian War. I shall take my neighbors for shelter in my fort. I pray ye send me arms for their protection."

The fact that all the original patentees in the upper Mattapony Valley, Major Lewis, Major Hoomes1, Colonel Warner, and Captain Smith were military men, suggest that only a military man was able to settle in such a remote area at the time, since settlers must know how to cope with the Indians, by building and commanding forts, as well as how to develop the country by turning the wilderness into tillable acres. (Campbell p. 14)

The lands of Smith, Hoomes1, Lewis and Warner were above the frontier and it was these lands with their settlers that Bacon was primarily interested in defending when he defeated the Indians in the section. (Campbell p. 15) The deeds of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., influenced the development of Caroline County's history more than the acts of any one man in the 17th century. His defeat of the Indians opened the frontier for settlement and at that time the area which is now Caroline was on the frontier. (Campbell p. 18)

#### THE "OLD MANSION"

Bowling Green, Virginia

Description on picture postcard with drawing of The "OLD MANSION":

OLD MANSION - Built by Thomas Hoomes1 no later than 1675, this brick structure is the oldest house

in Caroline County. Originally known as the Bowling Green, it was the sight of one of the earliest race tracks in Virginia. Several legends are associated with the dwelling, including one of a galloping horse on the front track that signaled the death of each of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> sons. The house is listed on the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. It is privately owned by the Old Mansion Partnership, Peter Eric Larson, Box 845, Bowling Green, VA 22427. 804-633-5781. (At 10/7/92)

From copy of page 71 of book in Caroline County, VA Court House on 10/7/92 (Name of book unknown)

The Old Mansion, perhaps the oldest house in Caroline County. It was built by Major Thomas Hoomes<sup>1</sup> who secured a large crown grant in 1667. The Hoomes family occupied the premises until 1842 and were among the most colorful people to live in Caroline County.

The Hoomes' introduced horse racing to Caroline County and contributed to the development of the sport in Virginia. Thomas Hoomes<sup>1</sup> built a race track at Old Mansion almost as soon as he built his manor and the family maintained a race track there as long as they owned the property. In 1739 Joseph Hoomes<sup>3</sup> horse, Blue Bonnet, lost a race to John Latham's horse, Yellow Jacket. In 1774 John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> imported Sterling, one of the first thoroughbreds brought to Virginia.

Joseph Hoomes<sup>3</sup>' widow, Sussannah's second husband, Francis Fleming, ran through much of the Hoomes property and John Hoomes upon the death of his mother in 1773, opened a tavern to recoup the family fortune. This tavern, which he called New Hope, was located near the intersection of the Stage road and the rolling road from Chesterfield to Port Royal. The venture was an immediate success. A large trading settlement grew up about the tavern. The new town took the name of the estate, Bowling Green, and the estate became known as the Old Mansion.

Miss Anne Maury White, the present owner, is a direct descendant of Thomas Hoomes<sup>1</sup>, the founder.

#### The Name

Legend holds that Bowling Green took its name from a colonial-era lawn-bowling green located near the site of the courthouse when the town became Caroline County's seat in 1803. This is a pleasant story, but it is not strictly accurate. While the old bowling green did exist, and was perhaps a contributing factor in choice of the town's name, the town was actually named for Bowling Green, estate of its founder, Col. John Waller Hoomes<sup>4</sup>.

#### Old Mansion

(West site of South Main St. Route 301)

Old Mansion, a splendid specimen of early American architecture, is the oldest continuously inhabited residence in Virginia. Major Thomas Hoomes<sup>1</sup> built it in 1667 and named it "Bowling Green" after his family's ancestral seat in England, "Bolling Green". It kept the name "Bowling Green" until 1803, when Hoomes<sup>4</sup> donated land to build the present courthouse. As the community around the new court area grew, it adopted the estate's name. Hence, the Hoomes estate, already more than 135 years old, began to be referred to as "Old Mansion". Old Mansion, in its almost 320 years of history, has been the scene of many interesting events. Legend says that George Washington and his troops camped in front of the house on their way to Yorktown in 1781. Evidence substantiates that a few weeks later, Washington honored Lafayette with a huge banquet served on the same lawn to celebrate Cornwallis' surrender.

#### THE OLD MANSION -

Wingfield's History of Caroline County Va. p. 356-358.

"Old Mansion" has the distinction of being the oldest house in Caroline. Just when it was erected cannot be definitely stated but it is quite certain it was not later than 1675. The house stands just to the south of the corporate limits of Bowling Green and is probably in or about the center of that large tract of land granted to Major Hoomes<sup>1</sup> by the British Crown in 1670.

The structure is of the early colonial "one and a half story" type and is said to have been built of bricks brought from England. It is also said that this particular style of architecture prevailed in the earliest colonial period because of the higher tax levied by England on two story, or three story houses.

A race tract circled the lawn, on either side of which cherry trees were planted. There was also a fine bowling green before the house, from which the estate was named. The giant cedars which for more than a century bordered the avenue leading to the house were brought, as tiny switches, from Gloucester county in the saddle bags of Major Hoomes<sup>1</sup>. Avenues of elms--old English prides--graced the south side of the house, while on the north were avenues of aspens. Box-bordered plots to the front of the house and a succession of terraces on the west, or rear, added to the natural beauty of the site.

When the county seat was removed from the original site, Col. Hoomes<sup>4</sup> donated to the county sufficient land for the Court House and other public buildings and also gave the name of his estate--"Bowling Green"--to be the name of the county seat, taking the name "The Mansion" for his place instead. This name was changed, in the course of the years, to "Old Mansion."

Col. John Waller Hoomes<sup>4</sup> had one daughter, Sophia<sup>5</sup>, who married one Major Allen and for whom a frame addition was added to the house. Later Col. Hoomes<sup>4</sup> built his daughter a home a short distance below "The Mansion" which was called "Oak Ridge." There is a tradition that after removing to "Oak Ridge" the daughter never visited the old home by daylight, but, according to stories accredited to her coachman, she made long visits to by night.

Many ghost stories are associated with "Old Mansion"--as with all old places--chief among these being the story that the "ghost" of Col. Hoomes<sup>4</sup> always appeared to each member of the family before their death, walking out in full view, dressed as when in the flesh and not in grave clothes. The appearance of his "ghost" is said to have been an unfailing warning of the approach of death to some member of the family. Another equally hair-raising story connected with this old place is, that a headless horseman, riding furiously around the old race tract, always heralded the approaching death of an eldest son.

There is a tradition that here an invalid wife was frightened to death by her husband placing a hideous mask at the window of her sick room, and that this husband, while enamored of his housekeeper, affected great grief at his wife's funeral, sitting his horse backward and demanding a sheet for his tears. Growing out of this tradition is another ghost story to the effect that the spirit of this woman haunted the house for many years and that groans, screams, stealthy footsteps and other fearful sounds, drove tenant after tenant away from the place.

Still another tradition--this colored with a little historical support--has it that on the spacious lawn Washington and his weary soldiers, camped and rested en route to Yorktown; while of more authentic historicity is the story that Washington, returning from Yorktown, after the surrender of Cornwallis, made a great banquet on the lawn in honor of LaFayette which was spread on three great tables extending almost across the lawn, at one of which were seated the guests of honor, Washington and the officers of his army and at the other two the private soldiers.

In 1842, Mr. William Grymes Maury purchased "Old Mansion" and here brought up his large family of twelve children. In 1862 the place passed into the possession of Mr. James Thomas White, who married Fenella Maury, second daughter of Wm. Grymes Maury and remains in possession of the White family to this day, being owned by Mrs. J. L. White, her son, John Cary White, and her daughter, Anne Maury White, of Richmond. A strange coincidence in connection with the recent ownership is the fact that the late J. L. White, whose widow and children now own the place, was a nephew--thrice removed--of Col. John Waller Hoomes<sup>4</sup>; and Mrs. J. L. White was a niece--thrice removed--of Mrs. John Waller Hoomes,



who graced the "Old Mansion" so long ago.

#### **BOWLING GREEN: COUNTY SEAT OF CAROLINE COUNTY VIRGINIA**

The erection of the present Courthouse of Caroline was started in 1801 and finished in 1807 by the executors of George Hoomes<sup>3</sup> estate. So far as is known there was only one other courthouse building prior to the one now in use, and it stood about two miles northeast of Bowling Green."

The present building stands in practically the geographical center of the county of land which was once a part of the Bowling Green estate of the Hoomes family. The manor house still standing on the southern outskirts of the town is now called the Old Mansion and on the property were the race course the Bowling Green and New Hope Tavern. Not only did the county acquire the land from Col. John Waller Hoomes<sup>4</sup> but took the original name of his estate for the county seat.

The Courthouse URL: <http://www.co.caroline.va.us/townbg.htm>

(Court House Square)

In 1803, the courthouse of Caroline County was moved to New Hope Tavern, until a new one could be built on a site across the stage road donated by Col. John Waller Hoomes<sup>4</sup>. The present court house was built in 1835. On its walls hang portraits of Edmund Pendleton, Gen. William Woodford and other of Caroline's illustrious sons. Queen Caroline's actual coronation portrait hangs above the Judge's bench-England has but a copy. In the Circuit Court Clerk's office, records may be found pertaining to many of America's most illustrious families.

#### **WYOMING**

From OLD VIRGINIA HOUSES--THE NORTHERN PENINSULAS - Pages 213-215.

In Hanover Library.

Wyoming is on the Upper Pamunkey River in King William County, 6 miles from Hanover County Courthouse.

The first definite date for the establishment of the farm is a surveyor's rock marked 1793, though a brick is marked 1791. The estate was owned in 1793 by Thomas Reade Rootes, who was then living in Bowling Green and representing Caroline Count in the Virginia legislature.

In 1797, according to tax records, Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of Old Mansion in Bowling Green owned the estate. In his will, written in 1804 and recorded 1806, he left to his grandson John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup> his two tracks of land on the Pamunkey River, one in King William County acquired from Thomas Roots, the other in Hanover, purchased from Burwell who had bought it from Rootes. To his daughter-in-law Martha Hoomes, he left the household furniture and equipment and a third interest in the farm during her lifetime. This is the first mention of a house on the property.

The Hoomes family may have named the place Wyoming. They were members of Drysdale Parish in 1780 when it contributed for the relief of victims of a massacre in Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

In 1633 Austin Brockenbrough, a Tappahannock doctor, purchased Wyoming from the estate of the late John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, and several years later sold it to Thomas Cary Nelson.

Thomas Cary Nelson, son of Captain Thomas Nelson and the grandson of Secretary Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, had the farm surveyed in 1839 and divided equally between himself and his son, Dr. Benjamin Day Nelson. Thomas Cary Nelson died the following year, and Dr. Nelson and his wife, the former Henrietta Brockenbrough, continued to live on at Wyoming and bought remaining shares of the estate. In 1877 the estate was divided between the Nelsons' two daughters, Catherine Nelson Pollard and Mrs. D. B. Benson. The Bensons called their porting Ogallala and built a house there by the same name. Mrs. Pollard left her portion, Wyoming, to her niece Miss Bettie C. Benson, in 1912. It was purchased

from Miss Benson in 1914 by the Atkinson family, and is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Overton Atkinson and Mrs. Alma Samuel Atkinson.

The entire house was built of heart pine, mortised and pegged, each piece marked with a Roman numeral. Perfectly symmetrical, Wyoming has the same number of windows from and back, evenly spaced, and identically sized rooms to either side of the central hallway on both first and second floors. The enclosed stairway is the original, as are the downstairs wainscoting, upstairs chair rails, all mantels, and the flooring and plastering in all but one room.

When the outside kitchen was struck by lightning and burned in the 1930's, a brick was found in its foundation marked 170-. The fourth numeral could not be deciphered.

Judy and I<sup>9</sup>, along with Robert<sup>9</sup> and Dorothy Hoomes visited "Wyoming" on October 16, 1995. We first visited the Hanover Library to find directions to "Wyoming". The Librarian was familiar with "Wyoming" and the Hoomes family and gave us directions. "Wyoming" is a large two story white house that stands on a hill and can be seen for a long distance and is surrounded by beautiful farmlands, now planted mostly with soybeans. There is a sign with "Wyoming Farm" standing near the house. The mailbox has the name "Adkinson" on it.

We didn't go in the house but made pictures of it from the front and back. "Wyoming" is an old and well maintained mansion built between 1700 and 1710. (according to my records) AJHJr.<sup>9</sup>

## WYOMING

(From the book "Old New Kent County History" by Malcolm H. Harris, 1977)

Thomas Jones had acquired the upper part of the Claiborne's Neck plantation from the Pages when, in 1778, he offered for sale about 1,000 acres of land on the Pamunkey River two miles from Hanover town.

Oct. 16, 1778

For sale a very valuable Plantation in King William County upon Pamunkey River containing 800 to 1000 acres...about two miles from Hanover Town from which town to the said plantation there is navigation for large flats. Apply to Mr. William Jones who lives near it or to the overseer who lives upon it.

In 1782 Thomas Jones was charged with 1,005 acres of land in King William County. In 1790 this land was transferred to Thomas Reade Rootes who was engaged in buying land. After two years he sold the land, in 1792, to Col. John Hoomes of Bowling Green. George Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, the son of Col. John Hoomes, moved into the house at Wyoming and resided here until his death in 1802. George Hoomes<sup>5</sup> had married Martha, daughter of Judge Benjamin Waller of Williamsburg, and they had an only son, John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup>.

After the death of George Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, Judge Ben Waller wrote to Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and expressed an interest in the welfare of his daughter and grandson, and suggested to Col. Hoomes<sup>4</sup> that he make certain provisions in his will for the grandson, John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup>.

Williamsburg Jan. 30th 1803

Dear Sir:

My two last letters are unanswered by you but probably by Wednesday evening I shall hear from you. Mr. Semple informs me you have the gout, do my dear Sir take care of yourself and determine to expose

yourself less than you have done. Our little John<sup>6</sup> has a cold, but has no fever and is very lively. Our daughter Martha is so reserved when I speak of her situation that I can get from her no decisive answer. I mentioned to her that Conversation which you and myself had, when I was last with you, and hinted to her that Division of her time between Bowling Green and Wmbsburg was the most agreeable to you and myself to this she seems consenting--

Suppose when you speak to her in your will it be to this effect: Allow her dower in Land, Slaves &c as long as she remains a widow and should she marry, then give her in lieu of Dower what you please. This will prevent in case of a second Husband's interfering with our dear little John's property. You have that great good man Mr. Pendleton near you as you said you would see him about your will, refer the business to him. Recollect your desire to communicate with you on this subject after Patsy arrived here of course you will I hope suppose her obeying your orders. My best wishes attend your good lady, Self and Family and believe me.

yrs Sincerely

Ben: Waller

Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> made his will probably after consultation with Judge Pendleton, for he followed the general idea suggested, which Judge Waller had proposed for Martha Hoomes and her little son, John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup>.

Item: I give unto my grandson John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, two tracts of land on Pamunkey River, one in King William County purchased of Thos. Rootes, and the other in Hanover purchased of Burwell (and sold to his by Thos. Rootes) together with all the negros and stocks thereon to him and his heirs, provided he should heirs at the time of his death I give the whole of the property real and personal devised to him to be equally divided among my five children. But I hereby subject the property devised to my said grandson to the following provisions for his mother Martha Hoomes to whom I devise one third thereof during her widowhood and the life of her son, but in case of marriage or his death I direct the provisions shall cease, and that in lieu of thereof there be raised out of the estate devised to her said son and paid to her the sum of nine hundred pounds and in this event I give her in addition to this money on half the stocks of all kinds and the whole of the household and kitchen furniture on the said estate devised to her said son. The will of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, made October 1803 and proved 16th January 1806.

After the death of George Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, Martha his wife, spent a part of her time at Wyoming, during her widowhood and visited among the gentry on both sides of the Pamunkey River. One of her visits to Judge Peter Lyons who was living at Studley and was an old and tried friend of her father, Judge Waller, brought forth a cheering letter from the old Judge. He said that Martha Hoomes had soon lost her sadness and was described as a charming young widow.

On June 29, 1809, Martha Waller Hoomes married for her second husband, Leonard Muse of Essex County. The little son, John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, was reared in the home of the Muses in Essex County and Wyoming was operated as a Quarter.

In 1820 John Waller Hoomes<sup>5</sup> was charged with 1,143 acres which was the same acreage owned by Thomas Roots in 1792. There is a fragment of a deed recorded in 1838 at King William which indicated that the plantation formerly owned by John Waller Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, which by a survey made, contained 563 1/2 acres, had been sold to Thomas Gresham, and there was a suit begun in which Hoomes' widow was involved.

At this time, in 1838, Thomas Cary Nelson bought Wyoming from Thomas Gresham. Thomas Cary Nelson died at Wyoming two years later, Jan. 14, 1840, at 61 years of age.

 **Back**

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**From: Jake Holmes**

## CHAPTER 2 THE ALABAMA HOOMES

### 6. GEORGE CHURCHILL HOOMES<sup>6</sup> (1808-1840)

Migrated to South Alabama- 1820'S

Son of Armistead<sup>5</sup> and Ann Willis Hoomes, of "Aspen Hill", a part of the Hoomes estate at Bowling Green, Caroline County Virginia. Born March 21, 1808. ("The Bible") Died about 1840 or 1841. Around twenty years after the death of George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> grandfather, Col. John<sup>4</sup>, and just before the death of his father, Col. Armistead, the great Hoomes estate was in a chaotic condition. Much information may be found in the files of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery in Fredericksburg, and in the Circuit Court of the County of Caroline Virginia concerning the suits brought after the death of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> against his sometimes erring and irresponsible grandsons. (Earle, p. 9)

"The Hoomes family was one of the most colorful people to live in Caroline Co." but within about forty years after the death of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and fifteen after the death of Col. Armistead<sup>5</sup> the Hoomes family "unfortunately allowed a vast fortune to slip through their fingers and have not occupied the mansion since 1842." (Pendleton, p. 24)

Earle states that the Kentucky lands [50,000 acres] escheated to the State for "lack of heirs" and non-payment of taxes, but, in 1860 Richard Hoomes<sup>6</sup> managed to retrieve 3000 acres of the Kentucky lands by paying taxes. Richard Hoomes, by the way, was the last to be buried in the Hoomes burial ground at "The Bowling Green".

About five years after the court ordered settlement of the Hoomes estate, in 1825 or shortly before, George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, the son of Armistead<sup>5</sup>, along with a member of the Blow family, Churchill Jones, young Dr. Taliaferro, and Mortimer Boulware, and one other, began a journey that places descendants of these men in South Alabama to this day. (Earle, p. 10)

This unusual group of young men that emigrated to South Alabama were sons of well-to-do Virginia planters. They were well educated- one was a doctor, one a lawyer, two were teachers. Being from wealthy families they may have wanted to extend their family holdings, or they may have wanted to prove that they could make it on their own in this new frontier. . . . . or they may have just wanted to get away from it all, but most of these men did make a place for themselves in the history of South Alabama. [See "Churchill Hoomes' Traveling Companions"]

George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> staked out his claim on the fertile west bank lands leading to the Conecuh River in the area that later became known as Teddy. He was a school teacher and taught school for several years. Pickie Hoomes Stone wrote the following in 1946 about George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>- "His parents being very wealthy, he was given a good education, at which time he learned seven languages. At age eighteen he ran away from home and came to Alabama with the Bolers."

George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> married Celia Holleman, from near Evergreen, Alabama. Celia, or Celie, as she was called, was the daughter of a woodsman from North Carolina. Churchill<sup>6</sup> settled down near Boler or Teddy Mill Creek. His house stood on what is now the farm of the J. T. Sheppard estate. Pickie

Hoomes Stone, granddaughter of George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, described Celie as "uneducated and as having a terrible temper. Being ashamed of running away from home and marrying beneath his station in life, he would never write his parents until August 2, 1830 when a little boy was born into his home. They named the boy Armistead<sup>7</sup>. Naturally he was proud of his first-born son and wrote his brother, [Henry Armistead Hoomes<sup>6</sup> of Virginia], a letter telling him of his son. The brother sent the baby a beautiful gold watch,"

Several other children were born before Churchill's death at the young age of 32, only about fifteen years after coming to Alabama. He is buried in a burial spot near Teddy on the Brooklyn-McGowin Bridge highway in Eastern Escambia County. We have been told, by those familiar with the area, that it would be almost impossible to point out the exact spot where Churchill<sup>6</sup> is buried. Pickie Hoomes Stone<sup>8</sup> wrote that "His wife's temper and nagging tongue drove him to drinking which caused his death. . . at the age of 32." ("Hoomes", p. 1)

Celie Hoomes seemed to dislike the thoughts of her husband's relatives so she took the gold watch from Armistead<sup>7</sup>, who was seven years old, and sent it back to the uncle who had sent it to him. She would carry on no correspondence with the Hoomes family at all. She raised her four children the best she could and did not want their help.

Elinor Southwell<sup>9</sup>, great-grand-daughter of Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, wrote the following in a letter to Edward Earle on March 1, 1959-

" . . . I had intended to answer your letter of 2/26, even though I have nothing to shed any light on the questions you asked. I can vaguely recall some of the things that Mama told us. You mention in your letter a name "Boulware", which I have never heard of. You also ask me to write to you concerning the ventures of these four "men". Only three names I am certain of: Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, Blow, and Cary. There was a family of the name Jones in the community of Blow dwelling, which seems to bring to mind that Mama once said something about a Jones having come south with the Blow man, Cary man, and Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, but of that I am not sure...

Mama's grandfather, Churchill<sup>6</sup>, was supposed to have died a drunkard's death at age 32. He was supposed to have been a gifted musician, playing the violin. After marrying a very ignorant woman, whose name I know not, he taught school in the community. After his death, a congressman wrote down here inquiring about Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> or any of his heirs. I believe that Mama told me that someone wrote back, and that nothing else was ever heard from the legislator. It was Mama's private opinion that, if any proceeds from any estate was due the heirs of Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, the legislator received same, and kept same. That, of course, was only conjecture on Mama's part. Another thing I am positively sure about, Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> had a very valuable watch, which, after his death, his ignorant wife wrapped up and sent it back to Virginia to someone. I know that Mama was sure of that. Her Father, Armistead<sup>7</sup> remembered that, and passed the information on. I have never understood how Churchill's widow knew whom to sent the watch to. You once told me that there was no record of the birth of Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. I once told you in a joking manner that he must have been an illegal child! Anyway, my impression down thru the years has been that Churchill<sup>6</sup> was buried under a layer of obscurity. Actually, he is buried in an unmarked grave, in what was then complete swampland, near McGowin's Bridge, where you and I have stopped once or twice for a cold drink (at McGowin's Store) on our way to Brewton."

On September 1, 1858, Celia Hoomes was granted 280 acres and 56/100 of an acre of land situated mostly on the east side of the McGowin Bridge-Brooklyn highway--approximately one mile due west of the fork's of the Sepulga and Conecuh rivers. The NW corner is near Teddy on the west side of the highway. The land includes 80 acres now owned by Dr. V. J. McCreary, 80 acres on the J. T. Sheppard

heirs property, 20 acres on T. R. Miller Mill Co. property, and 40 acres on Buddy McGowin heirs property.

Many years later, Mrs. Churchill Hoomes moved to New Orleans with two of her grandchildren, Will and Emma White, children of Steve White and his wife, Fannie Hoomes<sup>7</sup>. They all died and were buried there. ("Hoomes", p. 2)

#### ISSUE of Churchill<sup>6</sup> and Celia Holleman

1. ARMISTEAD HOOMES<sup>7</sup> (1830-1897)
2. John Willis Hoomes<sup>7</sup> (1831-1899)
3. Henry Hoomes<sup>7</sup>
4. Fannie Hoomes<sup>7</sup>
5. Julie Hoomes<sup>7</sup> (died in infancy)

#### CHURCHILL HOOMES' TRAVELING COMPANIONS-

Something should be said here about those that came to Alabama with George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>: Churchill Jones, Mortimer Boulware, Dr. Taliaferro, Blow, and one other.

Churchill Jones began teaching at Gravella in Conecuh County Alabama, and he helped to establish an excellent literary institution known for many years as Evergreen Academy. But politics soon got into his blood. As standard-bearer of the Whig party he was sent to the Alabama Legislature and proved to be such a popular representative that he was returned for three successive terms- 1841, 1842, & 1843. He was a shrewd businessman and within a few years after coming to Conecuh he was the possessor of much wealth. He is remembered today, in Conecuh history, as a most uncompromising litigator. He moved to Texas several years before his death.

Mortimer Boulware staked his claim for land on the creek later known as Boler Mill Creek, near the lands staked out by George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. Mortimer Boler, as he was known in Alabama, owned more than 3000 acres in the area. After the boats stopped running on the Supulga River he began hauling cotton to Claiborne on the Alabama River. He used wagons to haul it and each wagon was pulled by four mules. Ten bales on a wagon was considered a big load. Mortimer Boler was a gentleman of great personal popularity and wealth and was connected to one of the wealthiest families in the county.

Aunt Sherman Ashley, who lived for what she thought was 106 years of age, was a slave for many years and was owned by Mr. Mortimer Boulware. The following are excerpts from "Slave Days" written by Pickie Hoomes Stone:

... My owner then was Mr. Jess Snowden. Later after Mr. Snowden's death, our family came into the possession of Mr. Mortimer Boler. . . Both of these masters were very good to us. Mr. Boler, especially, loved his 'little niggers' as he called us. Under no circumstances were we to be mistreated. . . one of Mr. Boler's daughters claimed me for her slave. I especially waited on her. She was not much older than I was so I always called her Sis and loved her dearly. . . The Bolers, my owners, then lived near Boler Creek [Teddy] . . .

The Taliaferros were one of the first families to settle on the south side of the Rappahannock River below Snow Creek in Virginia in 1666. The heirs of this family were among the most numerous and prosperous families in Caroline County Virginia. The Taliaferros held several seats on the court, and, at times there were unpleasanties among the ruling families. The Taliaferros were particularly quarrelsome. In the 1740's they engaged in a family spat that rocked the county. Four Taliaferros were magistrates and the disputed among themselves became so unpleasant that other magistrates stayed away from the court. (Campbell, p. 62 & 350) Little is known about the Dr. Taliaferro that came to Alabama with Churchill

Hoomes. Records do show that the Taliaferro [spelled Taliafero in Alabama] family owned a plantation on the old Brooklyn-Evergreen road, now known as the Horton Plantation.

Armistead Dudley Cary is believed to have been the other person coming to Alabama with Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. The Cary's were connected to the Hoomes family in Virginia. "The Old Mansion" at Bowling Green was purchased in 1862 by James Thomas White, a relative of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>. "The Old Mansion" remains in the possession of the White family today. Windfield's book, 1924, states it was owned by Mrs. John Lewis White (Effie Mae Cary) and her children, John Cary White and Anne Maury White of Richmond. John Lewis White was a nephew-thrice removed of Col. John Hoomes and Effie Mae Cary was a niece-thrice removed of Judith Churchill Allen Hoomes [Mrs. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>]. In Alabama Armistead D. Cary was Administrator and Receiver of the land office in Conecuh County. Later, in 1833 and 1850, he was circuit clerk in Conecuh County.

#### 7. ARMISTEAD HOOMES<sup>7</sup> of Alabama (1830-1897)

Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup> was born August 2, 1830 in Conecuh County Alabama, a part of which became Escambia County in 1868. Armistead was the first born child of George Churchill<sup>6</sup> and Celia Holleman Hoomes. Armistead died August 27, 1897 at the home he homesteaded and was buried in the Damascus Cemetery.

Armistead<sup>7</sup> married, first, Nancy Mancill and one child was born, a girl, which died in infancy and was buried by the side of her grandfather, George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. Armistead's wife, Nancy, died and he married Marjorie Murphy on July 12, 1863. Marjorie Murphy Hoomes was born August 26, 1846 and died March 19, 1919, being the first to be buried at the Hoomesville Church Cemetery.

When the Civil War began in 1861, Armistead Hoomes and his brothers, John Willis<sup>7</sup> and Henry<sup>7</sup> rallied to the cause of the South and enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company E, 15th Cal. CSA. When the war was over they returned home and settled on adjoining homesteads between Smith and Teddy Mill Creeks.

From 1864 to 1891 twelve children were born to Armistead<sup>7</sup> and Marjorie; five boys and seven girls. On May 25, 1878 two of their young sons, the first born, Stephen Alonzo<sup>8</sup>, age 14, and William Willis<sup>8</sup>, age 6, were drowned while swimming in Cook Mill Creek, not far from where they were buried in one grave at Damascus Cemetery. The other sons of Armistead<sup>7</sup> were John Allen<sup>8</sup>, Henry Bennett<sup>8</sup>, and Armistead Jake<sup>8</sup>. These three brothers purchased adjoining farms, a few miles north of the homestead they grew up on, in the area that later became known as Hoomesville.

Marjorie Murphy Hoomes was a school teacher and taught in one of the early private schools of the time. She also taught a public school which was located near the present home site of the late Walt Blackman. Pupils went to school only three months a year at this time. She also taught at Hoomesville School, another of the early schools, which was located on the old Cook road north of Smith Creek, only about one mile from the present site of the Hoomesville Church of Christ. The two room frame school building was erected about 1890 and served the Hoomesville Community and other students that walked as far as six miles to attend. The Hoomesville School was destroyed by a tornado in 1898.

Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup> of Alabama remained in touch with his aunt, Sophia Hoomes Allen<sup>5</sup>, the daughter of Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of "The Bowling Green" until her death in 1863. (Earle, p 10) Armistead<sup>7</sup> inquired into the disposition of the great Hoomes estate in Virginia and Kentucky. Correspondence was made, not only to his aunt, but to others on the matter of the estate.

Pickie Hoomes Stone<sup>8</sup> wrote the following in about 1946-



("HOOMES", p. 2)

One day he [Armistead]7 received a letter from a lawyer Segars in Richmond, Va. saying his bachelor uncle [Henry Armistead Hoomes6, of Virginia, the brother of George Churchill Hoomes6] was dead and had left a fortune and wanted to know Churchill Hoomes' heirs. They carried on a correspondence, sending proof they were the heirs. Then Segars stopped writing and Armistead being a true man did not think others could be crooked. He waited a long time and could not hear from Segars. He finally wrote someone else up there and found that Segars was dead. He let the matter drop but was convinced later that the lawyer was a crook and no doubt got the money himself. In later years another member of the Hoomes family tried to see into it. He had quite a bit of information proving they were the heirs and tried to send the papers to a lawyer who was working on the case. The man, who was bringing the information to Brewton, got drunk and lost it. Armistead7 let the matter drop after the death of his aunt Sophia5 in 1863, and in the wake of the Civil War, Armistead Hoomes7 of Alabama lost every contact with Virginia.

Edward Earle, Jr. stated, "We might tell you that we found in the records ample evidence to indicate that the Hoomes family in Alabama was overlooked in the many years of litigation."

#### ISSUE OF ARMISTEAD7 AND MARJORIE HOOMES

1. Stephen Alonzo Hoomes8 1864-1878
2. Sarah Juliet Hoomes8 1867-
3. Florence Eugenia Hoomes8 1869-1948
- \* 4. John Allen Hoomes8 1870-1946
5. William Willis Hoomes8 1872-1878
6. Matilda Ann Eliza Hoomes8 1874-1969
7. Henry Bennett Hoomes8 1878-1956
8. Mary Hoomes8 1879-
9. Emma Hoomes8 1880-1952
10. ARMISTEAD JAKE Hoomes8 1883-1964
11. Marjorie Josephine Hoomes8 1886-1925
- \* 12. Aggie Bell Hoomes8 1891-1967

\*John Allen Hoomes8 was the first Postmaster at Teddy, Ala. Oct. 16, 1900

\*Aggie Bell Hoomes8 Riggs was Postmistress at Belleville, Ala. Post Office

JOHN WILLIS HOOMES7 (1831-1899) Brother to ARMISTEAD7 of Alabama

John Willis Hoomes7, son of George Churchill Hoomes6, was born April 6, 1831, died December 27, 1899 within a few miles of his birthplace at Teddy. John Willis7 married Mary Ann Murphy, sister to his brother Armistead's wife, probably in late 1861. Six children were born to this union before his wife, Mary Ann, died in December 1875 and was buried at Damascus Cemetery. He married his second wife, Margaret Ann Hodge, in April 1876. Their first child, died at birth, then nine more were added to the family.

When the Civil War began, John Willis7, along with his brothers, Armistead7 and Henry7, enlisted in Company E, 15th Cal. CSA at Sparta in Conecuh County. They suffered starvation and hardships during the war, from which they never recovered. "When the war was over, they returned home and settled on adjoining homesteads between Smith and Teddy Mill Creeks. Their homes were made of hewn logs. They, being strong men, would get together and carry the logs on their shoulders to where they were building their houses. ("HOOMES", page 1) Pickie Hoomes Stone8 also wrote in 1946 that her father, John Willis7 ". . . never knew what it was to rest. While his mule rested at noon he would be hoeing his fence corners or cutting bushes. He kept his children busy too."

John Willis Hoomes7 died December 27, 1899 at his home that he built of hewn logs in 1884. He is buried at the Hoomes Family Cemetery on his homestead. Margaret Ann Hodge Hoomes lived for many years after her husbands death. She died June 24, 1941 and is buried at the Hoomes Family Cemetery.

**ISSUE of John Willis Hoomes<sup>7</sup>**

By first wife, Mary Ann-

1. Bettie<sup>8</sup> 1862-1933
2. William Henry<sup>8</sup> 1864-1935
3. George Churchill II <sup>8</sup> 1867-1934
4. Aaron Penson<sup>8</sup> 1868-1926
5. Byron Lank<sup>8</sup> 1870-1942
6. John Thomas<sup>8</sup> 1874-1940

By second wife, Margaret Ann-

1. infant girl<sup>8</sup> died in infancy
2. Rufus C.<sup>8</sup> 1878-1930
3. Lewis Willis<sup>8</sup> 1880-1957
4. Cora Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> 1882-1959
5. Elbert J. (Ebb)<sup>8</sup> 1884-1955
6. Jennie Estelle<sup>8</sup> 1886-1979
7. Nettie Mozelle<sup>8</sup> 1888-1894
8. Ruth Idell (Dood)<sup>8</sup> 1890-1980
9. Mary Etta<sup>8</sup> 1894-1941
10. Pickie Lovelace<sup>8</sup> 1897-1959

**8. ARMISTEAD JAKE HOOMES<sup>8</sup>**

Armistead Jake Hoomes<sup>8</sup>, son of Armistead<sup>7</sup> of Alabama and Marjorie Murphy Hoomes, was born March 12, 1883 in Escambia County Alabama at the home his father homesteaded near Teddy. Died October 13, 1964 in Brewton, Alabama and is buried in the Hoomesville Church Cemetery.

On December 15, 1907 Armistead Jake<sup>8</sup> married Ella Frances Crosby, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Crosby and Mary Ann Martin Crosby. Ella Frances Hoomes was born November 19, 1888 in Covington County Alabama near Florala and died November 16, 1968 in Brewton and is buried in the Hoomesville Church Cemetery.


Around the turn of the century, the Crosby family moved to the area of Escambia County now known as Hoomesville. It is interesting to note that the Crosby family had three daughters, and each of them married a Hoomes- Ella Frances married Armistead Jake<sup>8</sup>, 10th child of Armistead<sup>7</sup>; Sarah Crosby married Lewis Willis Hoomes<sup>8</sup>, 9th child of John Willis<sup>7</sup>; and Dosie Crosby married George W.<sup>9</sup>, son of William Henry Hoomes<sup>8</sup>, the 2nd child of John Willis<sup>7</sup>.

Armistead Jake<sup>8</sup> and his two brothers, John Allen<sup>8</sup> and Henry Bennett<sup>8</sup> purchased adjoining farms in the area that was to become known as Hoomesville.

**ISSUE OF ARMISTEAD JAKE HOOMES<sup>8</sup>**

1. Ethel Blanche Holmes<sup>9</sup> (Hoomes)
2. Eunice Christine Holmes<sup>9</sup> (Hoomes) married Chester Baggett  
Issue: Chester Holmes Baggett<sup>10</sup> and Frances Christine Baggett<sup>10</sup>.
3. Milford Pennell Hoomes<sup>9</sup> died of appendicitis at the age of nine,
4. Mary Marjorie Holmes<sup>9</sup> (Pete) (Hoomes) married Homer Lambert  
Issue: Ethel Linda Lambert<sup>10</sup> and Stephen Homer Lambert<sup>10</sup>.
5. Armistead Jake Holmes, Jr.<sup>9</sup> (Hoomes) (Jakie) married Judith Ann Wilson  
Issue: Philip Armistead Holmes<sup>10</sup> and Jeffrey Jake Holmes<sup>10</sup>.

 **Back**

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## From: Jake Holmes

### CHAPTER 5 HORSE RACING AND BREEDING IN AMERICA

#### Col. John Hoomes4, a Great Sportsman

John Hoomes4 of "The Bowling Green" was one of the most astute young businessmen in Caroline County. He was a large landowner and great planter, (Campbell, p. 280) "leaving an enormous estate with an appraisalment which by today's standards would have the buying power of many millions of dollars. He owned 50,000 acres of Kentucky lands and one wonders of the origin of Bowling Green, Kentucky and Churchill Downs in Kentucky, where Hoomes4 proposed to race his horses. (Earle, p.10)

Hoomes4 was a great sportsman and an importer of thorough-bred horses. (Wingfield, p. 356) "Here at "The Bowling Green" in the post-Revolutionary age John Hoomes4 imported, bred and raced the finest in horse-flesh. He imported the famous "Diomedes", said by those in authority to be the "grandfather of all fine racing stock in America", and other noted horses, places him among the immortals of thorough-bred enthusiasts". (Earle, p. 10) In 1784 John Hoomes4 of "The Bowling Green" brought the famous horse "Stirling" from England. This horse, along with "Fearnought" brought in by John Baylor, were the forefathers of the most famous race-horses in America. (Wingfield, p. 419)

"In 1788 Colonel John Hoomes4 organized the Virginia Jockey Club. The high-living Colonel rallied the Tidewaters planter-horsemen at annual meets for a decade, making the little town of Bowling Green the busiest breeding center on the continent." (Rouse, Jr. p. 178)

This advertisement appeared in the Virginia Herald and Fredericksburg Advertiser on September 30, 1790:

The Virginia Jockey Club Races will commence at Bowling Green, Caroline County, on the second Tuesday in October next and will continue three days. (signed) John Hoomes4, S.C.

John Hoomes4 was not the first to race horses at "The Bowling Green". There were important race horses here long before this time. The Hoomes family probably raced horses at "The Bowling Green" prior to 1700 but the first record of a Hoomes horse to have a defeat marked opposite his name was in 1739. John Latham sued Joseph Hoomes3 (John's uncle) alleging that his horse, "Yellow Jacket", had defeated Hoomes' horse, "Blue Bonnet", in a close and heated race. The court ruled for Latham and against Hoomes3. (Campbell, p. 417)

#### HORSE RACING

The grounds of which Bowling Green now stands has an interesting history especially to lovers of the race horse. At the race course of this property were frequently held the races of the American Jockey Association, Race meets of the Virginia Jockey Club were held there regularly as early as 1790 and there were important races at Bowling Green long before that. It was here that the fine horses of Col. John Hoomes4 of Bowling Green and Col. John Taylor of Mt. Airy, Richmond County. Col. John Baylor of Newmarket and probably those of the Doswells of Bullfield, Hanover County, would match their speed. (Twelve Virginia Counties, p. 185)

The Hoomes' introduced horse racing to Caroline County and contributed to the development of the sport in Virginia. Thomas Hoomes<sup>1</sup> built a race track at Old Mansion almost as soon as he built his manor and the family maintained a race track there as long as they owned the property. In 1739 Joseph Hoomes' horse, Blue Bonnet, lost a race to John Latham's horse, Yellow Jacket. In 1774 John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> imported Sterling, one of the first thoroughbreds brought to Virginia.

American Horse Racing From the Internet - URL: <http://www.co.caroline.va.us/townbg.htm>

(Old Mansion, the Milford Road and the Meadow Farm on Rt. 602)

Perhaps the most interesting piece of history connected with Old Mansion is that it was the site of the first horse racing track built in America. No sooner had Maj. Hoomes<sup>1</sup> moved into his new home than he built a race track along the oval in front of this mansion. When other settlers arrived in the section, he persuaded them to breed horses and developed match races. His heirs and the heirs of his neighbors continued this custom and Bowling Green became the horse racing center of Britain's American colonies. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the Virginia Jockey Club held its annual races at Bowling Green, and frequently the area was the site of the races of the larger American Jockey Club. There were at least three race tracks, one on the Old Mansion grounds and two located on the road leading to Milford.

To maintain local racing supremacy, Caroline breeders imported horses from abroad. In 1764, Col. John Baylor of New Market (Route 301, 3 miles south of Bowling Green) brought in the celebrated stud, Fearnought, from England at the huge cost of 1000 guineas, and a few years later the Hoomes' acquired Sterling. These two famous studs became the patriarchs of American race horses. Horses of their bloodlines still race on all major American tracks.

Here at "The Bowling Green" in the post-Revolutionary age John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> imported, bred and races the finest in horseflesh. His importation of the famous "Diomedé", said by those in authority to be the "grandfather of all fine racing stock in America", and other noted horses, places him among the immortals of thoroughbred enthusiasts.

From "TURF AND SPORT DIGEST" April 1936, "Great American Breeders of Early Days" by Salvator - subtitled "Some of the Men who Laid the Foundation of the Modern Horse".

"Among the great importers and breeders of this era, perhaps the most famous, and today's most frequently mentioned, was Colonel John Hoomes, of Bowling Green, in Caroline County, Virginia. Between the years 1792 and 1805 he imported not less than nineteen different English stallions and thirteen different English mares, whose influence upon the American thoroughbred breed was incalculable.

"One of the stallions was the immortal Diomed, winner of the first Epsom Derby ever run (1790) and the founder, in this country, of one of the greatest dynasties of race horses, sires and dams that the world has never seen. He also imported another Derby winner, Spread Eagle (1795); as well as such celebrated horses as Dare Devil, Bedford, Stirling, Seagull, Speculator, Dion, Dragon and Buzzard. The blood of these horses and numerous others of the Hoomes importations will be found in a network at or near the bases of a majority of the best horses we have today.

FROM THE BOOK ENTITLED "COLONIAL CAROLINE, A HISTORY OF CAROLINE COUNTY, VIRGINIA" By T. E. Campbell, 1954.

Page 417

"Traditions hold that the Hoomes family raced horses at the Bowling Green prior to 1700. This may be true because Caroline was the cradle of horse-racing in Colonial Virginia. But the first record of a horse-race in the county was in 1739 when John Latham sued Joseph Hoomes<sup>3</sup> alleging that his horse, Yellow Jacket, had defeated Hoomes' horse, Blue Bonnet, in a race. The court awarded Latham the wager and the first Hoomes race-horse of record has a defeat marked opposite his name."

Page 419

"But what the Buckner horse cost John Baylor was mere pocket change to the amount he paid for Fearnought seventeen years later. In 1764 he brought this celebrated stud to New Market from England at the cost of over 1,000 guineas. This sum was more than the sales price of the crop from 125 acres of tobacco at the time. A decade later John Hoomes4 of the Bowling Green imported Stirling. These two horses were the progenitors of the most famous race-horses in America."

Excerpts from:

## RACING IN AMERICA

1665-1865

Written for The Jockey Club by John Hervey

Privately Printed - THE JOCKEY CLUB New York

Page 59

"Extravagance became the fashion. The taste for luxury -- another phase of the Cavalier tradition - had been ingrained in the upper-class Virginians from the beginning and in the depth of the wilderness were to be found gorgeous apparel, massive silver services, elegant furniture and costly knickknacks cheek-by-jowl with the crudest homespun necessities of life."

Page 149

". . . classically cut features, fine eyes and spacious. . .

It was Colonel Hoomes4 who in 1788 organized the Virginia Jockey Club, the first new one of importance started in the state after the war; the course lying, literally, in his own door-yard at the Bowling Green. The inaugural meeting was held the second week in October and the advertisement stated: 'There will be several days racing, and there is no doubt but they will be equal to any ever run in this country, as many of the first Horses are now in training for them, and the best rules will be strictly observed. Great attention will be paid to accommodate ladies and gentlemen that come a distance, for which purpose many of the best houses in the neighbourhood will be opened, that are very convenient to the Race-Ground.' For 1789 it was announced that 'Accommodations for gentlemen are increased since last year', and one Gideon Bowsher notified the public that 'there will be a Ball and genteel supper' every night during the meeting; tickets one dollar each. The energetic Hoomes4 kept things going for a decade or more but was then evidently unable to prolong them and we have no record of any racing there for some years prior to his death. Today there is nothing in or about the Bowling Green to suggest that it was once the busiest breeding center on the continent. But still standing, is Old Mansion, built by the Colonel's pioneer ancestor, Major John Hoomes4, on land patented by him in the year 1670--a venerable structure of frame and brick, with a steep, hipped gambrel roof that looks down upon a terraced garden. Beyond is a circular drive lined with great old bushes of box, picturesquely gnarled, which a century and a half ago may have been one of the turns of the ancient course."

Page 151

"Let us turn now to breeding as distinguished from racing during the post-Revolutionary epoch. The war had left Virginia's horse stock terribly devastated and depleted. Of the leading Colonial studs, as has been seen, those that attempted to go forward did not form a corporal's guard. Aside from Tayloe and Spotswood, the work of rehabilitation was left almost exclusively to newcomers such as Hoomes, who like them was of the planter class, and to the body of men who now appeared as importers 'for business reasons.' "

Page 153

"The records array something like forty different 'bred' stallions imported into Virginia from England

between 1784 and 1799, the period we are reviewing. Of these, as aforesaid, Colonel Hoomes<sup>4</sup> was responsible for ten, Colonel Tayloe for six and Hart & McDonald for six. The influence of the Hoomes importations is traced in our chapter on the greatest of them Diomed, which see, those of Tayloe in the present one."

Page 156

"The list of mares imported into Virginia between 1781 and 1800 foots up to twenty, of which all but a few were those of Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and Tayloe."

Page 148

"Up to the death of Colonel Hoomes<sup>4</sup> in 1805, Tayloe was on terms of intimate partnership with him in many of their breeding and racing ventures and it seems probable that we may assign his own virtual retirement the next season as one of its consequences. Hoomes was by sixteen years the older man of the two and while his racing affairs were never so successful as those of Tayloe, that he was a great horseman is beyond doubt. His career is sketched at some length in our chapter on Diomed, which see. It is difficult to exaggerate the influence of these two men upon the evolution of the American thoroughbred not only in their own time, which was one of transition, but all future time to come. Had Hoomes<sup>4</sup> done nothing but import Diomed, and Tayloe, Castianira, which pair, when mated, gave us Sir Archy, they would read their title clear to joint immortality. But aside from them Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, between 1792 and 1805, imported about thirty other stallions and mares, numbers of which exercised far-reaching influence . . ."

Page 167 - DIOMED AND HIS DYNASTY

"Diomed, as we see him in the portrait by George Stubbs, R. A.--one of the two chefs-d'oe uvre of that master, the other being that of Eclipse and both being now in the collection of William Woodward, of New York, Chairman of The Jockey Club--is represented in racing form, with his trainer, Robert Teasdale, at his head, while just behind him, about to mount, is his jockey in the pink and white stripes of his owner, Sir Charles Bunbury.

The horse stands in the open, with the corner of a building visible at the extreme right--perhaps that of the 'sponging house' at Newmarket-- and is set in the midst of a smiling landscape, upon a rise of ground beyond which rolling downs, veiled in translucent mist, stretch away to the horizon. The entire canvas is bathed in luminosity with the central figure, that of the immortal son of Florizel, dominating the scene by the grandeur of his form and port and the consummate art with which he is portrayed. 'I know of no other sporting painting in America that can compare with this one, the portrait of the founder of our Turf and the first Epsom Derby winner,' Mr. Woodward has written in the forward to his privately printed volume, *Cherished Portraits* (1929). At that time he was unaware that a few years later he would be able to hang beside it the Stubbs Eclipse, the premier version of several executed by the painter, in which Mr. Wildman, the stallion's owner, is also shown seated beneath an ancient oak, while beside him stand his two young sons, the senior holding the horse's bridle-reins. The fame of this painting is world-wide for its ownership and whereabouts were never lost sight of . . . The Diomed, however, passed out of note or memory at least a century ago, disappeared from sight until within the past twenty years and its recovery and acquirement by Mr. Woodward form one of the romances of horse portraiture. Not the least important feature being that until it came to light once more, we had no likeness of Diomed except a crude and stilted print, little better than a caricature."

"The description then goes on to say: Fouled in 1777, Diomed was bred by Captain Richard ('Jockey') Vernon, for eighty-five years one of the most conspicuous of English turfmen. Diomed sold by Vernon to Sir Charles Bunbury, and after quite a career Diomed was sold 'in the spring of 1798' to Colonel John Hoomes and shipped to Virginia, where he arrived in June (possibly late May) and at once started stud

service.

"No thoroughbred destined for immortality ever made his exit from the land of his birth under more humiliating circumstances. The poet's words, "Fallen--fallen from his high estate", were never more fully embodied. Nor was there ever a more astounding reascent to the very pinnacle of fame than the sequel would disclose.

"Viewed in historical perspective, it is apparent that the disfavor into which Diomed fell in England, first as a race horse and later as a sire, was unjustified. His reverses upon the course were manifestly the result of racing him unfit. At his best - and he deserved to be judged by it - he was inferior to no horse of his day.

"Through one of the daughters of Diomed his blood was disseminated throughout the entire blood-horse structure, to such and extent that his name occurs in the pedigree of every modern thoroughbred."

Mr. Weatherby (the celebrated James of that name, keeper of the matchbook at Newmarket, publisher of the Racing Calendar and the General Stud Book and one of the busiest factors of his day) had been for several years the London agent of Colonel Hoomes, and he it was, undoubtedly, who effected the sale of Diomed to his patron -- yet we find him urgently advising Colonel Tayloe, through John Reeves, by no means to breed to that horse as he tried and proved bad foal-getter and from fine mares had never produced anything good.

"Diomed's advent in the Old Dominion excited far different sentiments there. He landed at Norfolk and a few days later Hoomes<sup>4</sup> wrote to Tayloe 'I wish you could see Diomed. I really think him the finest horse I ever saw; fully as handsome as Cormorant if not more so, and a great deal larger. He is near sixteen hands and much admired by everyone who has seen him.'"

Page 177

"The connection between Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and the Tayloes began before the Revolution when he bought from John Taylor II the filly Sally Wright, by Yorick. She was the foundation mare of his stud and he was but a youth of twenty when he commenced breeding, raising two fillies from her, of which one, a mare by Bolton, founded a material family that in the process of time produced many eminent performers, headed by Miss Woodward (1880), the first mare in our turf history to win as much as \$100,000 (\$118,270), together with 37 out of 48 races, and by general consent the greatest of her sex to appear in this country since the Civil War. Another member of this family is Messenger, one of the best sons of Fair Play. Hoomes<sup>4</sup> began racing when it was resumed after the Revolution and soon was among the leaders. About 1790 he formed connections with James Weatherby, of London, and began to import stallions and mares, speculating on a rise in domestic values. While he continued to breed and race, his importations were frankly business ventures and he mained to turn them at a profit as fast as possible. Working along these lines he brought over, through a span of fourteen years (1792-1805) some 32 different animals, 19 stallions and 13 mares, two of the former being now classified as cocktails. He himself died in 1805, the same year the last one (Buzzard) arrived, leaving a stud among the largest in Virginia; around forty brood mares, four stallions (all imported) and an increment of young stock.

"Diomed's coming to America was doubly epochal. He not only remoulded its entire breeding fabric, almost 'as the stroke of an enchanter's wand' --the immediate and sustained success, first of his get and then of their descendants, proved the prime factor in the regeneration of the turf, still laboring under the weight of the Revolutionary disasters, and its rise to new and greater heights. Which being the case, the man who brought him here becomes a figure of much historical importance. Closely associated with John Taylor, III, the two men may be said to have dominated the stage until, in the course of the decades, they



were succeeded by a younger, still more memorable one, William R. Johnson 'the Napoleon of the Turf'.

In his invaluable volume, *The Roanoke Stud* (1830) Fairfax Harrison collected the leading facts about him, [John Hoomes4] from which we quote:

"John Hoomes4 (1755-1805) was the representative of a family which migrated from Tidewater early in the eighteenth century to the upper waters of the Mattaponi (the northern branch of York River) while that region was still a frontier. Their house, called the Bowling Green, was on the trail between the falls of the Rappahannock and the falls of the James, which eventually became the main traveled highway between Richmond and Fredericksburg; and for that consideration and convenience was selected as the site of the Court House of Caroline after that county was established (1728). The family was also otherwise of local significance. Hoomes' father, George3, was included in the Caroline commission of the peace from 1735 to his death in 1764 and Hoomes4 himself sat in the Assembly as Delegate and Senator from 1791 to 1803; but he was better known as a horseman . . . Not the least interesting development of that interest is that from 1784 to his death Hoomes4 had the contract for operating that line of stage coaches between Alexandria and Richmond which bulks so large in the books of travel in Virginia at the end of the eighteenth century. John Taylor III had a stake in the venture and the notes in his stud book against the entries of nags which did not develop in training, as, 'sent to the stage' show how that contract was used to prune the extensive studs of the proprietors."

Page 178

"A separate chapter of great interest might be devoted to the Hoomes4 importations and their influence upon the American breed of horses. Taken altogether they were a disparate assortment, ranging in age from the twenty-one years of Diomed down to two and three-year-olds, from animals of the highest distinction upon the English turf down to flat failures, and from those of the most fashionable to those of obscure and doubtful ancestry. For the most part they were bought off the bargain counter, being discards weeded out of famous studs, but as the home market improved Hoomes paid higher and higher prices until finally he gave 500 gs (\$2500) for Buzzard in the fall of 1804, although he was sixteen, had lost an eye, and was down on one hip.' The investment, however, was justified, for among his English foals had been many winners, including the famous triumvirate of brothers, Castrel, Salim (sire of Sultan, he the sire of Glencoe and Bay Middleton, sire of The Flying Dutchman), and Rubens, and their own sister, Bronze, winner of the Oaks and a great matriarch, from whom Gainsborough, The Tetrarch Cremorne, etc., directly descend. Arriving in Virginia but a few months before Hoomes4 died, the next year (1806) at the dispersal sale of his stud Buzzard was bought by a Kentucky syndicate, which included Henry Clay, Abe Bufort and others, for \$5,860. He lived only two years after arriving there etc. . . ."

"Besides Diomed Hoomes4 imported two other Epsom Derby winners, making three in all, and this within a period of six years-- a record of its kind which no subsequent importer has ever equaled. The other pair were Spread Eagle, who won in 1795 and came over in October, 1798, a few months after Diomed, and Archduke, who won in 1799 and came over in 1803. Spread Eagle's price is unknown, but the Weatherby wrote Hoomes4, 'I fear I shall never get you another such bargain', it is evident that, like Diomed, he cost but a trifle, though only six years old at the time,"

". . . . The last of the quartet was Speculator, an inbred Herod horse, being by Dragon (also imported by Hoomes4), a grandson of Herod and out of Sister to Sting, by the same progenitor. A bay, foaled 1795; bred by the Duke of Bedford, he raced so brilliantly as to be bought by the Prince of Wales (later George IV in 1800 for, it was said, 5000 gs., but was ruined by an attack of distemper and in the winter of 1800-01 was sold by the Prince to Hoomes' agent, Weatherby, for but 175 gs (\$875). He arrived in Virginia in March 1801, was at once sent to Kentucky on lease, remained there until the fall of 1806, then returned to the Bowling Green and was still there, the property of Hoomes5, Jr., until 1813, when no more is heard of him; he being then eighteen."

Page 180

" Had he never imported anything but Diomed, John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> would have placed his name among the greatest of the American founder-breeders. But as will be seen, were Diomed eliminated, he would be entitled to an eminent position through the influence exerted by the horses just enumerated. We are, therefore, obliged to quash the verdict of a prominent breeder and critic who later on in the Turf Register alleged that the degeneration of the old Virginia thoroughbred originated with the many worthless stallions which Hoomes<sup>4</sup> imported. Some of the nineteen were certainly failures; but when we set over against them such a galaxy as Diomed, Dare Devil, Bedford, Spread Eagle, Stirling, Speculator, Archduke and Buzzard, the debt which posterity owes to him, commercialist though he may have been, is beyond computation. "We cannot take leave of Colonel Hoomes<sup>4</sup> without relating the strange legend that arose at the time of his death-- untimely, for he was but fifty. The race course at the Bowling Green was owned and managed by him and lay in full view of his dining room window. Like most of the old Virginia magnates, he had a large family of children, of whom a number died young. Just preceding each death, Hoomes<sup>4</sup> declared that he heard a chatter of hoofs upon the race tract, no matter what the hour of day or night. The day before he died, tradition avers, he was seated at his dining table when suddenly a rush of hoof-beats smote his ears. He sprang to the window, his heart full of dread, and looked out upon the course. It was silent and deserted. 'Another death!' he ejaculated with a shudder. But this time it was his own--within the next twenty-four hours he breathed his last."

"In the Post Revolutionary Period (1781-1800) John Hoomes heads the list of Distinguished Men of that period: 'Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of the Bowling Green --John Broaddus-- --Randolph of Roanoke . . . John Taylor III, Benjamin Ogle . . . The Bowies . . . Alexander Spotswood, Cotesworth Pinckney . . . Wade Hampton . . . and others.

In the Early Nineteenth Century 'Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of the Bowling Green' heads the list of Distinguished Men."



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**From: Jake Holmes**

## CHAPTER 6 NEW HOPE TAVERN

(Site of Bowling Green Hotel)

Celebrities from all sections of the colonies were entertained at New Hope Tavern. The tavern was built prior to 1700 and was not only used to entertain horse racing guests but for the convenience of travelers, along the stage road which ran from Richmond across Caroline County to the Potomac. Along this road was operated one of the first stage lines in America to maintain a regular schedule. Because of the tavern's importance a trading center grew up around it which became known as New Hope Village.

Caroline County was traversed for its entire length from north to south by one of the oldest stage roads in Virginia. There were five taverns on this stage route in colonial times and later they were community centers and importance in their day. Not only did the passengers on these stages stop for refreshments and to spend the night, they were resorts for the social element of the surrounding country. Especially on Saturday afternoons the people assembled for scientific, literary and political discussion, and to indulge in horse racing, wrestling, target practice, shooting-matches, and other amusements. Usually the militia mustered near these houses and here they frequently held their barbecues.

Traveling from the north the first was Todd's Tavern. The next was New Hope Tavern on the site now occupied by the hotel at Bowling Green and started by Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> in 1774. Ten miles south was Union Tavern and further south was White Chimney, and then Needwood Tavern. It was hard to legislate morals into the Virginia people especially was it hard to cure their gaming activities. There was a period in which the game of nine pins was very popular both in Virginia and in England. If the belief that the game was injurious to the morals of the settlers the House of Burgesses passes an act making it illegal. So the devotees of the sport simply added one pin and the game of ten pins did not come within the wording of the prohibitive act. (Twelve Virginia Counties , page 180)

New Hope Tavern URL: <http://www.co.caroline.va.us/townbg.htm>

Celebrities from all sections of the colonies were entertained at New Hope Tavern. The tavern was built prior to 1700, and was not only used to entertain horse racing guests but for the convenience of travelers along the stage road, which ran from Richmond across Caroline County to the Potomac. One of the first stage lines in America to maintain a regular schedule operated along this road. Because of the tavern's importance, a trading center grew up around it which became known as New Hope village.

THE HOOMES FAMILY, "FAMILY AND COUNTY REMINISCENCES", By Edward Earle, Jr., Published in The Escambia County Historical Quarterly, Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1980.

As the Hoomes family here indeed is the story of the rise and fall and vice versa of many generations. This family in Virginia since earliest times once occupied a position of much wealth and social prominence. The Bible begins in 1734 with "George Hoomes<sup>3</sup> and Frances, his wife, of The Bowling Green". and this is standing today, stout-walled and aged, shorne of the seven thousand acres immediately surrounding and left with only about 125. The picturesque town of Bowling Green came into being in the Federal period through the efforts of Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, the grandfather of George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> who migrated to Alabama. The late owner of this old house left an enormous sum of

money to the religious denomination to which she adhered, and very little by today's standards for the upkeep of "The Bowling Green" or "Old Mansion" as it is known, though she professed great concern, so its fate is unknown. It is described in the Historic American Buildings Survey as "Brick (Flemish Bond) . . . one and one-half stories, gambrel roof with jerkinheads, two interior end chimneys, modillion cornice, molded brick water table . . . center hall plan, corner fireplaces; rear ell; frame with clap-boarding . . . Brick section built late 17th C., frame ell late 18th C; . . . partially altered early 19th C.; entrance porch added mid-19th C." The late owner told me that "we made a great deal of money from the sale of properties to the town". We learned from the records that the place was sold at a "distress" sale in the last century when no member of the Hoomes family was present, for a sum of \$900.00. The owner also told us in answer to our query as to why and inquiry was made in our mother's girlhood for the descendants of George Churchill Hoomes, that it was for the purpose of "clearing the title" to the property. we might tell you that we found in the records ample evidence to indicate that the Hoomes family of Alabama was overlooked in the many years of litigation.

One could find interesting reading in the files of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery in Fredericksburg, and in the records of the Circuit Court of the County of Caroline, Virginia. Much information may be gleaned from these suits brought after the death of John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> against his sometimes erring and irresponsible grandsons. These papers were pilfered from time to time and it is whereby such will not occur in the future. In discussing this matter with one individual we concluded that he took advantage of the approaching senility of the then incumbent judge and removed documents from the files, saying it was with permission of the Court, but no Court in Virginia has such jurisdiction and the documents drawn therefrom were done so illegally, especially when presented as gifts to others.

Here at "The Bowling Green" in the post-Revolutionary age John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> imported, bred and races the finest in horseflesh. His importation of the famous "Diomede", said by those in authority to be the "grandfather of all fine racing stock in America", and other noted horses, places him among the immortals of thoroughbred enthusiasts. It is also said that "George Washington had lunch here" and this, of course, we believe to be a figment of the imagination of the last owner of the old place. The first President might have made use of the Tavern at The Bowling Green" (one of the enterprises of John Hoomes), but as for his having had "lunch" with the Hoomes family, we seriously doubt it, as they were not of the same political philosophy! It remained for the next generation to become an intimate of Washington blood.

Major Armistead Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, of "Aspen Hill", a part of the great Hoomes estate, the son of Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, married Ann Willis, the daughter of Major "Jack" Willis, who distinguished himself in the Revolution and is buried at old St. John's Church in Richmond, scene of the famous "Liberty or Death" oration. The marriage to Ann Willis gives the Hoomes family of Alabama descent from another of the old and prominent first families and is thus related to the wife of Achille Murat, the former Katherine Daingfield Willis, whose husband was the nephew of Napoleon and much involved in the politician intrigues of that regime. They settled near Tallahassee, Florida, and her sister was the second wife of Major Hoomes<sup>5</sup>. The Hoomes family of Alabama also descends from Betty Washington Lewis of "Kenmore" in Fredericksburg, sister to General George Washington.

In the pages of human endeavor there is an old maxim or axiom that decrees: "Whiskey and racehorses lead to chaos", and this is precisely what happened! Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of "The Bowling Green" died in 1805 and his obituary may be read in the newspapers of the time by any interested descendant. There was a departure from what was then the usual obituary notice. Because of his prominence the newspaper went into the details of his life, something rarely done in those times. And it was recited that while they may not have been of the same political thinking, nevertheless they wished to pay tribute to a man of the stature of John Hoomes of "The Bowling Green".

John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> left an enormous estate with an appraisement which modern analysts suggest would have the buying power of many millions of dollars today; he owned fifty thousand acres of Kentucky lands and one wonders of the origin of Bowling Green and Churchill Downs in Kentucky, where Hoomes proposed to race his horses when the Great Awakening took place and such pleasures, hitherto enjoyed by the gentry, were frowned upon. Of course, the Great Awakening, as you know, was the religious fervor that swept the New Republic at the end of the Eighteenth Century. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> left a number of plantations besides the home seat and one such exists today in King William County, Virginia, and called "Wyoming". It is a remarkable fact that within twenty years after his death, the Superior Court must intervene and order a settlement of the estate now in chaotic condition. The Kentucky lands escheated to the State for "lack of heirs" and non-payment of taxes, but it is interesting to note in the Kentucky records that in 1860 Richard Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, [the grandson of Col. John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>], managed to retrieve 3,000 acres by paying the taxes, and he, by the way, was the last to be buried in the Hoomes burial ground at "The Bowling Green".

About five years after the Court ordered settlement of the Hoomes estate in 1825, or perhaps shortly before, George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, the son of Armistead<sup>5</sup>, in company with a member of the Blow family, Churchill Jones, young Dr. Taliaferro, and Mortimer Boulware, and one other whose name escapes me, began a journey that placed descendants of these men in South Alabama to this day.

George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> married one Celia, a daughter of a "woodsman" from North Carolina, and had sired several children when his death occurred sometime between 1840 and 1850. He is buried in a burial spot "near the swamp" in the vicinity of what was later called McGowin's Ferry. His wife and two of his daughters entered a convent in either the Mobile or the New Orleans areas. Armistead<sup>7</sup> and [John] Willis Hoomes<sup>7</sup>, two of his sons, were reared in Conecuh, a part of which became Escambia in 1868, and their many descendants are residents of this County, some losing identity with the distinguished Hoomes family by allowing a more common spelling of the name, i.e., HOLMES.

Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup> of Alabama, son of Churchill<sup>76</sup>, remained in touch with his aunt, [Sophia Hoomes Allen<sup>5</sup>], the daughter of Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> of "The Bowling Green", until her death in 1863. She had married her first cousin, Wilson Allen, also of a distinguished Virginia background. Her father built for her on the estate a very unique house of the early Federal period, and it was called "Oak Ridge". The interior of this house is now incorporated in the home of a well-known philanthropic American. Both the exterior and interior I have seen, and the woodwork could only be described as of exquisite workmanship. After the death of his aunt, Sophia Hoomes Allen, in 1863, and in the wake of war, Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup> of Alabama lost every contact with Virginia except for some rare word from a traveled member who might have had scant knowledge of the Virginia connection. One who knew considerably of this background, of the Hoomes' position in Virginia and the details thereof, was Emma Hoomes<sup>8</sup> Southwell, to whom we were also related, the wife of our uncle, Edwin M. Southwell. And so much for the Hoomes family, although any interested descendant will find copious recorded matter in the various original sources and I am presenting the Society with a copy of Elliott Campbell's "Colonial Caroline", which treats of several families whose members migrated to Alabama. Campbell was Clerk of Caroline Circuit Court for years, and his book is a compilation of the records thereof.

#### THE HOOMES (HOLMES) FAMILY OF SOUTH ALABAMA

From the book, "...And West is West" By Charles E. Wilson, Ph.D. brother of Judith Ann Wilson Holmes.

Judith Ann Wilson m. Armistead Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup> of Brewton, Escambia County, Alabama, and is descended from Ruby Jane West Wilson, one of the subjects of this volume. Her genealogical number in the West family Chronicles is WT1.7.4.1.3.2, and her ancestry can be seen by using Pedigree Chart

WNLN at #2, and where #5 is the same as #1 on the more extended West Family Chart WTTL.

This Hoomes (Holmes) Family lineage has been basically derived from Armistead Jake Holmes' Family History.

These families were interconnected very strongly within their own social standing in an area by Isle of Wight, New Kent, King William, and Norfolk Counties. They seldom married outside what would have been equivalent family circles of England. Yet in the practice of naming offspring for kith as well as kin, had already come into vogue in America as it had in England. The practice continued until the 20th Century. For example, Robert Armistead, Gentleman, was one of the executors of Judith Butts' will to, among other things, free a slave. He was a brother to John Butts, the second husband of Judith Armistead West. She had married John West of West Point. Anne West was a sister of John West. She married Henry Fox, whose daughter was Anne Fox. She married Thomas Claiborne, and their daughter, Elizabeth Claiborne married Benjamin Hoomes<sup>3</sup> of King and Queen County. One of the children attributed to this marriage is Benjamin Hoomes<sup>4</sup> who was a Revolutionary Pensioner, and married Mary Pendleton and his sister Martha Hoomes<sup>4</sup> who married Colonel Philip Pendleton. Nathaniel Claiborne married Jane Cole another of the families in the area, and important to see in connection with the family structure. She married a second time Stephen Bingham, and for a third time to Colonel Francis West. There was a large set of descendants from this union, and it should be noted that Jane Cole was a sister of Martha Cole who married Thomas West of West Point, through whom the Wests of Winston County are descended.

The Holmes family line of Escambia County is not related to either the Armistead or the Churchill families. They are however directly descended from the Allen family, which has in the second half of the eighteenth century its on indirect connections back to the Armisteads. This family of Allens were even closer to the West family in its half-century (last half of 18th) in South Carolina, during the time of their settlement on the Little Saluda River.

... Excellent genealogical work has been done on this family. Compiler Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup>, Jr., stated that no connection can definitely be made between the Hoomes-Armistead-Churchill families. It is true that no kinship lines can be traced from the Armistead or Churchill families to the present day Holmes family. And, inside the suggested Allen family, which Jake describes, the kinship would only apply to descendants of Sophia Hoomes<sup>5</sup> (whose name would be lost for male descent), not Armistead Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, son of John<sup>4</sup>.

The simple line of descent of Armistead Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup>, is as follows:

[1] Major John Thomas Hoomes<sup>1</sup>, landed in Virginia before 1661, and shortly afterward established "Bowling Green" which showed the family recognition of having the gardens and area immediately before the entrance smooth and flat enough to use for its named purpose. While named for the sport of bowling, it was used in many instances for racing and training horses. See, Wingfield, A History of Caroline County, Virginia, for additional comments. The impact of the early Hoomes is profound, for quoting from the Caroline County chapter in Twelve Virginia Counties we find that the present is shaped by the second generation.

[2] Dr. George Hoomes<sup>2</sup>, son of Major Thomas Hoomes<sup>1</sup>, above, once owned extensive property in present day Bowling Green. "The erection of the present Courthouse of Caroline was started in 1801, and was finished in 1807 by the executors of George Hoomes<sup>3</sup>... The present building stands in practically the geographic center of the county on land which was once part of the Bowling Green estate of the Hoomes family."

[3] George Hoomes<sup>3</sup>, Jr., son of George Hoomes<sup>2</sup> and Frances unless this unrecorded female ancestor

was an Armistead or a Churchill, and one would think that such a marriage would be in the records, there is no other source for these two families to be in line of ancestry.

[4] Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup>, married Judith Churchill Allen, and they had fourteen children. Only the last child was a daughter, Sophia<sup>5</sup>; the eleventh born was a son, Armistead<sup>5</sup>. Sophia<sup>5</sup> married Major Wilson Allen, whose family lines again intertwined into the West background. Armistead<sup>5</sup> continued our count toward present lineage with...

[5] Colonel Armistead Hoomes<sup>4</sup>. Colonel Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and his first wife, Ann C. Willis, was related to the Daingerfield family. For more on that family see Smith Family, under Lehmann lineage. [In short, that line of Armistead descent is: (1) Anthony, s. (2) William, s. (3) Anthony, s. (4) William, s. (5) Anthony, dau. Elizabeth Armistead, who married Thomas Smith, Revolutionary War Soldier, c. Isaiah Smith, Goodman Smith, Thomas Smith, Harbud Smith, John Smith, daughters not named.] [See Smith Excursus under Lehmann family line, a direct descendancy to Jane Lehmann Wilson.]

Concerning Col. Armistead Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, after two children by Ann Willis Hoomes, that wife died March 27, 1810, and he married his first wife's cousin, Lucy Mary Willis, by whom he had Lucy Mary Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. Then the second wife died, August 14, 1814 [newspaper account of the account gives this as the 13th]. The offspring of the first marriage were

[6] George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> and Henry Armistead Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. The offspring of George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup> and his wife, Celia Holleman Hoomes were:

[7] Armistead, John Willis<sup>7</sup>, Henry<sup>7</sup>, Fannie<sup>7</sup>, and Julie<sup>7</sup> (d.s.p.). The Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup> in lineage is known as Armistead of Alabama since he [his father Churchill<sup>6</sup>, (AJHJr.9)] migrated to Alabama. As author Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup> puts it, "About five years after the court ordered settlement of the Hoomes estate (which was in chaotic condition after Colonel Armistead Hoomes<sup>5</sup> death), George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, in 1825 or earlier, along with a member of the Blow family, Churchill Jones, young Dr. Taliaferro, and Mortimer Boulware, and one other, began a journey that placed descendants of these men in South Alabama to this day." (Quote from Earle)

[8] Armistead Jacob Hoomes<sup>8</sup> was the son of Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup> and Marjorie Murphy Hoomes. He was born March 12, 1883, in Teddy, Escambia County, Alabama, on the homestead. He died October 13, 1964, in Brewton, Alabama. He married Ella Frances Crosby, who had the following c. )1) Ethel Blanche<sup>9</sup>, (2) Eunice Christine<sup>9</sup> (3) Milford Pennell<sup>9</sup>, (4) Mary Marjorie<sup>9</sup> and (5) next:

[9] Armistead Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup>, Jr., m. Judith Ann Wilson, whose West lineage number is given above.

Part of the enigma of the relationship of the various persons is cleared up by reading John Hoomes' will, which follows.

John Holmes<sup>4</sup> the Elder died in December, 1805, [actually December 22, 1805] leaving in his will probated in 1806 tracts of land to his son, John Holmes<sup>5</sup>, Jr. The will states "the land purchased of William Gray, Spilsby Woolfork, Ferish Coleman, Thomas Jones and George Cleer where Absolom Williams now lives and the tract called Riddles..." John Holmes<sup>4</sup> the Elder was survived by John Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, Jr., Richard Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, William Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, Armistead Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, a daughter Sophia Hoomes<sup>5</sup> and a grandson, John W. Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. In 1819, John Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, Jr., Richard Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, and Wilson Allen husband of Sophia Hoomes<sup>5</sup> executed their indenture to Samuel A. Apperson for the land and it was recorded 8 May, 1819. On 6 July, 1822, Samuel A. Apperson executed his indenture to Festus Dickerson. John Hoomes<sup>5</sup>, Jr., survived his brothers Richard Hoomes<sup>5</sup> and William Hoomes<sup>5</sup> and died in March 1825 without issue. William Hoomes<sup>5</sup> never had issue and Richard Hoomes<sup>5</sup> left issue viz. John A. Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, Judith A. Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, Richard H. Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, George W. Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, Hay B. Hoomes<sup>6</sup> and Mary W. Hoomes<sup>6</sup>. Judith A. Hoomes<sup>6</sup> married R. T. Pendleton. [19 May 1831]

William Churchill, called "the Immigrant" married (1) Mary--and (2) married Elizabeth, the widow of Ralph Wormeley, daughter of Col. John Armistead of Gloucester County on 25 October 1703. The next year Armistead Churchill was born. He married Hannah Harrison. Their daughter Mary Churchill then married John Armistead on 23 November 1749. The interconnections between these two families are extremely strong. In fact, Armistead Churchill, who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, was so powerful a figure that his name dominated families for several generations, such as the affiliated Jones and Pendleton families which Jake Holmes describes. In a statement of families of Tidewater Virginia, one author has stated: "In a remote part of original Gloucester where that county was once bounded by one of the smaller tidal rivers, the Pianketank, there stands on the south shore and very near its union with the bay, a house called Hesse." He continues, "Hesse was the home of the Armisteads who intermarried with the Burwells, of Carter's Creek, and the Nelsons of Yorktown on the York, the Carters, of Cleve on the Rappahannock, and with other great families of the colonial period". The Churchill and Hoomes were not mentioned. The impact on these families shown as allied was remarkable, and by 1750, that is well before the Revolutionary War, there were already at least two Armistead Churchills and one Churchill Armistead. These surnames, used as first names, was seen to move into other more distantly allied families. For example, William Armistead West was the seventh child of Tilghman West and Mary Anne Harper, born in 1844 in Darnertown, Maryland. These descendants of the well known and established Joseph West were the same who settled in Lawrence County, Alabama, and is best remembered by the family of Jephtha West. My mother was always somewhat perplexed by the idea that the Lawrence County Wests were kin to those of Winston County, but at what distance she did not know. Jephtha, blind from the malady called "sore eyes", was often cited in genealogical literature for his diligence in keeping up his family lines and his family Bible now has become a model for its relationship value.

... Because this account is structured as a West-family story, it may be of interest that allied families included the Claibornes, who on more than occasion, intermarried with the Wests. Thomas Claiborne married the grand-daughter of Lt. Col. John West and Unity Croshaw. She was the daughter of Anne West--who was their only child. Ann Fox, who in turn was their only child, married Thomas Claiborne. Elizabeth Claiborne, a daughter of Ann Fox and Thomas Claiborne married Benjamin Hoomes in 1785. Elizabeth's older brother Nathaniel married Jane Cole, who married for her second husband Stephen Bingham and for a third husband, Col. Francis West. Benjamin Hoomes was from King and Queen County, Virginia. Their son, Benjamin Hoomes, was a Revolutionary Soldier and Pensioner and married Mary Pendleton in 1790. . . .

WEST AND ALLIED FAMILIES FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH GENERATIONS, of The Chronicles, by Charles E. Wilson. beginning with Judith Ann Wilson Holmes:


(W1 7.4.1.3.2) Judith Ann Wilson Holmes, . . . Jasper, Alabama; m. Armistead Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup>, Jr., . . . Brewton, Alabama; s. Armistead Jake Hoomes, b. 1883; m. Ella Frances Crosby, d. of Thomas Jefferson Crosby and Mary Ann Crosby; s. Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup> "of Alabama" , b. 1830; s. George Churchill Hoomes<sup>6</sup>, b. 1808; s. Armistead Hoomes<sup>7</sup>, b. 1786; Colonel John Hoomes<sup>4</sup> and Judith Churchill Allen; s. George Hoomes and Frances ----; s. Major John Hoomes<sup>1</sup>, "the Immigrant", emigrated from England to Virginia before 1661 and settled beyond the frontiers of the settled part of Virginia; Armistead Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup>, Jr. (above), c. (W1.7.4.1.3.2.1) Philip Armistead Holmes<sup>10</sup>, . . . Brewton, Alabama; (W1.7.4.1.3.2.2) Jeffrey Jake Holmes<sup>10</sup>, . . . Brewton, Al . . .

Armistead Jake Holmes<sup>9</sup>, Jr. and Philip Armistead Holmes<sup>10</sup>, named for the same Armistead line as that allied with the West-Knollys family in Judith Armistead who married Lt. Col. John West of West Point (see, Wilson, THE WESTS-KNOLLYS FAMILY IN AMERICA). Judith Ann Wilson Holmes' (W1.7.4.1.3.1.2) husband's lineage was Holmes, and the Holmes (or Hoomes) Family line was



interconnected with the Armistead family line. Excellent genealogical work has been done on this family, but compiler Jake Holmes9, Jr., states that no connection can definitely be made between the Hoomes-Armistead-Churchill families. . .

[← Back](#)

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**From: Jake Holmes**

## CHAPTER 7 HOOMESVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST

Hoomesville, Alabama

The Hoomesville Church of Christ had its beginnings in about 1892 when a small congregation started meeting in the Hoomesville School house. The school was about one mile from the present site of the church building. The school building was destroyed by a tornado in 1898 and it is not known where or if the church met except occasionally when a preacher came through until 1911. In late 1910 logs were cut from the lands of John Allen Hoomes<sup>8</sup> and sawed into lumber at Teddy. The new church building was built on John Allen's land and the first services were held on February 17, 1911. Bro. Cawthon from Andalusia preached. There is no record of the transfer of title on this land until February 4, 1925 when John Allen Hoomes<sup>8</sup> and wife Belle conveyed the property to "the members of The Church of Christ." There is a restriction clause found in the conveyance which would render the property useless to any other than the members of the Church of Christ. This restriction reads as follows:

### Restrictive Clause for Church Deeds (Hoomesville Church of Christ)

To have and to hold for the use of said Church of Christ, and upon the express condition that no organ or other musical instrument be used nor advocated nor kelp, and that no Fair Festival nor other practices unauthorized in the New Testament be held, and not conducted in, upon nor about said premises nor in any building constructed thereon, and in case any such conduct, acts or unauthorized practices are committed or performed in, upon or about such said premises, or any organ or musical instruments be introduced into or advocated in any house or edifice erected on said premises, then said premises to become the property of such persons or person of said Church of Christ who may be opposed to the organ or other musical instruments, festivals or other things hereinbefore named being used, kelp or advocated in said Edifice or house erected on said lot or parcel of ground.

### The Brewton Church of Christ CONGREGATIONAL HISTORY

The Brewton congregation of the Church of Christ was established in 1923, when Brother John Allen Hoomes moved to Brewton in order to place his children in school. A small group began meeting in the home of Sister Florence Grissett who was Brother Hoomes' sister. The charter members were: J. W. Adkisson, Sr., Mrs. J. W. Adkisson, Sr., J. W. Adkisson, Jr., Mrs. Bertha Tippins, Mrs. Pierce Peavy, Mrs. R. M. Watson, Mrs. Florence Hoomes Grissett, and Mr. John Allen Hoomes.

Several years later, the small congregation began meeting in the courtroom of the county courthouse. Later, they met in the office of the Probate Judge. Due to a change in probate judges, they could no longer meet in that office. By then in was 1935. The congregation moved to the funeral home owned by the Adkisson family, where they continued to meet for the next ten years. When the funeral home was sold in 1945, the congregation then began worshipping in the City Hall. Three years later, the present building was erected at 601 Douglas Avenue.

### AREA SCHOOLS

**TEDDY SCHOOL:** Probably the oldest school in the area. The school, a one room frame building, was located on the Brooklyn- McGowin Bridge road, served the Teddy community. In 1912 the high school students from Teddy went to Dixie. Ethel Blanche, Christine, and Mary Marjorie Hoomes all started to school at Teddy. Walter A. Tippin was teacher and principal at the school in 1903. Belle Hoomes and Josephine Hoomes, daughters of Armistead, taught at Teddy. Josephine Hoomes (Josie) later became Mrs. Walter A. Tippin.

George Churchill Hoomes was a school teacher. He was given a good education in Virginia at which time he learned seven languages. He taught somewhere in the Teddy area after coming to South Alabama from "The Bowling Green" in the 1820's.

**HOOMESVILLE SCHOOL:** (1890-1898) Located on the old Cook road north of Smith Creek, served the Hoomesville community and surrounding area for around nine years. Pupils walked as far as six miles to attend school. The first building was erected in about 1890 and was a wooden frame type with two rooms. Some of the early teachers were Miss Lizzie Frederick, Fanny Hodge, and Marjorie Hoomes. The building was destroyed by a tornado in 1898.

**STILL'S CHAPEL,** located on the Brewton-Andalusia road, was established around 1890 and operated until about 1906. This was a one-room frame building with a stick and clay chimney. Water used at this time school came from a spring. Early teachers were Ella Crawford, Rebecca Finlay, Ida Still, and Mrs. Ed Still.

A **PRIVATE SCHOOL** was once operated in the Still Community near the old post office at Boykin around 1890. Pupils paid one dollar per month to attend.

**PRIVATE SCHOOL.** Another early private school, location unknown, was taught by Marjorie Hoomes, grandmother of the late Miss Ethel Blanche Holmes. Marjorie Hoomes also taught a public school which was located near the present home of Mr. Walt Blackmon. School was held only three months a year.

**OLD ACADEMY,** a two room school, was established around 1901 in the Damascus Community. Classes were taught from three to six months each year. Parents gave the money to pay the teachers.

**DIXIE SCHOOL-** In the early 1920's Dixie had one of the few accredited high schools in Escambia County. This three room frame building was located just off highway 29 in eastern Escambia County. One of the early principals was Mr. McBride. In 1916 Allie Mae Douglas was principal and Miss Jessie McGowin and Mrs. Olga Weaver were teachers. Later, Miss Ethel Blanche Holmes and Miss Rita Jane Boykin taught at Dixie, boarding in the home of Mr. Will Wyrosdick, one of the schools trustees. In 1930 when the school at Damascus was accredited, the junior and senior students were transported there, leaving only the elementary pupils at Dixie. In 1943 the Dixie School burned and elementary pupils were also transported to Damascus.

**OLD FISHPOND SCHOOL-** There was a small school at OLD FISHPOND. Later a three-room brick school was built that operated for several years ending around 1927. This school served children from families that lived in the OLD FISHPOND logging camp operated by T. R. Miller Mill Company and other students living nearby. The building was torn down around 1930.

**ANOTHER EARLY DIXIE SCHOOL-** A small one-teacher school was located north of the present Dixie community in the latter part of the 19th century. Mr. Joe Thomas was an early teacher there.

**MASON SCHOOL-** A two-teacher log school served the area near Mason around 1900. Pupils attended only three months a year.

**CLEVELAND SCHOOL-** A two-teacher school, served the Cleveland and Hardin communities for many years until 1927. The frame building was torn down around 1935.

**DAMASCUS SCHOOL-** An old three-teacher school served the Damascus community until a new brick building was completed in 1928. The new building at that time had six classrooms and a large auditorium and was located just behind the old frame school building. Grades one through twelve were taught and eight teachers were employed. Additional rooms were added to the school around the mid 1930's.

Land was given for this new school by N. W. Watson and W. L. Owens. Principals who have served at Damascus in order are: Mr. Parish, J. B. Goolsby, Fred Feagin, J. T. Sheppard, Leon Mantel, Floyd D. Dotson, C. P. Thomas, Fred Clements, and Homer Lambert. The school owned a dwelling house next to the school building which served as the principal's home. All twelve grades were taught until 1948. In that year the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades were consolidated with W. S. Neal in East Brewton. In 1962 the seventh, eighth, and ninth grade students were moved to Neal and Damascus operated as an elementary school with Louise Stone, Mary Still, and Sylvia Koon serving as teachers. In 1967 Damascus School was closed. The building was purchased by Willie Southwell and much of the materials were sold. Southwell retained enough bricks and lumber from the school to build him a home on Highway 29.

Gen# FAMILIES born marr. died Spouse

1 Hoomes, Thomas "The Emigrant" b.1621? m.1646? d.1685? m.Frances Holden  
born in England. Children-

2 Hoomes, George, Sr. Dr. b.1680 d.1733

2 Hoomes, John Waller

2 Hoomes, Lucy Mary

2 Hoomes, George, Sr. Dr. b. 1680 d.1733 son of Major Thomas Hoomes 1

Children-

3 Hoomes, Christopher b.1712 m.1724 d.1794 Son of Dr. Geo. Hoomes 2

3 Hoomes, Priscilla b.1702 m.1724 d.1794 dau. of Dr. George Hoomes m.Joseph Pollard

3 Hoomes, Benjamin I b.1704 d.1785 Son of Dr. Geo. Hoomes 2 m.Elizabeth Claiborne

3 Hoomes, Joseph b.1708 d.1753 Son of Geo. Hoomes 2 m.Sussannah Waller

3 Hoomes, George, Jr. b.1709 m.1728 d.1753 Son of Dr. Geo. Hoomes 2

3 Hoomes, John b.1700 Son of Dr. Geo. Hoomes 2

3 Hoomes, Priscilla b.702 m.1724 d.1794 dau. of Dr. George Hoomes m.Joseph Pollard

Children-

4 Pollard, Sarah b.1725 m.1743 d.1815 dau. of Priscilla Hoomes

4 Pollard, Frances Hoomes b.1729 m.1754 d.1798 dau. of Priscilla Hoomes m.George Rogers

4 Pollard, Ann b.1732 dau. of Priscilla Hoomes m.James Taylor

4 Pollard, Elizabeth b.1736 d.1770 dau. of Priscilla Hoomes m.James Meriwether

4 Pollard, Thomas b.1740 m.1763 d.1796 son of Priscilla Hoomes m.Sally Harding

4 Pollard, Jane b.1744 d.1779 dau. of Priscilla Hoomes m.Dandridge, Nathaniel West

4 Pollard, Mildred b.1747 m.1764 d.1827 dau. of Priscilla Hoomes m.Col. Edmund Pendleton

4 Pollard, William b.1704 d.1791 son of Priscilla Hoomes m.Miss Mary Anderson

3 Hoomes, Benjamin I b.1704 d.1785 Son of Dr. Geo. Hoomes Sr. 2 m.Elizabeth Claiborne

Children-

4 Hoomes, Joseph b.1757 Son of Benjamin Hoomes I

4 Hoomes, Frances b.1725 dau. of Benjamin Hoomes I m.William Thomason

4 Hoomes, Elizabeth b.1762 dau. of Benjamin Hoomes I m.Thomas Stuart.

4 Hoomes, Martha b.1766 dau. of Benjamin Hoomes I m.Philip Pendleton.

- 4 Hoomes, Benjamin II b.1755 d.1812 Son of Benjamin Hoomes I m.Mary Pendleton  
 4 Hoomes, Thomas Claiborne I b.1758 Son of Benjamin Hoomes & Elizabeth Claiborne  
 4 Hoomes, Ann Fox b.1764 dau. of Benjamin Hoomes & Elizabeth Claiborne
- 3 Hoomes, Joseph b.1708 d.1753 Son of Dr. Geo. Hoomes, Sr. . 2 m.Sussannah Waller  
 Children-  
 4 Hoomes, John Waller son of Joseph & Sussannah Hoomes
- 3 Hoomes, George, Jr. b.1709 m.1728 d.1753 Son of Dr. Geo. Hoomes Sr. 2 m.Frances  
 Children-  
 4 Hoomes, Stephen Ferneau m.1770 Son of Geo. Hoomes, Jr. 3 m.Ann Dudley  
 4 HOOMES, Ann b.1740 m.1765 d.1810 dau. of George Hoomes, Jr. m.Henry BROADNAX  
 4 Hoomes, Frances b.1741 dau. of George Hoomes, Jr.3 & Frances  
 4 Hoomes, John b.1749 m.1768 d.1805 Son of Geo. Hoomes, Jr. 3 m.Judith Churchill Allen
- 4 Pollard, Frances Hoomes b.1729 m.1754 d.1798 dau. of Priscilla Hoomes m.George Rogers  
 Children-  
 5 Rogers, Lucy dau. of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, William b.1762 d.1763 son of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Edmund son of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Ann dau. of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Thomas son of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Frances dau. of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Mary dau. of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Mildred dau. of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Joseph b.1755 d.1780 son of Frances Hoomes Pollard  
 5 Rogers, Capt. John b.1757 d.1794 son of Frances Hoomes Pollard
- 4 Hoomes, Benjamin II b.1755 d.1812 Son of Benjamin Hoomes I m.Mary Pendleton  
 Children-  
 5 Hoomes, Maria M. Ball b.1782 dau. of Capt. Benjamin Hoomes Jr. 4  
 5 Hoomes, George b.1785 d.1821 son of Capt. Benjamin Hoomes Jr. 4  
 5 Hoomes, Patsy dau. of Capt. Benjamin Hoomes Jr. 4  
 5 Hoomes, John b.1787 Son of Capt. Benjamin Hoomes Jr. 4  
 5 Hoomes, Thomas Claiborne II b.1781 d.1821 Son of Capt. Benjamin Hoomes Jr. 4  
 5 HOOMES, Benjamin P. III b.1784 m.1816 d.1821 son of Capt. Benjamin Hoomes Jr. 4 m.Mary  
 Eleanor DABNEY
- 4 Hoomes, John b.1749 m.1768 d.1805 son of George Jr. & Frances m.Judith Churchill Allen  
 Children-  
 5 Hoomes, Allen b.1769 son of Col. John 4  
 5 Hoomes, George III b.1771 (died young) son of Col. John 4  
 5 Hoomes, John b.1773 son of Col. John  
 5 Hoomes, Edmund b.1774 son of Col. John 4  
 5 Hoomes, William b.1775 son of Col. John 4  
 5 Hoomes, John, Jr. b.1777 d.1824 son of Col. John 4  
 5 Hoomes, George W. of Va. b.1779 m.1799 d.1802 son of Col. John 4 m.Waller, Martha  
 5 Hoomes, William Allen b.1782 d.1816 son of Col. John 4  
 5 Hoomes, Richard, 2nd Lt. b.1784 m.1803 d.1823 son of Col. John 4 m.Hannah Battaile  
 5 Hoomes, Infant child of Col. John b.1785 d.1785 child #10 of Col. John 4

5 Hoomes, Armistead of Va. b.1786 m.1806 d.1827 son of Col. John Hoomes  
m. (1st) Ann C. Willis 1806; m.(2nd) Lucy Mary Willis 1813

5 Hoomes, Infant child b.1787 d.1787 child #12 of Col. John 4

5 Hoomes, Infant child b.1788 d.1788 child #13 of Col. John 4

5 Hoomes, Sophia b.1788 m.1807 d.1863 dau. of Col. John Hoomes 4 m.Wilson Allen

5 HOOMES, Benjamin P. III b.1784 m.1816 d.1821 son of Capt. Benjamin Hoomes II 4 m.Mary E.  
DABNEY

Children-

6 Hoomes, Mary Susan b.1823 dau. of Benjamin III 5

6 Hoomes, George Dabney b.1818 d.1822 Son of Benjamin III 5

6 Hoomes, Thomas Claiborne III b.1820 d.1822 Son of Benjamin III 5

6 Hoomes, Benjamin P. IV b.1821 Son of Benjamin III 5

5 Hoomes, George W. of Va. b.1779 m.1791 d.1802 son of Col. John 4 m.Waller, Martha  
Children-

6 Hoomes, John Waller b.1800 son of George W. Hoomes 5

6 Hoomes, Caroline Virginia b.1802 d.1802 dau. of George W. Hoomes 5

5 Hoomes, Richard, 2nd Lt. b.1784 m.1803 d.1823 son of Col. John 4 & Judith m.Hannah Battaile  
Children-

6 Hoomes, "Infant" b.1805 child of Richard Hoomes 5

6 Hoomes, John Allen b.1806 son of Richard Hoomes 5

6 Hoomes, Hay b.1808 son of Richard Hoomes 5

6 Hoomes, Richard Hay b.1810 d.1884 son of Richard Hoomes 5

6 Hoomes, Judith Allen b.1812 m.1829 d.1856 dau. of Richard Hoomes 5 m.Robert Taylor Pendleton

6 Hoomes, George Wilson b.1814 d.1862 son of Richard Hoomes 5

6 Hoomes, Hay Battaile b.1816 d.1880 son of Richard Hoomes 5

6 Hoomes, Mary Willis b.1821 d.1894 dau. of Richard Hoomes 5 m.Aldred Hay GARNETT

5 Hoomes, Armistead of Va. b.1786 d.1827 son of Col. John Hoomes 4

Children-

6 Hoomes, George Churchill b.1808 m.1829 d.1840 son of Armistead Hoomes 5 & Ann m.Celia "Celie"  
Holleman

6 Hoomes, Henry Armistead (Va.) b.1810 d.1852 son of Armistead of Va. & Ann (never married)

6 Hoomes, Lucy Mary (Jr.) b.1814 d.1814 dau. of Armistead 5 Lucy Mary

5 Hoomes, Sophia b.1788 m.1807 d.1863 dau. of Col. John Hoomes 4 m.Wilson Allen

Children-

6 Allen, William Hoomes b.1807 d.1869 son of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, Robert Wilson b.1809 d.1836 son of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, Infant I b.1810 d.1810 child of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, Adaline Margaret b.1811 d.1853 dau. of Sophia Hoomes 5 m.Robert B. Tunstall

6 Allen, Ann Armistead b.1814 d.1875 dau. of Sophia Hoomes 5 m.Lewis Battaile

6 Allen, Mary Churchill b.1817 d.1840 dau. of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, John Richmond b.1821 d.1873 son of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, George Richard b.1823 d.1823 son of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, Infant II b.1824 d.1824 child of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, Betty Maupin b.1825 d.1826 dau. of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, Infant III b.1827 d.1827 child of Sophia Hoomes 5

6 Allen, Alfred Dandridge b.1828 son of Sophia Hoomes 5 m.Hannah Battaile Pentleton

6 Hoomes, Mary Willis b.1821 d.1894 dau. of Richard Hoomes 5 m.Aldred Hay Garnett  
Children-

7 Garnett, Alexander Baylor b.1843 son of Mary Willis Hoomes 7

7 Garnett, Alfred Hay , Jr., b.1849 d.1889 son of Mary Willis Hoomes 7 m.Lizzie Brown

7 Garnett, Clarence Linden b.1841 d.1889 son of Mary Willis Hoomes 7

7 Garnett, Maria b.1844 dau. of Mary Willis Hoomes

7 Garnett, William A. b.1850 d.1904 son of Mary Willis Hoomes 7

6 Hoomes, Judith Allen b.1812 m.1829 d.1856 dau. of Richard Hoomes 5 m.Robert T. Pendleton  
Children-

7 Pendleton, Robert Lewis b.1830 m.1857 d.1880 son of Judith Allen Hoomes 6 m.Christine G. Micon

7 Pendleton, Hannah Battaile b.1837 dau. of Judith A. Hoomes 6

6 Hoomes, George Churchill b.1808 m.1829 d.1840 son of Armistead Hoomes 5 m.Celia "Celie"  
Holleman

Children-

7 Hoomes, Armistead of Ala. b.1830 m.1863 d.1897 son of George Churchill Hoomes 6 m.(2) Marjorie  
Murphy

7 Hoomes, John Willis I b.1831 m.1876 d.1899 son of George Churchill Hoomes 6 m.(2) Margaret A.  
Hodge

7 Hoomes, Henry b.1832 d.1883 Son of George Churchill Hoomes 6 m.Matilda White

7 Hoomes, Fannie b.1834 dau. of Geo. Churchill Hoomes 6 m.Steve White

7 Hoomes, Julie dau. of George Churchill Hoomes I

6 Allen, Adaline Margaret b.1811 d.1853 dau. of Sophia Hoomes 5 m.Robert B. Tunstall  
Children-

7 Tunstall, Fannie Byrd b.1842 dau. of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

7 Tunstall, Allen Hoomes b.1843 Son of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

7 Tunstall, Wilson b.1845 Son of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

7 Tunstall, Richard Cuthbert b.1845 Son of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

7 Tunstall, Lelia Sophia b.1847 dau. of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

7 Tunstall, Robert Byrd b.1848 Son of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

7 Tunstall, Ann Carter b.1852 d.1852 dau. of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

7 Tunstall, Mary Adaline Armistead b.1853 Son of Adaline Margaret Allen 6

6 Allen, Alfred Dandridge b.1828 son of Sophia Hoomes 5 m.Hannah Battaile Pentleton  
Children-

7 Allen, Sophia Hoomes b.1872 dau. of Alfred D. Allen

6 Allen, Ann Armistead b.1814 d.1875 dau. of Sophia Hoomes 5 m.Lewis Battaile  
Children-

7 Battaile, Lizzy Taylor b.1832 dau. of Ann Armistead Allen 6

7 Battaile, "Infant" b.1846 child of Ann Armistead Allen

7 Battaile, Lewis Armistead b.1835 Son of Ann Armistead Allen 6

7 Battaile, Gertrude b.1849 d.1850 dau. of Ann Armistead Allen

7 Hoomes, Armistead of Ala. b.1830 m.1863 d.1897 son of George Churchill Hoomes 6 m. Marjorie  
Murphy

## Children-

- 8 Hoomes, "Infant girl" dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7  
 8 Hoomes, Stephen Alonzo b.1864 d.1878 son of Armistead of Ala.7  
 8 Hoomes, Sarah Juliet b.1867 m.1888 dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 m.Charlie F. Reynolds  
 8 Hoomes, Florence Eugenia b.1869 m.1891 d.1948 dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 m.GRISSETT, Walter T  
 8 Hoomes, John Allen b.1870 m.1904 d.1946 son of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 m.Bell Murphy  
 8 Hoomes, William Willis b.1872 d.1878 son of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7  
 8 Hoomes, Matilda Ann Eliza b.1874 d.1969 dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 never married  
 8 Hoomes, Henry Bennett b.1878 d.1956 son of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 m.Dora Tucker  
 8 Hoomes, Mary b.1879 dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 m.Ed Lambert  
 8 Hoomes, Emma b.1880 d.1952 dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7  
 8 Hoomes, Armistead Jake, Sr. b.1883 m.1907 d.1964 son of Armistead Hoomes 7 of Ala. m.Ella Frances Crosby  
 8 Hoomes, Marjorie Josephine b.1886 d.1925 dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 m.Walter Austin Tippin  
 8 Riggs, Aggie Bell Hoomes b.1891 d.1967 dau. of Armistead Hoomes of Ala. 7 m.Alvin L. Riggs

8 Hoomes, Armistead Jake, Sr.8 b.1883 m.1907 d.1964 son of Armistead Hoomes 7 of Ala. m.Ella Frances Crosby

## Children-

- 9 Holmes, Ethel Blanche b.1908 d.1953 dau of A. Jake & Ella Hoomes --never married--  
 9 Holmes, Eunice Christine b.1911 d.1991 dau. of Armistead Jake Hoomes m.Chester Baggett  
 9 Hoomes, Milford Pennell b.1913 d.1923 son of Armistead Jake Hoomes 8  
 9 Holmes, Mary Marjorie b.1918 d.1995 dau. of Armistead Jake Hoomes m.Homer Lambert  
 9 Holmes, Armistead Jake, Jr son of Armistead Jake Hoomes 8 m.Judith Ann Wilson

9 Holmes, Armistead Jake, Jr.9 m.1962 son of Armistead Jake 8 m.Judith Ann Wilson

## Children-

- 10 Holmes, Philip Armistead10 son of Armistead Jake, Jr m.Stefania Sabo of Tampa, Florida  
 10 Holmes, Jeffrey10 son of A. Jake, Jr. 9 m.Donna Rhoden of Red Bay, Alabama  
 Armistead Jake Holmes, Jr. (Hoomes)

10 Holmes, Philip Armistead - son of Armistead Jake H. Jr. & Judith Ann Wilson - m. Stefania Sabo

## Children-

- 11 Ariana Helena Holmes  
 11 Anasstasja Agey  
 11 Alexander Agey

10 Holmes, Jeffrey Jake - son of Armistead Jake H. Jr. & Judith Ann Wilson - m. Donna Rhoden

## Children-

- 11 Leslie Paige Holmes  
 11 Austin Jake Holmes

10 Baggett, Chester Holmes (1934-1997) - son of Christine Holmes & Chester Baggett - m. Carol Hicks

## Children-

- 11 Martin Alan Baggett  
 11 Christi Lynn Baggett



- 10 Baggett, Frances Christine - dau. of Christine Holmes & Chester Baggett = m. Charles Pierce  
Children-
- 11 Trista Pierce  
11 Jason, Pierce
- 10 Lambert, Ethel Linda - dau. of Mary Marjorie Holmes & Homer Lambert - m. Richard Zeiler  
Children-
- 11 Todd Lambert Zeiler  
11 John David Zeiler
- 10 Lambert, Stephen Homer - son of Mary Marjorie Holmes & Homer Lambert - m. Ann Howle  
Waldrup  
Children-
- 11 Andrew Waldrup Lambert  
11 Stephanie Lambert

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