

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By: Cora V. St. John

Buckingham County, Virginia is located south of the James River and was established in 1761 from the southeastern portion of Albemarle County. The county derives its name from the Duke of Buckingham (Buckinghamshire, England) and is the only county in the United States by this name. In 1778, a small portion of the county bordering the James River was given to Cumberland County. In 1845, another portion from the northern part of the county was taken from Buckingham County for the formation of Appomattox County. A final adjustment made to this line in 1860 fixed the border to its current shape.

Many of Virginia's early colonial families can be found in this area of the state as people began migrating from the Tidewater area. Some of the early land grants were given to French Huguenots arriving from London England in the southwestern part of the county in the early 1700's.

In April 1865, Lee's army marched through Buckingham on their way to Appomattox, Virginia. After the surrender, many soldiers used the same route on their way home. A marker in the cemetery of Trinity Presbyterian Church in New Canton reads, "According to the oral history of Trinity Presbyterian Church and this community, here are 45 Confederate and Union soldiers buried in mass graves directly behind this church. They left Appomattox after the surrender headed for their homes north of here. Sick with disease, they died in a nearby camp. That they may not be forgotten, this plaque is placed by the Elliott Grays UDC Chapter #1877, 2003.

In 1869, a fire destroyed the Thomas Jefferson designed county courthouse and most of the early records of the county were lost. For those doing research in Buckingham County, the Clerk of Court's office is located at 13061 James Anderson Hwy., Buckingham, VA 23921. They are open from 8:30-4:30 Monday through Friday, except holidays. They may be reached by phone at 434-969-4734.

Historic Buckingham, Inc. is another great source of information for those doing family research in this county. Headquarters of this organization are located in the Housewright Museum. Their Genealogy Research Room is located in the Adams Museum and is handicap accessible. Days and hours of operation are limited and may be found by visiting their website at www.historicbuckingham.org.

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PLACES OF HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL INTEREST

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Below is genealogical information that may be found in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

ALEXANDER HILL BAPTIST CHURCH was built around 1870 during the Reconstruction era after the War Between the States. This is the oldest church having served the African-American community into the 21st century. This one-story log building sits on its original site which also contains a surviving preacher's mound and brush arbor which suggests the property was used for religious purposes prior to emancipation.

The congregation was established by men and women once enslaved at Sycamore Island, a plantation gifted to them by their former owner, Alexander Moseley. On January 1, 1867, Moseley granted to nine "men of color" a 346 acre tract of land. Those men were Gabriel Palmer, Emanuel Wayne, Emanuel Moseley, Cornelius Palmer, Winston Palmer, Peter Scott, Jesse Moseley, Sr., John Harris, Sr., and Samuel Braxton. Gabriel Palmer would become the pastor of Alexander Hill Baptist Church. At least one of the grantees, John Harris, Sr., was a free black man prior to Emancipation, employed by Moseley and, in 1860, had lived with him in Nelson County.

Alexander Hill Baptist Church and Alexander Hill School, which is no longer standing on the property, were both focal points for African-Americans in the community from the Reconstruction Era forward. The Palmers, the Moseleys, Emanuel Wayne, Peter Scott, John Harris, Sr., and Samuel Braxton took their gift and soared with it, providing a community for their children and grandchildren for generations to come. (Listed 2017)

BRYN ARVON AND GWYN ARVON were built in the 1890's for Welsh brothers, Evan and John Williams who founded the Williams Slate Company in the 1870's revitalizing the slate industry in Buckingham County. Both are located in the town of Arvon in the northeastern part of the county.

The commercial production of slate had its beginnings when in 1724 and 1726 James Skelton acquired 2000 acres by patent on the Slate River in what would become present-day Buckingham County. By the end of the 18th century, the blue-black slate of Buckingham County would become famous throughout the state. By

the 1860's there were only two slate quarries operating, Chapman, Snead & Co., and another owned by Robert C. Nicholas.

By 1870, eighty-seven Welsh immigrants settled in the Slate District. Fifty-seven were employed in the industry and the remainder were women and children. Among the newcomers were brothers John Robert Williams (28 March 1843 – 21 March 1901) and Evan Robert Williams (June 1844 – February 1911). Natives of Caernarvon, Wales, a world center of slate production, they first settled in Vermont before settling in Virginia. After arriving in Virginia, the brothers would marry sisters. In 1876, John would marry Thomasia Hutcheson and a year later, Evan would marry Alexine Hutcheson, both of Richmond.

In 1875, they leased a slate company owned by the heirs of Robert C. Nicholas. In 1883, the brothers also purchased 250 acres on Hunt's Creek. A year later, the company bought 99 acres adjacent to the quarry tract from the estate of Charles H. Perrow where in 1891-1892 they would construct their homes. Evan owned Bryn Arvon and John, who lived in Richmond would use Gwyn Arvon on his visits. They would name the new village Arvon (later modified to Arvonnia) after Caernarvon, their hometown in Wales.

John would die at his Richmond home in 1901. His office was located in his own building at Ninth and Cary Street. He was president of the Southern Trust Co., director of the State Bank; a major investor in the Virginia Casket Co. and a member of a company formed to develop the old resort at Natural Bridge in Rockbridge County. Evan would carry on the slate business until his death in 1911. Both would be buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Both homes remain in the hands of their descendants. (Listed 1991)

BUCKINGHAM COURT HOUSE HISTORICAL DISTRICT was established in 1818 when the village was known as Maysville. When a new courthouse was needed, Thomas Jefferson was contacted with a request to provide plans. The new courthouse was completed in 1823. Over the years, other buildings were added which would eventually make up the complex. Unfortunately, the 1823 Thomas Jefferson designed courthouse would be destroyed by fire in 1869 along with most of the county records. A new courthouse of similar design would take its place.

Now known as Buckingham Court House, the complex consists of a number of court buildings, as well as several taverns and other notable early-nineteenth century dwellings. Also included is the 1830 Trinity Presbyterian Church. (Listed 1969)

BUCKINGHAM FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE DISTRICT was the first chartered college for women in Virginia, opening in 1838. A committee of Buckingham citizens led by Samuel Shephard and Dr. John Wesley Langhorne acquired a site for the establishment of the female school. The site was located near Alpha on the Richmond-Lynchburg stage route. The Virginia Methodists were the primary supporters of the school, considered as a female counterpart of the Randolph-Macon College for men. The school operated until 1863 when the War Between the States forced the removal of students and the closing of the school.

Though the main building was dismantled in 1906, the five remaining structures consist of the “President’s Cottage” (built 1852-53), the Henry James Brown House (built 1852-53), the John S. West Tavern (ca 1850), the store-dwelling, and the Cobb-West-England House, a ca. 1850 frame house that served as a tavern. Brown’s Chapel is a building constructed in 1980 to replace a 19th century church that burned though the cemetery of the original church is located behind the present structure. All the remaining buildings are private residences. (Listed 1984)

BUCKINGHAM TRAINING SCHOOL was built in 1924 with plans and funds provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the building of schools for African-American students. From 1924 – 1954 it functioned as the only high school for black students in Buckingham. Although the Training school has been demolished, the property is also the site of the Buckingham Training School Shop Building built in 1932 for the instruction of male students in trades and agriculture. It is one of only 163 built nationwide and 11 in Virginia. The site these structures sit on is now known as Ellis Acres Memorial Park. (Listed 2014)

CARYSWOOD is a 711 acre tract of land which was part of a vast property owned by Archibald Cary, a prominent colonial figure. It has remained in the possession of a member of the Cary family for over 300 years. It lies northeast of Dillwyn near the border of Cumberland County.

The first member of the Cary family in Virginia was Miles Cary. He first had the Buckingham property surveyed in 1671. One of the original survey stones with the date 1671 and the initials M.C. is still kept at Carywood. The farm was also owned by his grandson, Archibald Cary, who was a distinguished member of Virginia’s colonial government. In his will of 1787, he gave to his son-in-law, Carter Page and his wife Mary, “all the tract of land in Buckingham County on the north side of Hatchers Creek and on the south side of Hornquarter Road containing about two thousand seven hundred acres.” The property was known as Halfway Branch

Plantation. In 1796 Page owned 1,200 acres of land west of the Buckingham /Cumberland line, including the present-day Caryswood.

At his death in 1825, Carter Page's willed the property to his son John Cary Page (1784-1853) and his wife Mary Anna Trent Page (born 1790). He may have built a small house on the western four hundred acres of his plantation around 1849. The land tax records for that year note that "improvements were added" and an 1871 mortgage deed described a "two-story dwelling with orchard, barn and tobacco houses.

One of Page's sons, Edward Trent Page (1833-1897) married Bettie Coupland Nicholas (1834-1904) of Seven Islands in that same year and this may have been their first house. In 1853, Halfway Branch Plantation was inherited by Edward Trent Page who renamed it Caryswood in honor of his family's name. It is believed he built the present house around 1855. He and his wife raised four children. His life at Caryswood was interrupted by his service in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States. He served in Co. A of the 16th VA Infantry. As with most all southern plantations, its value was severely decreased by the end of the war.

Interestingly, the 1880 census notes a 25-year-old Negro servant named Sally Brown living on the farm. Her descendants still possess several photographs of the family, who were all born and worked at the farm, taken in front of the tenant houses (formerly slave dwellings) to the rear of the house.

After the death of their parents, Caryswood was divided among the four children of Edward and Bettie Page. Their children were Edward Trent Page, Jr., Mary Haynes, John Page, and Bessie Trent. It was Bessie and her husband John Gannaway Trent who would inherit the house and 168 acres. In 1934, the property would be inherited by their daughters, Kate Gannaway Trent and Page Trent and husband Branch Bird of Idaho. During their ownership, Caryswood would be used as a summer residence for the family.

Through the years since the 1904 division, Caryswood has almost returned to its original size of more than 700 acres. As of the 1991 listing, the home was still owned by descendants of the original Cary family. (Listed 1991)

CHELLOWE was named from an earlier home of the same name built around 1760 for Robert Bolling (1738-1775) at a nearby location. The name came from the ancestral home of the Bolling family in England. Robert Bolling served Buckingham County as a sheriff, justice and representative in the General Assembly.

Robert Bolling and his second wife, Susanna Watson, had four children. Records dating back to 1795 listed Powhatan Bolling as the sole owner of the Chellowe tract

consisting of 3633 acres. However, in 1809, Linaeus Bolling (1773-1836) and his brother Powhatan, who had died in 1803, were listed as co-owners of the Chellowe tract. Perhaps by 1812, but certainly by 1815, Linaeus appeared in records as the sole owner of the property.

In 1793, Linaeus married Mary Markham. Linaeus followed in his father's footsteps by practicing law and serving in the Virginia Legislature. He died on the 26 January 1836 at age 63. By the end of 1837, the property had been assigned to his son, Phillip who was also a lawyer who also served in the Virginia House of Delegates. During his 1831-32 term, a fierce legislative debate arose on the question of slavery, occasioned by the Nat Turner insurrection in Southampton County in 1831. As a leading spokesman for the anti-slavery faction, Bolling was also given the privilege of speaking on the last day of debate. However, Bolling's outspoken stance on the issue, which was not in line with the opinions of most Buckingham voters, led to his defeat in the legislative election of April 1832.

It was Phillip who is believed to have built the present house circa 1840. Its beautiful rose garden was planted by Phillip's wife, Mary Epps Bolling.

In 1849, Chellowe was acquired by Robert Thurston Hubard (1808-1871), the widowed husband of Susan Pocahontas Bolling (1815-1849). The 1850 census showed eight children aged one to fifteen. Three of the Hubard children would go on to fight in the War Between the States. James L. (b. ca. 1835) served as a lieutenant colonel in the VA Militia. Also serving were Robert T. (1839-1921), a private in Co. G. 3rd VA Cavalry and later promoted to a second lieutenant, and Edmund W. (b. ca. 1841).

Robert Thurston Hubard died in 1871 leaving Chellowe to his son Robert T. Hubard II (1839-1921). Robert would split his time at Chellowe and his home in Farmville. He had graduated from Hampden Sydney College in 1860 and studied law at the University of VA before the interruption of the War Between the States. After the war, Robert practiced law in Buckingham County (probably using the office that survives at Chellowe) and in Farmville. He also represented Buckingham County in the state legislature. In the 1880s he served on the staff of Governor William E. Cameron, a Readjuster, and in 1895 he ran unsuccessfully for the U. S. Senate as a Republican. Hubard was also an entrepreneur; in 1902 he acquired the unrealized Orange and Keysville Railroad, renamed it the Orange-Keysville Railroad Company, and attempted (unsuccessfully) to build the line."

In 1870, he married Sallie Edmunds (185?-1918) and in 1879 placed his property in trust for the benefit of her and their children. Mentioned in the document were references to a stone-walled "Chellowe Cemetery" containing a memorial obelisk.

In 1918, four of these children deeded their interests in the property to their brother, Phillip E. Hubard, with the provision that the house, yard garden, spring, pasturage and barn room for one cow and necessary feed are hereby excepted for Robert T. Hubard Sr., father of the parties, during the term of his natural life.

The property remained in the family until 1951 when it was acquired by another family. The property was sold again in 1996 to Gene B. Dixon, Jr. (Listed 1999)

PETER FRANCISCO HOUSE / LOCUST GROVE is known to have been built prior to 1794 and is located almost a mile off Virginia Route 626 near the Buckingham – Cumberland border. “Locust Grove or as it is now known the “Peter Francisco House” was the residence of the war hero from 1794 to the mid 1820’s.

Peter Francisco was a young lad of only five or six years of age when he mysteriously arrived by ship at the wharf in City Point in Hopewell, Virginia. He appeared to be southern European and spoke an Iberian dialect. Judge Anthony Winston, an uncle of Patrick Henry brought the boy to his plantation “Hunting Towers” where he grew to manhood.

Francisco worked as a blacksmith in Buckingham County after the war. One of his customers in December 1784, Samuel Sheppard, recorded a detailed objective, account of the young blacksmith's physique. Sheppard had never before seen "muscles as great and developed in so young a man." After noting the size and proportion of his fingers and hands, he concluded, Francisco's "feet are as exceptional for length and thickness as his whole body. His shoulders like some old statue.... His jaw is long, heavy, the nose powerful. . . .

Francisco served in the Revolutionary War and was at Camden, Guilford Court House where his private encounter with Tarleton’s troopers at Ward's Tavern made the Virginian a folk hero.

A contemporary, Alexander Garden of Lee's Legion, observed that he had "scarcely ever met with a man in Virginia who had not some miraculous tale to tell of Peter Francisco." At Guilford Court House he is credited with killing eleven British troops, striking blows of such power and viciousness that he split in two the body of one guardsman. He is supposed to have salvaged an 1100 pound cannon at Camden, carrying it to safety on his shoulders. A well-known folk painting records the essential details of the ward's Tavern skirmish at which Francisco routed a squad of Tarleton's troops, capturing their horses, all within a short distance of the main British force.

Francisco purchased Locust Grove from a local planter named James Anderson who was the father of his first wife, Susannah. After her death, Peter continued to

live there with his second wife, Catherine Brooks and four children. She died in 1821 and he again married, this time to a widowed niece of Governor Edmund Randolph. It was she who persuaded him to move to Richmond for a “more comfortable life” where he took a job as Sargent-at-arms at the Senate until his death in 1831. His funeral was held at the Capitol with Governor John Floyd, Members of the Senate and House of Delegates, and other public and civic officials in attendance.

Several people would own the property through the years, until the early 1970’s when the Society of the Descendants of Peter Francisco would take it over. While they saw to the restoration of the home, the home is now in the possession of private individuals. (Listed 1972)

GUERRANT HOUSE is reminiscent of many homes that were once prevalent throughout Virginia. It is a one and a half story, two-room frame house typical of many built in the 18th and 19th century. Built around 1835, by Peter Guerrant, this house is one of the few remaining of its kind.

The Guerrant family arrived in Buckingham County around 1760. Peter Guerrant inherited the property from his father, John of Rose Bank, in 1819. He built his home overlooking the James River. A small school-house sits in the yard where Lucy Emily (Guerrant) Anderson taught in the early 1900’s. A smokehouse and small family cemetery also sit on the property. It remained in the Guerrant family until 1912 when it was sold to Clinton Snoddy. (Listed 2000)

HOLLIDAY LAKE STATE PARK sits on the Appomattox/Buckingham border and was covered in the Appomattox article in an earlier edition.

MOUNT IDA was built on the James River about five miles from New Canton around 1795 for William Cannon, a Captain in the Buckingham Militia during the American Revolution who became one of the largest landowners in Buckingham County. The Cannon family owned land in the area as early as 1730 when land was purchased by William Cannon, grandfather of the builder. He would continue to increase the land holdings of the family until his death in 1849. Upon his death, a portion of his estate would go to his son John who would also add considerable acreage to the estate. John deeded 1200 acres to his son William with the remainder passing to him at his death. William would also continue to add to the property holdings with purchases from the Lovell family, the Cocke family, and the Loving family as well as others.

William Cannon, the first inhabitant of Mount Ida, is the most notable figure associated with the house. He was a man of stature in Buckingham County during the second half of the 18th century serving as a vestryman for Tillotson Parish, a recorder of county tithables, and a county sheriff. According to Henings Statutes, a ferry established in the county in 1776 on Cannon land later served as a boundary point in a 1778 land annexation from Buckingham to Cumberland County.

As Captain in the Buckingham Militia, he had the authority to requisition goods and transport for the aid General Greene in the North Carolina campaign of 1781.

On June 24, 1790 Cannon married his second wife, Martha Cocke, fourth child of James Powell Cocke of Amelia County. Soon after his marriage, he would begin construction of Mount Ida which would have many similarities to Woodlands, a home built by Stephen Cocke, brother of Martha Cocke Cannon in Amelia County.

William Cannon and his family's fortunes would soon turn when by 1805 ownership of Mount Ida would be lost. The property was sold to David Ross. In 1807, William Cannon would move to Tennessee and eventually settle in Kentucky where he would die in 1820.

In 1833, William Leitch purchased Mount Ida probably from the Ross family. As Buckingham County records were burned in 1869, the chain of ownership is somewhat incomplete. From Leitch, the property would pass to the Coles family in 1909 and the Percie family in 1934.

In 1996-97 the house was carefully dismantled and moved from its original site in Buckingham County to a similar rural site in southern Albemarle County where it was painstakingly reconstructed, reusing virtually all of its early fabric. (Buckingham listing 1987 / Albemarle listing 2001)

PERRY HILL was built by Thomas Moseley Bondurant, a Whig politician and publicist in Buckingham County for his daughter and son-in-law circa 1851-52. It is said to have been named in honor of Oliver Hazard Perry, naval hero of the War of 1812. Some of the earliest Buckingham families associated with this tract of land the Perkins, Moseleys, Bondurants, Guerrants, Blakeys and Halls.

In 1747, William Perkins received two land patents in Albemarle County which would later become part of Buckingham County when it was formed in 1761. After his death ca. 1800, these tracts would be inherited by his son John Perkins. Unfortunately, John Perkins died in 1903 and is buried in a tomb a few hundred yards from the house.

In 1819, Arthur Moseley, one of the sons of Robert Moseley, inherited Perry Hill. He had married a Perkins daughter. In 1823, their daughter would marry a Moseley nephew, Thomas Moseley Bondurant, to whom Arthur would leave the property.

Thomas would serve in the War of 1812 at a very young age. He represented Buckingham County in the General Assembly, served as a trustee of Hampden-Sydney College and was a proprietor of The Weekly Whig. He relinquished his share of the newspaper in 1852 after completing the Perry Hill residence for his daughter and son-in-law-, William P. Hall, a young country physician.

At Hall's death circa 1900, his son Alexander Stuart Hall inherited the house and part of the Perry Hill tract. In 1980, it was owned by his great-grandson, Alexander Stuart Mall. (Listed 1980)

THE SEVEN ISLANDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICT takes its name from a cluster of islands in the James River upstream from its junction with the Slate River and includes total of eight archaeological sites which have been identified within the boundaries of the Seven Islands Archaeological and Historic District.

It also includes part of a tract of land purchased by Dr. George Nicholas in 1728. Nicholas was an English immigrant who became a prominent physician and founder of the distinguished Virginia family which includes Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas. His son, John, moved to Seven Islands when it was still a part of Albemarle County. As clerk of Albemarle, he was located close to the county seat not far upriver from Scottsville. The property would next pass in 1825 to John Scott Nicholas III. It was during his ownership, the original house would burn and be replaced by the present one which reflects the more conservative architectural taste of Virginia's planter society in the years between the Revolutionary War of Independence and the War Between the States. During the Civil War the plantation supplied wheat, cattle, and horses (including J.E.B. Stuart's large black mount) to the Confederate government.

As most Virginia planter families who suffered economic loss following the War, the owners of Seven Islands tried to overcome theirs with the operation of a boys' academy at the plantation known as Seven Islands Academy. Founded in 1881 by Phillip Barbour Ambler, husband of Willie Harrison Nicholas, heir to Seven Islands, the school lasted until 1901. Following their deaths in the early 1900's, the property would pass to their son and sole heir, John Nicholas Ambler. (Listed 1991)

STANTON FAMILY CEMETERY was started in 1853, and is a very rare surviving burying ground established by free blacks prior to the Civil War. Located in the northeastern section of Buckingham County, the Stantons were one of the few extended free black families living in rural Virginia at the height of the slavery period. The unfenced plot contains at least thirty-six marked burials, and probably holds additional unmarked graves as well. Many of the graves have simple uninscribed headstones and footstones of the local slate. The cemetery was originally part of a forty-six-acre farm purchased in 1853 by Nancy and Daniel Stanton. Although the family moved from the homestead in 1930, it retained ownership of the land and the cemetery and continued with family burials there. The last occurred in 1941 when Harriet Stanton Scott, granddaughter of Nancy and Daniel Stanton was interred.

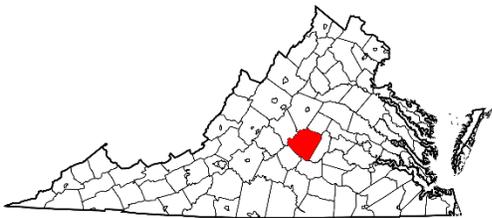
It is possible that members of the Trent family, another antebellum free black family who lived nearby and who married into the Stanton family, may have been buried in the Stanton Family Cemetery as well.

Information concerning all family members buried in the Stanton cemetery remains unknown because the slate gravestones are not inscribed. Local residents indicate that although the identities of individual burials were passed down to future generations, much of this knowledge has been lost through the years (Listed 1993)

WOODSIDE was completed in 1860, just prior to the War Between the States, by William M. Swoope. Records show Swoope acquired the property in 1846 from Charles A. Scott. The home was built on a high ridge overlooking the village of Buckingham Court House. Much of the interior woodwork survives, including pine floors and molded baseboards in every room. All of the mantels are believed to be original except for the marble parlor mantel, which, according to legend, may have come from the White House.

Ownership of the house was transferred to Nicholas F. Bocock, a prominent lawyer in 1871. He died two years later. Settlement of the property was tied up in court between 1873 and 1881 by litigation resulting from questions of dower of Octavia Bocock's (Nicholas's widow) ownership of a brick residence in Maysville (not Woodside), and over the handling of Nicholas F. Bocock's estate income. A deposition of Peter A. Forbes in this chancery suit in April, 1878 provides the first instance where the property is called Woodside.

In October 1881 title to the Woodside property was sold to Charles W. Bocock, by his brother of Willis P. Bocock. Ten days later Charles Bocock and J. B. Gilliam sold Woodside to William S. Morrow and Mary E. Morrow for \$2,000, to be delivered in four equal payments. One year later the property was returned to Bocock and Gilliam when the Morrrows failed to make payment. After the death of Bocock, his brother Henry F. Bocock was made executor of his estate and J.B. Gilliam deeded his rights to the property to Henry F. Bocock. In 1892, Henry Bocock sold the property to A.C. Garnett, Jr., but died before completing the sale. As executrix of his estate, his wife, Susan W. Bocock completed the sale. Garnett lived at Woodside until his death in 1939, leaving the property to his son, Frank M. Garnett. He would sell the dwelling and about forty-six acres to Jennings B. Springer on August 28, 1944. In 1980, Springer sold Woodside to William Thomas Wilkins who then sold to Susan Lowry Byrd. (Listed 1993)



Notable Residents of Buckingham County, VA.

- Brig.Gen William Lewis Cabell an 1850 United States Military graduate, Civil War Confederate Brigadier General, and three-term Mayor of Dallas Texas.
- John Wayles Eppes, United States Senator, Virginia; son-in-law of U.S. President Thomas Jefferson.
- Peter Francisco, Revolutionary War hero.
- Carter G. Woodson, historian, founder of Black History Month, "Father of Black History."
- Clarice Taylor, actress, best known for her role as grandmother, Anna Huxtable, on *The Cosby Show*.
- Randolph Jefferson, younger brother of U.S. President Thomas Jefferson.