



# Prince William Reliquary

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**REL-I-QUAR-Y:** (*noun*) A receptacle for keeping or displaying relics.

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## HAYMARKET – PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY’S VITICULTURE CENTER: WHO KNEW?

By Ray Olszewski<sup>1</sup>

“Europeans Franz Peters and Christian Heineken who bought “Batavia” and “Mill Park” respectively discovered the rich lower Piedmont lent itself to the growing of grapes. Sarah McD. Turner.<sup>2</sup>

### Introduction

The “rich lower Piedmont” which Ms. Turner refers to is that area of land that extends northwesterly for about 5 miles from the town of Haymarket in the western part of Prince William County. It is here where quiet farms and agriculture once dominated the countryside giving way to today’s residential development and busy highways and roads with little or no remaining farming activity. But, who knew that after the civil war ended in 1865 a settlement of German immigrants would come to the area and grow grapes and produce wine creating a center of viticulture?

The book *Haymarket: A Town in Transition* that Ms. Turner compiled for the Haymarket Historical Commission substantiates that Franz Peters and Christian Heineken were active in grape growing and wine production. Their company, the Mill Park Wine Company, may have been the channel for those having vineyards to bring their grape harvests to be made into wine. Newspaper transcriptions reflect that a number of vineyards were located in and around the town of Haymarket perhaps as early as 1869 and the only distillery or wine company recorded in county business records was owned by Christian A. Heineken who owned Mill Park.

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### The Vineyards of Haymarket.

Transcripts of several letters written to the editor of the *Alexandria Gazette* provide some interesting references and insights from at least one individual – Jock Elliott, of Haymarket, Virginia – substantiating that vineyards existed prior to 1870.

**Alexandria Gazette, 6 May 1871:** “They have planted large numbers of fruit trees, and with **vineyards** and other improvements contemplated, will have a model farm. The Messrs. Pratz are Prussians, and gentlemen of taste and culture.”<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Sarah McD. Turner, *Haymarket: A Town in Transition* (Haymarket, Va.: Haymarket Historical Commission, 1998), 148.

<sup>3</sup> Ronald R. Turner, *Prince William County Virginia 1865-1875 Newspaper Transcripts* (Manassas: R.R. Turner, 2001), 98.

*Alexandria Gazette*, 4 Sep 1871. Jock Elliott writes to the editor again, but this time provides quite a lengthy account about that which was going on relative to **vineyards** and the **business of wine production** in Haymarket. He writes, "Noticing in your paper an account of some vineyards in Fauquier County. I think it may not be amiss to write a few words describing what is being done in Prince William County in that line of business." Elliott then identifies several vineyards that were then located between Gainesville and Haymarket. He identifies these as follows:

- "...one may notice a large vineyard laid out by Capt. Herald, which I did not examine but I hear that the vines are doing well."
- "Messrs. Pratje, who intend, I believe, next spring, to lay out a considerable extent of ground in vines, they have only been possession a short time, but already have made considerable improvements, having put up a large barn and a most commodious dwelling house, as well as having set out numerous fruit trees, etc."
- "About a half a mile from Haymarket is Mr. Witticher's farm, on which there is a most flourishing vineyard, extending to upwards of 10 acres, in its second year. If it had been desirable, one variety of the vines would have borne largely; but as it is not considered advantageous to allow them to bear to any extent at this early stage, the blossoms were not allowed to set. The few that were permitted to come to maturity were of fine size and flavor. Next year there will no doubt be an abundant crop."
- "Some two miles from there on, is Mr. Heineken's fine farm, Millpark, most picturesquely situated. ... Mr. Heineken has laid out two vineyards, one being in its third year has borne most satisfactorily, Concords, Delewares, and Hartfords being the principal varieties. The large vineyard, extending to ten acres, is in its second year, and in consequence was not allowed to produce many grapes. The growth of the vines was most luxuriant, fully demonstrating the fitness of the soil and climate for grape culture, and convincing even the most skeptical that there is almost absolute certainty of their doing remarkably well, and being a most profitable speculation."

Elliott continues on sharing his personal advocacy and insights into the "business of growing grapes" in the area and writes: "Those even who were loudous [sic] in their sneers at the absurdity of attempting to grow grapes in this locality would now like to have a few vines for their own use at least. The large vineyards consist principally of Concords, Delewares [sic], Norton's Virginia and the Suez grapes, besides a few experimental varieties. – The Delaware is particularly a fine table grape, being of a fine color, and in handsome clusters, as well as of the most delicious flavor. The concord, thought essentially a wine grape, is when fully ripe, of a very pleasant flavor."

Towards the end of his letter, Elliott advocates that Americans should take on viticulture and shares the following with the editor: "During my visit, the business of wine making was proceeding most satisfactorily. Now, I do not believe it possible that Americans will sit down and allow this most profitable branch of husbandry to pass entirely into the hands of foreigners [probably referring to the Germans]. It seems at present, however, that there is every prospect of such being the case. Wine making is no longer carried on by "rule of thumb," but it is a service which is daily becoming better understood. Let vine growing become general and American wines good and cheap; then, and only then, will the Americans be a truly temperate nation. Drunkenness seems to be at present far too common amongst the Anglo Saxon race. Let once cheap and good wines be easily procurable, they will soon push out all the vile spirits, and both they and their numerous seductive and deleterious compounds will become things of the past."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Turner, *PWC Newspaper Transcripts*, 108-109.

## “Batavia” of Haymarket

It is uncertain how long “Batavia” was there or who actually named it “Batavia” before a German immigrant by the name of Franz Peters purchased it. The 1880 Census lists Franz Peters living in Prince William County, his age was 26; born in Hanover, Germany, and single.<sup>5</sup> The 1880 Agricultural Census shows that he held 160 acres of land tilled, 35 in permanent meadows, pastures, orchards, vineyards and 27 unimproved lands.<sup>6</sup> Peters was a well-educated and somewhat worldly man. He was educated at Trinity College in Oxford, England, served in the German Army, and reportedly once lived in China before he came to America and settled in Haymarket.<sup>7</sup> He quickly became well-established in the area and developed a strong and lasting relationship with Christian Heineken, about 10 years his senior, who had founded the Mill Park Wine Company in 1888. Peters became a partner in Heineken’s business. In fact, the 33-year old bachelor married Heineken’s eldest daughter, 17-year old Ella Johanna Heineken in 1887.<sup>8</sup> Franz and Ella Peters raised a large family consisting of seven children and remained members of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Haymarket.



Figure 1. Labels of F. Peters, Haymarket, Va. The Ives Seedling and the Concord labels are in black and white extracted from the book, *Haymarket: A Town in Transition*, page 153. The colored “Martha” label is provided by the Haymarket Museum.

Courtesy of Haymarket Historical Commission.

Josephine Peters Jackson, a daughter of Franz and Ella Peters, wrote about her youth in “Recollections of My Days in Auld Lang Syne” which is found in S.M. Turner’s book.<sup>9</sup>

She mentions “Batavia” having a “vineyard and the grapes [which] were made into wine and aged in a wine cellar.”<sup>10</sup> Later, Josephine writes that her father, Franz Peters, was an “associate” in the Mill Park Wine Company and that it was established in 1869 where “they made Claret, Burgandy [sic], Rose’, Sauturn [sic], and Rhine Wines.”<sup>11</sup>

Turner’s book shows three “wine labels” to include “Ives Seedling,” “Concord,” and “Martha,” all from the Vineyard of F. Peters, Haymarket, Va. These are actually grape crate labels vice wine bottle labels because they note a grape varietal rather than names of the wines The Mill Park Wine Company made and sold. Figure 1 shows the labels and Figure 2 is the Price List.<sup>12</sup> Peters actually adorned his grape crates with at least the 3 labels shown in Figure 1. The Ives Seedling and Concord varietals labels were popular names at the time, while “Martha” is an unknown and speculated to have derived from the

<sup>5</sup> 1880 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, population schedules, Gainesville District, Enumeration District [ED] 125, page 46, dwelling/family 149; National Archives (NA) micropublication T9, roll 1385.

<sup>6</sup> 1880 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, agricultural schedules, page 345; NA micropublication T-1132, roll 28.

<sup>7</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 156.

<sup>8</sup> Gayle M. Daniels, *St. Paul’s Episcopal Church Parish Records 1837-1995; Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths* (Manassas: Prince William County Genealogical Society, 1996), 96; and Ronald R. Turner, *Prince William County Virginia Marriages 1854-1938* (Manassas: R. R. Turner, 2002), 282.

<sup>9</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 155-159.

<sup>10</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 155.

<sup>11</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 158.

<sup>12</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 152 and 153.

results of “some [viticulural] experimenting” which Jock Elliott alluded to earlier in his accounting of the vineyards in Haymarket.

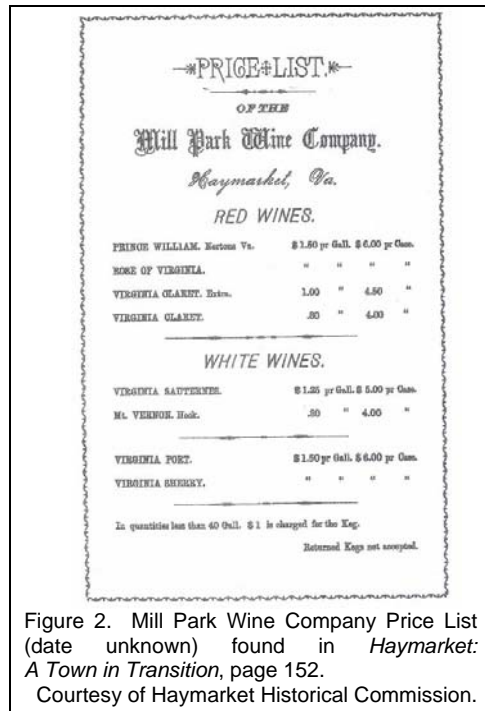


Figure 2. Mill Park Wine Company Price List (date unknown) found in *Haymarket: A Town in Transition*, page 152.  
Courtesy of Haymarket Historical Commission.

Franz Peters, Mill Park of Haymarket, VA was listed as a brandy manufacturer in the 1890's business licenses.<sup>13</sup> This is the only known public record showing his affiliation with Mill Park and that he manufactured alcoholic beverages.

### “Mill Park” and The Mill Park Wine Company

*Prince William: The Story of Its People and Its Places*, compiled in 1941 as part of the Work Projects Administration (WPA) describes Mill Park: “Beyond stone gate-posts...is Mill Park, ...a modern frame house that incorporates the older home of the Tylers.”<sup>14</sup> Members of the Tyler family lived at Mill Park until George Gray Tyler moved to Front Royal in 1856. He passed away that year and Enoch Pratt (not further identified) purchased the property which comprised of 507 acres. In those 20 years, Pratt apparently expanded the property as a total of 707 acres was sold in 1876 to Christian A. Heineken.<sup>15</sup>

America from Germany with his family in 1846. Heineken was three years old and the second youngest of the Heineken family when they arrived in New York that year.<sup>16</sup> In the 1880 Census, Christian Heineken, age 36 was listed as a “farmer” born in Germany, married to Marie J., age 35 who was also born in Germany. They had six children. Ella who later married Franz Peters was the oldest at nine years, born in Washington, D.C. The other children were listed as being born in Virginia.<sup>17</sup>

Christian A. Heineken who purchased Mill Park was of German descent and was one of six children who came to

The earliest public accounting of Christian A. Heineken business activity is in 1877. He is listed as owner of the Mill Park Mill in the 1877-1878 and 1880-1881 business directories.<sup>18</sup> Other notations indicate he owned and operated a small still close to Haymarket manufacturing brandy to sell to bar rooms from the 1880's to about 1900. The Heineken Distillery is listed in the 1884-1885, 1888-1889, 1890-1891, and 1897-1898 Virginia Business Directories.<sup>19</sup> In 1898, he was listed as a Fertilizer Agent.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Ronald R. Turner, *Prince William County, Virginia 1805-1955 Businesses* (Manassas: R. R. Turner, 1999), 178. Hereafter as *PWC Businesses*.

<sup>14</sup> *Prince William: The Story of Its People and Its Places* (Manassas: The Bethlehem Club, 1941), 179.

<sup>15</sup> Prince William County Deed Book 88: 257, Prince William County Courthouse, Manassas, Virginia.

<sup>16</sup> “New York 1820-1850 Passenger and Immigration Lists,” subscription database, *Ancestry Library Edition* (Provo, Utah: MyFamily.com, 2003), entries for C. A. Heinekin and family (family 110503), arrived 28 April 1846 aboard *Great Western*.

<sup>17</sup> 1880 U.S. census, Prince William County, Va., pop. sch., Gainesville District, ED 125, page 45, dwelling/family 146.

<sup>18</sup> Turner, *PWC Businesses*, 158.

<sup>19</sup> Turner, *PWC Businesses*, 94.

<sup>20</sup> Ronald R. Turner, *Prince William County Virginia Business Licenses 1806-1899* (Manassas: R. R. Turner, 1998), 53.



Franz and Ella Peters Marriage on "Batavia" Farm.

Figure 3. Franz and Ella Peters on their wedding day, 1887. Photo courtesy of Haymarket Historical Commission.

one reason that may have caused the end of viticulture in the area. Sarah Turner writes: "A blight and a drought killed the grapes so the wine and brandy industry in the western area of Prince William was discontinued."<sup>21</sup> This observation was further substantiated by an article found in the *University Archives of Virginia Tech* written about William B. Alwood's term as Vice-Director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station: "...the grape industry in Virginia had been virtually destroyed; apple scab, bitter rot and fire blight were exacting large tolls from fruit grower's pockets."<sup>22</sup>

"Batavia" no longer exists and is only traveled over by commuters who use Routes 15, 55 and I-66. Remnants of "Mill Park" can still be seen as one travels north from Haymarket towards Leesburg where the stone gate-posts still stand and remind some of the "happier times" which Josephine Peters Jackson recollected and where once viticulture played an important part in the County's economic growth. Her recollections are invaluable, adding much to the history of Haymarket. Other than the stones found at St. Paul's Episcopal marking Peters' and Heineken's graves, there is nothing to indicate their pioneering contributions to the history of the Virginia wine industry.

"Our Days of Auld Lang Syne," written by Dr. H. M. Clarkson, contains the only known tribute to Peters and Heineken:

...But watch our Franz! He means no harm,  
 But something he must hug—  
 Our Franz, encircling with his arm  
 Our fat, now empty jug!

<sup>21</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 151.

<sup>22</sup> "A History of Plant Pathology in Virginia: The Alwood Era (1888-1904)," *University Archives of Virginia Tech* (<http://spec.lib.vt.edu/arc/ppws/alwood.htm> : accessed 17 October 2006).



Figure 4. "Batavia," home of the Franz Peters family, burned in the 1960s.

Photo courtesy of Haymarket Historical Commission.

He sings, 'mid laughter, loud and long  
 From those who 'round him stand  
 His "Hock Sollen Sie Leben" song,  
 His parting cup in hand.<sup>23</sup>

I see, as if but yesterday,  
 A club of merry men ---  
 Each in his own peculiar way,  
 Just as we knew him then,  
 I see once more the genial Chew  
 In courteous debate,  
 With kindly Heineken—the two  
 Discussing things of State.<sup>24</sup>

Dr. Clarkson wrote this song for the members of Agriculture Club who "were a genial bunch" wrote Josephine Peters Jackson. "They had a morning meeting to learn about farming and to swap stories about their crops. Then they had a banquet luncheon. At the end of the meal, they held hands around the table and sang Auld Lang Syne as they tipped up a cup of cheer to be on their merry way home."<sup>25</sup> Another appropriate verse for that song is:

How oft we've met in days of yore,  
 Around our festive board;  
 And emptied bottles by the score,  
 Till wine like water poured!  
 And how we used to pledge our host  
 In good old Mill Park wine,  
 With gibe and jest, with het and boast,  
 In days of Auld Lange Syne!<sup>26</sup>



Members of the Haymarket Agricultural Club. Picture taken at "Waverly" in 1905.

Figure 5. Members of the Haymarket Agricultural Club, 1905. Christian Heineken standing 3rd from left, Franz Peters standing 5th from left. Photo courtesy of Haymarket Historical Commission.

### One-Hundred Years later – Viticulture returns to Prince William

The Winery at La Grange opened in September 2006 after a viticulture dormancy. The new vineyard and winery can be found just outside of Haymarket where once viticulture was a dominant agriculture. The Winery at La Grange has established viticulture once again in Prince William County and taken the position as the guard for the gateway to Virginia wine country.

<sup>23</sup> H. M. Clarkson, "Our Days of Auld Lang Syne" (Haymarket Agricultural Club, 1907), reprinted in Turner, *Haymarket*, 163.

<sup>24</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 162.

<sup>25</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 159.

<sup>26</sup> Turner, *Haymarket*, 162.

## Prince William County in the Revolution: Identifying the Revolutionary Soldiers

By Joan W. Peters, C.G.<sup>1</sup>

### Introduction

The traditional source of information for Revolutionary War soldiers is the microfilm collection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). That source includes soldiers and officers who were either militia attached to the Continental Line or those who fought in one of the Line regiments. There are challenges associated with accessing these records. Utilizing these collections means the researcher must know the name of a Revolutionary era ancestor to begin their search.

The first step to establish a possible Revolutionary ancestor is to see if he is found in Virgil D. White's *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*.<sup>2</sup> This is a four-volume set (the fourth volume is an index) arranged alphabetically. These abstracts often give the county from which the pensioner enlisted as well as the county in which the pension declaration was made. A researcher can then quickly establish whether or not their ancestor enlisted from Prince William County or from a county to which he migrated. RELIC has this set along with other resources to check out your possible Revolutionary veterans.

Once you have established that your ancestor received a pension, the next step is to find his **complete** pension file on NARA's micropublication M804, *Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files*. These records are also arranged alphabetically.

Keep in mind that pensioners on Archival microfilm are ones who fought in a Continental Line regiment or were in militia or state regiments attached to a Line regiment. If your ancestor was in a militia that did not fight with the Virginia Line, he will **not** have received a federal pension.

It is helpful to know and understand the pension law as it existed in the 18th century. Disability pension were granted to veterans wounded or disabled in the war throughout the post-Revolutionary period. Pensions were not given for need until 1818. The various pension laws that followed through the 1820s fixed the period of service. The pension laws passed in the 1830s opened the service up to more veterans, many now at an advanced age. A veteran was now eligible for bounty land if he served six months or more on the Continental establishment.<sup>3</sup>

Once you have the pension information, the next step is to look at the appropriate service record on NARA micropublication M881.<sup>4</sup> These are compiled service records of officers and soldiers affiliated with the Continental Line between 1776 and 1782. The records were **compiled** from muster and pay rolls of the various Virginia line regiments and militia (found on micropublication M246, rolls 92 through

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<sup>1</sup> Joan W. Peters is a Certified Genealogist and historian. She has written several books on the local court record base for Fauquier and Prince William Counties. Mrs. Peters is currently at work on *The 3rd Virginia Regiment 1776-1778: With Flags Flying and Drums Beating*, a history of the 3rd Virginia Regiment, and on a book on Prince William soldiers entitled *Prince William County Patriots and Pensioners, 1754-1856*.

<sup>2</sup> (Waynesboro, Tennessee: The National Historical Publishing Company, 1990). Hereafter: White, *Genealogical Abstracts*.

<sup>3</sup> See Christine Rose, *Military Pension Laws 1776-1858* (San Jose, California: CR Publications, 2001). This small booklet, only 32 pages in length, covers all the pensions for the Revolutionary War in conversational English. It is a **must have** for anyone interested in Revolutionary War soldiers who may have applied for a pension.

<sup>4</sup> *Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War*, 3rd Virginia Regiment, 1776-1778; NARA micropublication M881, roll 954. Hereafter: CSR, 3rd Va.

114); from the Continental Dragoons, Artillery, Artificers, Engineers, and troops associated with the Quartermaster General (found on rolls 115 through 134); and from Miscellaneous returns of Officers, Brigades, Divisions, etc. (found on rolls 135 through 138).<sup>5</sup> There are compiled service records for the 3rd Virginia Regiment of Foot, Continental Line (M881, rolls 951-956), in RELIC's Revolutionary War microfilm collection.

There is another example of a Prince William unit, for which the National Archives has muster rolls, payrolls, returns and the like: **William Grayson's** Additional Continental Regiment.<sup>6</sup> William Grayson was a Prince William County resident who was promoted to Colonel of one of the sixteen additional infantry regiments, endorsed by Congress in December 1776. His regiment was raised at large in Virginia and Maryland and attached to General Scott's brigade in 1777. The regiment is sometimes referred to as the 16th Virginia. In April 1779, after the unit's ranks had been ravaged by smallpox, the regiment merged with Nathaniel Gist's regiment. Grayson's regiment fought at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777.<sup>7</sup> There are Prince William men who fought in this unit as seen from the court minute abstracts that follow.

Do not despair if your ancestor does not turn up in the federal record base. It does not mean he didn't fight. It just means he didn't fight attached to a Continental Line regiment. If this is the case, then the next step in your research plan ought to be an examination of the local county court minute and order books for the Revolutionary period.

Regrettably, until recently, little was known about Prince Williams' Revolutionary militia officers. This was because the court minute and order books for the 1775-1784 period had disappeared, thought to have been looted by federal troops during the Civil War.

Fortunately, one of the minute books for this period, a court order book from 1778-1784, mysteriously appeared on an internet auction site. Eventually the original book found its way into the possession of the Library of Virginia. The Library very graciously made a microfilm copy for RELIC.<sup>8</sup>

Many of the records in this order book relate to the appointment of militia officers from Prince William between 1778-1782. Others relate to pensions awarded Revolutionary War soldiers. Some of these men served in the 3rd Virginia Regiment, Continental Line. Although the order book does not identify these men as 3rd Virginia men, I have identified them from my own research relating to that regiment.

There are also records in the order books that lend insight into what I call the "historical present" of an ancestor. The "historical present" can be defined as the events that shape that man's life at a particular time in history. For example, during the war families were supported by the county if sons or husbands were off fighting and wives had no other means of taking care of themselves and their children. Money and food was made available for these families. This helped cushion the absence of husbands or sons and demonstrated the county's sense of responsibility towards families who now had no other way to provide for themselves.

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<sup>5</sup> National Archives Trust Fund Board, *Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Service Administration, 1985): 3, 11-13.

<sup>6</sup> *Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783, Grayson's Regiment, 1777-1779*; NARA micropublication 246, rolls 124-125.

<sup>7</sup> E.M. Sanchez-Saavedra, *A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution 1774-1787* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1978), 73-74. Hereafter: Sanchez-Saavedra, *Guide*.

<sup>8</sup> Prince William County Order Book 1778-1784, *Prince William County Microfilm*, reel 88; Library of Virginia. Hereafter: PWC0B.



In other instances, some of the men who returned found themselves in trouble with the law on frequent occasions. The Court appeared to be more lenient with these individuals, no doubt because they served their enlistment time without incidents in the Continental Army. Information gleaned from these order books aids in putting together a more accurate snapshot of a Revolutionary War soldier.

### **Prince William Militia in the Prince William County Order Book for 1778-1779.**

This order book begins in May 1778. Among the first records relating to the militia was a recommendation to the Governor for the appointment of Captain **Charles Lee** to replace Captain **Samuel Peachy** as captain of a militia company.<sup>9</sup> Captain Lee's officers were 1st Lieutenant **Peter Evans**, 2nd Lieutenant **Steven Howison**, and Ensign **James Peake**.<sup>10</sup> In May 1780, Peter Evans was appointed the captain of this company, replacing Captain Charles Lee.<sup>11</sup>

Peter Evans was born in Prince William in 1758 and married Ann Newman, daughter of Captain John Newman. He died in February 1814 in Clarke County, Kentucky. His widow applied for and received Pension No. W14695.<sup>12</sup>

A second militia company was commanded by Captain **John Linton** in July 1778. His company's officers were 1st Lieutenant **Robert Warren**, 2nd Lieutenant **Samuel Love** and Ensign **William Linton**.<sup>13</sup>

John Linton was a former sergeant in Colonel Grayson's Additional Continental Regiment, on March 5, 1777. He was promoted to Sergeant Major in October 1777, to Ensign in November 1777 and 2nd Lieutenant in April 1778. He resigned his commission as a Lieutenant in Grayson's Regiment in March 1778.<sup>14</sup> He returned to Prince William and remained as a captain of a county militia company until April 1779,<sup>15</sup> when he was appointed a cornet in the 3rd Continental Dragoons. He was promoted to a lieutenant in this company in May 1780. In November 1782, he transferred to Baylor's Consolidated Regiment of Dragoons and served until the end of the war. He died in 1824.<sup>16</sup>

Samuel Love was a 3rd Virginia veteran, serving with Captain **Philip Richard Francis Lee** of Prince William County. Love enlisted February 6, 1776 in Capt Phillip Lee's company as a sergeant and served from February 1776 until January 1778 when his enlistment expired. Sergeant Love was discharged at Yorktown, Pennsylvania. In January 1785, Colonel Grayson received Samuel Love's certificate for the balance of his full pay for £18 15s 15d as a sergeant in the Continental Infantry.<sup>17</sup> Samuel Love apparently did not apply for a pension for his Virginia Continental service.<sup>18</sup>

William Linton, an ensign in Captain John Linton's militia company in July 1778, was another veteran in Colonel Grayson's Regiment. He signed on as a cadet in this regiment in May 1777. He was

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<sup>9</sup> PWCOB, May 1778 Court, 4.

<sup>10</sup> PWCOB, August 1779 Court, 46.

<sup>11</sup> PWCOB, May 1780 Court, 92. For Peter Evans' service, see Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution 1775-1783*, reprint of 1914 edition (Baltimore, Maryland: Clearfield, 1997), 219. (Hereafter: Heitman, *Historical Register*.) See also White, *Genealogical Abstracts*, I: 1133.

<sup>12</sup> White, *Genealogical Abstracts*, I: 1134.

<sup>13</sup> PWCOB, July 1778 Court, 8.

<sup>14</sup> Heitman, *Historical Register*, 352.

<sup>15</sup> PWCOB, July 1778 Court, 8.

<sup>16</sup> Heitman, *Historical Register*, 352.

<sup>17</sup> Samuel Love's Service Record, *CSA, 3rd Va.*, roll 954.

<sup>18</sup> Samuel Love is not found in White, *Genealogical Abstracts*, II: 2125.

promoted to ensign in November 1777 and resigned his commission in March 1778.<sup>19</sup> He did not apply for a pension for his service on the Continental Establishment.<sup>20</sup>

A third county militia company in July 1778 was headed by Captain **John Whitledge**. His ensign was **Peter Conway**.<sup>21</sup> In March 1779, Captain **Isaac Wickliffe** took over this company.<sup>22</sup> Two further companies were formed in July, one headed by Captain **Bernard Hooe**. His 1st lieutenant was **William Brown**. The second company was under the direction of Captain **John Hedges**. His 1st lieutenant was **Lewis Reno Jr.**<sup>23</sup>

In November 1778, **Reginald Graham** took his oath as a lieutenant in the county militia.<sup>24</sup> By February 1782, Lieutenant Graham was Captain Reginald Graham *deceased*. **Alexander Lithgow** replaced Graham as Captain at that time.<sup>25</sup>

In February 1779, Captain **Brent** became a county militia captain. His officers were 2nd Lieutenant William Linton, promoted from ensign; Ensign **John Ross** and Ensign **William Reeve**, who replaced Linton.<sup>26</sup>

In July 1779, Captain **Robert Warren** was selected to replace Captain John Linton who had resigned<sup>27</sup> to accept an appointment as cornet in the 3rd Continental Dragoons three months before in April 1779.<sup>28</sup>

The July 1779 court orders deal with a number of local promotions for militia officers: Samuel Love was recommended to be a 1st lieutenant; William Reeve took his oath as a 2nd lieutenant and **Isaac Smith** took his oath as an ensign in the county militia.<sup>29</sup>

### **Prince William County soldiers on Continental Service 1778-1782.**

In July 1778, widow **Ruth Holifield** petitioned the court for relief because her husband Daniel had died in the Continental service. The Court allowed her £10 for the support of herself and one child.<sup>30</sup> **Daniel Holifield** was a 3rd Virginia soldier, a private in Captain **Charles West**'s company in February 1777. He served for 15 days in February 1777.<sup>31</sup> In the same month, **Nancy Davis, the wife of Thomas Davis**, a soldier in the Continental Army, petitioned the court and was allowed £20 for the support of herself and four children.<sup>32</sup>

In October 1778, **John Crook**, an aged man who "lost his son in the service of his country" was allowed £5.<sup>33</sup> His son *may have* been **William Crook**, a soldier in Captain Phill Lee's Company in June

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<sup>19</sup> Heitman, *Historical Register*, 352.

<sup>20</sup> William Linton is not found in White, *Genealogical Abstracts*, II: 2089.

<sup>21</sup> PWCOB, July 1778 Court, 8.

<sup>22</sup> PWCOB, March 1779 Court, 30.

<sup>23</sup> PWCOB, July 1778 Court, 9.

<sup>24</sup> PWCOB, November 1778 Court, 21.

<sup>25</sup> PWCOB, February 1782 Court, 144. Reginald Graham was not found in Heitman, *Historical Register*, 256, so it is unlikely that he held a rank a Continental officer or a militia officer attached to a Virginia Line Regiment.

<sup>26</sup> PWCOB, February 1779 Court, 29. None of these militia officers were found in Heitman.

<sup>27</sup> PWCOB, July 1779 Court, 5.

<sup>28</sup> Heitman, *Historical Register*, 352.

<sup>29</sup> PWCOB, July 1779 Court, 45.

<sup>30</sup> PWCOB, June 1778 Court, 9.

<sup>31</sup> Daniel Holifield's Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 954.

<sup>32</sup> PWCOB, July 1778 Court, 9. Thomas Davis did not serve in the 3rd Virginia Regiment. He was not found in the service records on *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 953.

<sup>33</sup> PWCOB, October 1778 Court, 19.

and July 1777. He was reported as “deserted” in June, 1777 but could have died instead.<sup>34</sup> Or, he could be Corporal **Zachary Crook** from Captain **John Peyton**’s 3rd Virginia company. Corporal Crook served in Captain Peyton’s company from October 8, 1776 until his death January 15, 1777.<sup>35</sup>

**Sarah Grant** was granted £5 for her support as the wife of a soldier on the Continental Establishment in October 1778.<sup>36</sup> While the identity of her husband was not given in this record, he *could* be **John Grant**, a private in Captain **Robert Powell**’s 3rd & 7th Virginia company between June and October 1778. Captain Powell’s company was made up of soldiers selected from Capt **John Mercer**’s 3rd Virginia company and Captain **Joseph Crockett**’s 7th Virginia company, part of Woodford’s Brigade. In November 1778, Private Grant returned to Captain Mercer’s company and remained there until his discharge in March 1779.<sup>37</sup>

In the likelihood that John Grant is **not** Sarah’s husband, a search of the *Index to Compiled Service Records* (M860) would be indicated since the order books state that her husband was in a Continental Line regiment. Another possibility would be to search the microfilm containing Colonel Grayson’s Additional Continental Regiment.

**Mary Sidebottom** was allowed £3 for her support, her **sons** being in the Continental Service, in November 1778.<sup>38</sup> There are **two** soldiers in the 3rd Virginia that could be her sons. **John and Joseph Sidebottom** both served in Captain Charles West’s company. John Sidebottom was a private, promoted to corporal in Captain West’s company. He had enlisted for two years. He served as a private in February 1777 and was promoted to Corporal by April 1777. He served in that capacity until January 1778. He was discharged February 5, 1778. In August 1783, Daniel Thompson received John Sidebottom’s certificate for the balance of his full pay which amounted to £15 12s.<sup>39</sup>

Joseph Sidebottom served as a private in Captain West’s company from February 1777 until his discharge in February 1778 at Yorktown, Pennsylvania. In August 1777, he was on command in a Light Infantry unit commanded by Colonel **Crawford**. Mr. Peyton received Joseph Sidebottom’s certificate for the balance of his pay in Dec 1783 for £16 6s 4d.<sup>40</sup>

In February 1779, Bertrand Ewell was granted £40 for the support of two children, orphans of **John Gunyon**, who died a soldier in the Continental Service.<sup>41</sup> **Thomas Hines**, a soldier in the Continental Army was allowed £10 towards the support of his wife and child.<sup>42</sup> Hines was a private in the 3rd and 4th Virginia Regiments<sup>43</sup>

In June 1779, one of the 3rd Virginia veterans, Joseph Sidebottom was called into court to be examined for being in possession of and passing forged money. The Court found him not guilty of this charge.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> William Crook’s Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 952.

<sup>35</sup> Zachary Crook’s Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 952.

<sup>36</sup> PWCOB, October 1778 Court, 19.

<sup>37</sup> John Grant’s Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 954.

<sup>38</sup> PWCOB, November 1778 Court, 21.

<sup>39</sup> John Sidebottom’s Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 956.

<sup>40</sup> Joseph Sidebottom’s Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 956.

<sup>41</sup> PWCOB, February 1779 Court, 29.

<sup>42</sup> PWCOB, February 1779 Court, 29.

<sup>43</sup> Thomas Hines was a private in the 3rd and 4th Virginia Regiments. Thomas Hines’ Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 954.

<sup>44</sup> PWCOB, June 1779 Court, 42.

In July 1779 the churchwardens of Dettingen Parish bound out **Tommy Calvert, orphan of Reuben Calvert**, to George Newman Brown to become a carpenter.<sup>45</sup> **Reuben Calvert** was another 3rd Virginia soldier in Captain John Peyton's company. He died January 15, 1777.<sup>46</sup>

In August 1779 **Charles Lenox**, a wounded soldier, appeared before the Court and showed them his wound. The Court was satisfied that Lenox was disabled and should be a pensioner "to be provided for, for Life" as a wounded soldier of the Continental Army from Virginia.<sup>47</sup> Charles Lenox had enlisted in the 3rd Virginia on February 3, 1776 for two years. He was a private in Captain John Peyton's company from October 8, 1776 until January 1778. He was wounded at Brandywine in September 1777 and appeared in that condition in company muster rolls for September and October 1777. He was wounded and absent from the company from November 1777 to January 1778. In July 1783, **Henry Lee** received Charles Lenox's certificate for the balance of his pay for £35 4s. In December 1783, Colonel Lee received a further certificate for the balance of his pay for £40 19s 2d. Nat Ashby received another certificate for £15 12s.<sup>48</sup>

In September 1779, three county residents, William Anderson, William Brewer and George Thomas, were bound over by a warrant for advising **Cada Ramey**, a soldier, to desert. They had forced Ramey to play cards and "unlawfully" took \$200.00 from him at cards.<sup>49</sup>

In April 1780 John Murray, Administrator of **Andrew Leitch**, deceased, returned an inventory and appraisal of Leitch's estate.<sup>50</sup> Andrew Leitch was another former 3rd Virginia Captain. Captain Leitch was commissioned in February 1776 and promoted to the rank of Major in the 1st Virginia.<sup>51</sup> He died of wounds suffered from Harlem Heights in September 1776.<sup>52</sup> While it was thought he was on the road to recovery, Major Leitch succumbed to lockjaw in late September 1776.<sup>53</sup>

In the same month, the Court decided that **Leonard Murphy**, a soldier in the Continental Army, was entitled to lands due for his service. He had served out his enlistment for three years and had not claimed his right to bounty lands before.<sup>54</sup> The court also decided that **George White**, too, was entitled to claim his right to bounty lands for his service in the Continental Army. White had enlisted for three years and served out his tour.<sup>55</sup>

In May 1780, the Court granted a barrel of corn to **Jane Bradley, wife of Richard Bradley**, a soldier in the Continental Army. The corn was for the support of herself and a child.<sup>56</sup> Likewise, **Ann Brent, widow of Willoughby Brent**, a late soldier in the Continental Army, was allowed a barrel of corn.<sup>57</sup> Willoughby Brent was also a 3rd Virginia soldier, a Sergeant in Captain John Chilton's company from October 8, 1776 until his death in February 1777.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> PWCOB, July 1779 Court, 45.

<sup>46</sup> Reuben Calvert's Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 952.

<sup>47</sup> PWCOB, August 1779 Court, 54.

<sup>48</sup> Charles Lenox's Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll. 954.

<sup>49</sup> PWCOB, September 1779 Court, 59.

<sup>50</sup> PWCOB, April 1780 Court, 85.

<sup>51</sup> Sanchez-Saavedra, *Guide*, 39.

<sup>52</sup> Sanchez-Saavedra, *Guide*, 29.

<sup>53</sup> David Griffith to Richard Henderson, 2 October 1776, MS 2G 8755b, David Griffith's Papers, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.

<sup>54</sup> PWCOB, April 1780 Court, 85.

<sup>55</sup> PWCOB, April 1780 Court, 85.

<sup>56</sup> PWCOB, May 1780 Court, 92.

<sup>57</sup> PWCOB, May 1780 Court, 92.

<sup>58</sup> Willoughby Brent's Service Record, *CSR, 3rd Va.*, roll 952.

In July 1780, 3rd Virginia veteran John Sidebottom was again brought into court, charged with threatening the lives of Lewis Reno, Jr and **Vester Moss**.<sup>59</sup> Lewis Reno Jr had served as a 1st Lieutenant in Captain John Hedges' county militia company, appointed in July 1778.<sup>60</sup> Vester Moss had served as a private in Captain Phill Lee's company. He enlisted Feb 21, 1776 and appeared on Captain Lee's company muster and payrolls between February 1777 and January 1778, as "sick in Virginia."<sup>61</sup>

John Sidebottom's brother Joseph had been jailed in Shenandoah for being "a notorious horse thief." In July 1780, John James had gone to Shenandoah to testify against the 3rd Virginia veteran. Joseph Sidebottom, James reported, had broken out of jail before his trial.<sup>62</sup>

In September 1780, **Elizabeth McGinnis, wife of Peter McGinnis**, a soldier in the Continental Army, was allowed three barrels of corn and £80 for 150 lbs. of pork for the support of herself and her two small children.<sup>63</sup>

In October 1780, John Sidebottom was once again in Court, this time charged with stealing a saddle from William Hall, valued at £200. He was freed, subject to a large appearance bond.<sup>64</sup>

In November 1780, Sidebottom and others, among them Charles Lenox, were hauled into Court yet again, this time for inciting a riot. It appears that the incitement to riot had some connection to Lewis Reno Jr. whose life Sidebottom had threatened in July. Another large appearance bond was levied.<sup>65</sup> One of his guarantors was **George Purcell**, another Revolutionary War veteran,<sup>66</sup> who had enlisted from Prince William.<sup>67</sup>

Meanwhile, matters went from bad to worse for John Sidebottom. In November 1780, he was indicted for purchasing and receiving stolen goods. He pleaded not guilty to the charges and requested time for his defense. The Court granted this upon his entering into a recognizance with security for his personal appearance at the next Court term. George Purcell served as a security for this recognizance too.<sup>68</sup>

In other actions, the Court ordered the Churchwardens of Dettingen Parish to bind out William Gunyon to John Murray in April 1781.<sup>69</sup> He was the son of **John Gunyon**, a soldier who died in the Continental service by February 1779.<sup>70</sup>

[*To be continued.*]

#### Abbreviations used in Source Citations

CSR	Compiled Service Records
NARA	National Archives & Records Administration
PWCOB	Prince William County Order Book.

<sup>59</sup> PWCOB, July 1780 Court, 99.

<sup>60</sup> PWCOB, July 1780 Court, 99. See PWCOB, July 1778 Court, 9, for Lewis Reno Jr's county militia service.

<sup>61</sup> Vester Moss's Service Record, CSR, 3rd Va., roll 955.

<sup>62</sup> PWCOB, July 1780 Court, 100.

<sup>63</sup> PWCOB, September 1780 Court, 106.

<sup>64</sup> PWCOB, October 1780 Court, 109.

<sup>65</sup> PWCOB, October 1780 Court, 109.

<sup>66</sup> Joan W. Peters, *Military Records, Certificates of Service, Discharges, Heirs, Pension Declarations & Schedules from the Fauquier County Virginia Court Minute and Order Books 1784-1840* (Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 1999), 71.

<sup>67</sup> White, *Genealogical Abstracts*, III: 2786.

<sup>68</sup> PWCOB, November 1780 Court, 116.

<sup>69</sup> PWCOB, April 1781 Court, 123.

<sup>70</sup> PWCOB, February 1779 Court, 29.

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### Microfilm Sources

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 Prince William County, Virginia. Order Book, 1778-1784. *Prince William County Microfilm*, roll 88. Richmond: Library of Virginia, 2000. [PWCOB]

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## WHAT'S IN A NAME? BULL RUN

The phrase "Bull Run" evokes two horrendous battles of the Civil War. Those clashes, occurring in July 1861 and August 1862, are probably the most memorable events of Prince William County's long history. Federal historians named the battles for the largest stream in the vicinity of the conflict. (The Confederates named them for the nearest populated community – Manassas.) The question naturally arises – what is the origin of the stream's name? The noun "run" is described in the *Oxford English Dictionary* as "A small stream, brook, rivulet, or watercourse; a channel or overflow. Chiefly U.S. and north. dial."<sup>1</sup>

"Was it named for someone named (Mr.) Bull?" we are sometimes asked. We have been unable to find any person with that name in this area early enough to have a claim. The earliest reference to the stream name we have found is dated 20 Dec. 1714, when John Chilton received a grant to 1504 acres on the "northeast side of Cub Run falling into Bull Run issuing out of Occaquan River."<sup>2</sup> Prior to that, Bull Run seems to have been called "Lower North Run." A grant to Thomas Hooper, dated 4 March 1716/17, refers to "both sides of Bull Run als. Lower North Run, being the first Great Run issuing out of the north side of the Main Run of Occoquan River."<sup>3</sup> As early as 1710 the stream was called the "Great lower northern Run"<sup>4</sup>

"Bull Run" sounds simpler, and caught on quickly. It appears to have been formed on the model of other place names taken from animals, such as Cub Run, Wolf Run, Cat Run, Elk Lick, and Turkey Run. [DLW]

<sup>1</sup> "Run," noun, definition II.9.a., *Oxford English Dictionary*. Web edition. <http://dictionary.oed.com>, available by subscription : 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Northern Neck Grants Book 5: 74; available online at Library of Virginia, [www.lva.lib.va.us](http://www.lva.lib.va.us), What We Have, Land Records.

<sup>3</sup> Northern Neck Grants Book 5: 134.

<sup>4</sup> Grant to John Waugh, Northern Neck Grants Book 3: 265.

## Dr. David C. Cline's Business Ledger 1911-1930

*Abstracted by Beverly R. Veness, RELIC Staff*

*Dr. David C. Cline was a physician in the Dumfries area from about 1905 until his death on 16 August 1931, at age 63.<sup>1</sup> He lived at the Alexander Henderson house in Dumfries with his second wife, Miss Annie G. Keys of Joplin, Va., coming here from Wardensville, West Virginia, where he was born.<sup>2,3</sup> He served the residents not only as their doctor but was active in politics and business (helping to create the Quantico National Bank) and for four years served as acting postmaster of Quantico.<sup>4</sup> He opened the first Chevrolet dealership in Prince William County and owned the first car in the Dumfries/Triangle area.<sup>5</sup> His son David loaned his father's day book to the Library of Virginia in 1991 for filming. An interesting note by his son (which was filmed as a part of the ledger) says: "Thank you for accepting this research and gen. material for the Prince Wm. archives. It covers dozens of descendants all over this country. I have been in touch with most of them. Dr. Cline was not much on keeping accounts, as you will see. The book covers people from 1905 [sic] to 1931 here in Pr. Wm. David C. Cline."*

*All names in the ledger were abstracted from the microfilm at the Bull Run Regional Library.<sup>6</sup> Not all of Dr. Cline's notes about his patients are included, only those thought to be of genealogical or historical interest. Some names only appeared in the index or on the cover sheet where he wrote notations. Names on the inside of the front cover are indexed as **IC**, the first or flyleaf page is indexed as **F**, and the page on the reverse of the flyleaf is indexed as **RF**. Back Cover indexed **BC**. Some names were only found in the index. It seems Dr. Cline erased the entry in the ledger if he needed the page. When names were spelled differently in the index than in the ledger, I've taken note. As his son wrote, Dr. Cline was not much for keeping books so I had to guess on some years which you will see in brackets. Place names are italicized. The word Obst is the abbreviation for Obstetrics. His standard fee for delivering babies was between \$5 and \$15. Many times he took produce as payment.*

Name	Dates	Associated names, interesting notes, etc.	Page
Abel, Beulah	1913	County visit	9, IC
Abel [Able], Charles (Charlie)	1912-28	Forestburg [Index under "B"s]	50, 383
Abel, Clint	1915	Typhoid fever	301
Abel, Dick	1913-21		188
Abel, Grover	1912-1921	Obst Dec. 29, [1912] <sup>7</sup> ; ex tooth	106
Abel, Gulliver	1912-17	Obst Aug. 17, 1913 <sup>8</sup>	101

<sup>1</sup> David C. Cline death notice, *Manassas Journal*, 20 Aug. 1931, pages 1 and 8.

<sup>2</sup> "May 16 Program Features Story of Early Prince William Physician," *The Newsletter of the Prince William County Genealogical Society*, vol. 8, no. 11 (May 1990): 1.

<sup>3</sup> Marriage of David C. Cline to Annie G. Keys (1907), Ronald R. Turner, *Prince William County Virginia Marriages 1854-1938* (Manassas, Va.: R. R. Turner, 2002), 71.

<sup>4</sup> William C. Ritter, *Post Offices and Post Masters of Prince William County, Virginia 1776-1971* (1992), indexed by Margaret B. Binning (Manassas: RELIC, 2002), 20, 34. Shows David C. Cline served from December 1921 to June 1926.

<sup>5</sup> David C. Cline [Jr.], *The Cline Family of Virginia* (Triangle, Va.: D. C. Cline, 1990), 7-11.

<sup>6</sup> David C. Cline, *Dr. D. C. Cline's Business Ledger, 1911-1930*; 570 pages; microreproduction (Richmond, Va.: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1991); Library of Virginia miscellaneous reel 1099.

<sup>7</sup> Girl Abel, born 29 Dec. 1912, Dumfries Dist., d/o Grover and Myrtle (Graffen) Abel. Ronald R. Turner, *Prince William County Virginia Birth Records 1912-1917* (Manassas: R. R. Turner, 1995), 1. Abstracted from original records on file at the Prince William County Courthouse.

<sup>8</sup> Loraine Abel, born 17 Aug. 1913, Dumfries Dist., d/o William G. and Clara (Lloyd) Abel. Turner, *PWC Births*, 1. Note: Gulliver is apparently William G.'s middle name.

Name	Dates	Associated names, interesting notes, etc.	Page
Abel, Doc [Dockie] Abel, Jim	1913-25	Emery Abel; setting leg; sewing hand; [Docks, son listed in index]	188
Abel, Joe	1914	Visit to Ella	243
Abel, Maurice	1912-28	Obst Oct. 9, [1912] <sup>9</sup>	99
Abel, May (Mrs.)	1915	<i>Kopp, Va.</i>	296
Abel, Nelson	1912-17	<i>Forestburg</i> ex tooth	23
Abel, R. S.		<i>Dumfries</i> [in Index under the "B"s]	Index
Abel, Reuben	1912-[13]		10
Abel, Simp (Mr.)	1919		361
Abel, W. B.	1921	<i>Joplin</i> Marion	404
Abel, W. T. (Will)	1913-14		147
Abel, W. W.	1912-16	Obst June 7, 1915	81, 329
Abel, Wesley	1912		73
Alexander, John	1912-27	Charlie Alexander; John Alex[ander]	146
Alexander, Tom	1912-17		321
Alexander, William	1912-16	Obst Aug. 9, 1912 <sup>10</sup>	49, 287
Allison, Dorsey	1915-[16]		244
Amidon, Dan	1912-14	Mrs. A.	39
Amidon, Jay	1912		32
Amidon, Joe	1911-21	<i>Dumfries</i> "old bill"; Obst case [no date]; Obst July 12, [1912]; Sig Cornwell; Obst Jan. 19 [yr.?]; Ob[st?] Aug 2 [yr?]	133
Amidon, Milton	1912-16	Jim Amidon	116
Anderson, Frank (Negro)	1913		190, Index
Anderson, Geo.	1912-18	"old bill"; Obst Nov. 7, 1916; Obst Aug. 6 [1918?]	118, 380
Anderson, John	1913-[15]	<i>Stafford</i>	192
Anderson, Lacky	1912-21	His mother; Mrs. Anderson; Henry; Polka; Lecky Anderson	115
Anderson, William		See Nash, Walter	
Anderson, William	1918	Entry scratched out	387
Anderson, William (Mrs.)	1912-[20]		98
Arnold, Archie	1927-28		205
Arrington, Charlie	1919-29	Obst Mar. 3, 1919	86
Arrington, J. & Irvin	1915-27	Irvin on Brawner place; Obst Apr. 1, 1920	282
Ashby, R. T.	1920-21		405
Atkinson, Don	1912-20		60
Atkinson, Geo.	1912		23
Austin (Mrs.)	No dates		IC
Austin, H.	No dates		IC
Austin, William	1912-19	Obst Nov. 28, 1913 <sup>11</sup> ; see mother; cash by Will (Willie); Mrs. Austin; OB[st?] Mar. 24, 1919; separate sheet filmed is a bill before p. 356.	128, 355, before p.356

<sup>9</sup> Boy Abel, born 11 Oct. 1912, Dumfries Dist., s/o Morris J. and Mary (Shelton) Abel. Turner, *PWC births*, 1. Note: Date differs.

<sup>10</sup> Stanley Alexandria, born 10 Aug. 1912, Dumfries Dist., s/o William Henry and Ora (Kincheloe) Alexandria. Turner, *PWC births*, 2. Note: Surname and date differ.

<sup>11</sup> Boy Austin, born 26 Nov. 1913, Dumfries Dist., s/o William and Hannah (Posey) Austin. Turner, *PWC Births*, 4. Note: Date differs.



Name	Dates	Associated names, interesting notes, etc.	Page
Bailey, Bob	1914-20		Index, 227
Bailey, Chas.	1914-17		226
Bailey, Fred	1913-22	<i>Cherry Hill, Va.</i> ; Obst Feb. 14, 1913 <sup>12</sup> ; Obst Aug. 9 [yr.?] <sup>13</sup> ; Obst Mar. 17, 1922	161
Baker, Bunnie	1916-17		334
Baker, Tom	1913		172
Barbee, Charlie	1912	Hattie Brambel	73
Barnes, Ambrosia	1913		174
Barnes, Comb	1912-[13]		74
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Barr	No date		RF
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Bates, Bob	1912-19	Fannie Bates	47
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Bates, Dewitt	No date	\$1.00	Index
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Bates, Hattie	[1915]-16		251
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Bates, Iza	1913[?]-14		124
Bates, Jessie	1915	<i>Joplin, Va., near Crows</i>	286
Bates, Jessie Jr.	1912-[20]		7
Bates, Jim	1911-27	Obst Aug. 8, 1919; his boy	150, 177
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Bates, Lawson	1914		229
Bates, Mason	No date	\$1.00	Index
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Bates, Noah	1913-20		216, 217, IC
Bates, Oakley	1928	Obst Mar. 6, 1928	438
Bates, Ralph	1913-14		163
Bates, Thos.	1916		326
Bates, Thos. (Tom)	1928	Obst Nov. 15, 1928	344
Bates, Thosby	1914	Obst Oct. 21, 1914 <sup>14</sup>	236
Bates, Tom	1912-13	Died; last entry date is Feb. 21, 1913	103
Baugh		[No other info]	F
Beale, W. L.	1921	<i>Quantico, Va.</i>	418
Bean, Neda (nee Loyd)	1919	Obst Nov. 2, 1919	189
Beaver, Joe	1915-19		315
Beavers, Sam	1920-21	Obst Sept. 10, 1921	374

<sup>12</sup> Beulah Virginia Bailey, born 15 Feb. 1913, Dumfries Dist., d/o Fred and Maggie (Morgan) Bailey. Turner, *PWC Births*, 4. Note: Date differs.

<sup>13</sup> Boy Bailey born 9 Aug. 1915 Dumfries Dist., s/o Charles Frederick and Margaret (Morgan) Bailey. Turner, *PWC Births*, 5.

<sup>14</sup> Franklin Bates, born 21 Oct. 1914, Dumfries Dist., s/o Thornberry and Lucy Viola (Vine) Bates. Turner, *PWC Births*, 6.

Name	Dates	Associated names, interesting notes, etc.	Page
Becket, A.	1920	Obst July 3, 1920	374
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Bell, William	1913-[15]		196
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Blackwell, Haywood		See Davis, Francis	
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Bland, Ed	1915		303
Bland, Henry	1913		143
Bland, Herbert	1915	Dead; last entry Sept. 22, 1915	300
Bland, Osburn	1912-[14]		43
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Brambel, Milt	1912-29		80
Brambel [Bramble], William	1912-19	Payed to T.[?] Janney; setting leg	14, 219, 224, 279, 363
Bramble, Ed	1912-13		120
Bramble, Hattie	1913	Jennie B.	189
Bramble, Jennie	1912-[14]		120
Bramble, Nace	1920-29		120
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Brawner, Clay	1912-[15]	For violet; ex tooth	70, 299
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Brawner, Lloyd	1913-21	For Lucy	178
Brawner, Phil	1913-[15]	Obst Feb. 16, 1913	162
Brawner, W. H. & Sunny	1912- [1914]	Mrs. B.	107
Bridwell, Lawsin	[1916]-17		284
Bridwell, William	1916-17	[Made 22 visits during Feb. 1916.]	332
Briggs, Ed	1918		390
Brook, P. T.	1912		32
Brown, Bill	1913-21	<i>Cherry Hill, Va.</i> Obst Apr. 20 [1913] <sup>15</sup> ; Obst July 25 [1915] <sup>16</sup> ; to see girl	186, 408
Brown, Bob	1915		57
Brown, Ed		See Cabin Branch Mine	
Brown, Ed	1912-18	Set[t]ing arm	112

<sup>15</sup> Estella Brown, born 20 Apr. 1913, Dumfries Dist., d/o William Evins and Bertha (Hall) Brown. Turner, *PWC Births*, 14.

<sup>16</sup> Girl Brown, born 25 Jul. 1915, Dumfries Dist., d/o William and Bertha (Hall) Brown. Turner, *PWC Births*, 14.

Name	Dates	Associated names, interesting notes, etc.	Page
Brown, Geo.	1915-22		313
Brown, Geo. (Mrs.)	1914-28		50
Brown, Lola (Mrs.) and Joe	No dates	<i>Cherry Hill, Va.; Lorton</i>	297
Brown, Robert	1912		112
Bryant, Ab	No dates		Index
Brygry, Lo Sr.		See Henderson, Bob Sr. and Jr.	
Bucker, Geo.	1927		434
Buckner, Carrie	1921	Obst June 21, 1921	411
Buckner, Mamie	1921	Obst Feb. 11, 1921	411
Bumery, Milicent	1915	Sam Bumery	66
Bushey, D. A.	1920-21	Frances Bushey; old Mrs. Bushey; 'Oly Bushey Obst Jan. 21, 1921'; Oly Bushey; setting arm	400
Bushey, Old Mrs.	No date	\$2.00	Index
Bushey, William	1912-29	Obst Oct. 9 [1916] <sup>17</sup> ; Obst Nov. 8, 1921; Obst Dec 5, 1927; for Carlton; Obst Jan. 21, 1929	19, 255, 570
Butler, Jim	1914-21		203
Butler, John	1913-[14]	Mary Butler; Nany Butler	191
Butler, Lewis	1915	V[isit] to mother	285
Butler, Mary	No dates		IC
Butler [Butlar], Oscar	1915	Henry Butler; (Swedy listed in index)	267
Butzner, W. W.		See Jones, Hilton	
Cabin Branch Mine	[1913]-1915	Joe Bell (for foot); Ed Brown (arm broke); Guy Holiday; visit to Brown; Iza Bates (finger); W. Sisson; for Hilton Jones for w[ife?] & self; Louise Roberson; Bill Goggins (hand)	105
Cagle, Nellie Liming	1927	Obst Dec. 10, 1927	422
Calvert, Ed	1912-17		125, 364
Calvert, Eva (Mrs.)	1912		110
Calvert, Fonza & Calvert, Annie (Mrs.)	1918	<i>Agne[w]ville, Va.</i> Payton Calvert, Mrs. C.	381, 391
Calvert, Milton	1912-16	Bettie	21
Calvert, Milton	1913		165
Calvert, Philip	1916-21	Obst Dec. 30, 1918	352
Carney, Bowen	1927	For mother	433
Carney, Caton (Katon)	1925-28	Obst on one line, date below it July 24, 1925; Obst Nov. 29, 1928	362
Carney, Cleve		See Hattie Cato	
Carney, Edgar	1915-19	[Says from p.155 under Quinton Carney]	264
Carney, French	1921	Obst & visits Oct. 31 to Nov. 4 [1921]	427
Carney, Jim	1912-21	Visit for daughter; Nanni	95
Carney, Maggie	1913-19	For Luther	157
Carney, Mary (Mrs. Ben)	1913-15	For French C.	128

<sup>17</sup> Raymond Bowen Bushey, born 9 Oct. 1916, Cherry Hill, s/o William G. and Florian (Carney) Bushey. Turner, *PWC Births*, 16.

Name	Dates	Associated names, interesting notes, etc.	Page
Carney, Quinton	1913- [27?]	Obst Oct. 10, [1915] <sup>18</sup>	155
Carrol(l), John & Mrs.	1912-16	Obst Aug. 17, 1912; vax (vaccine) for children	40, 273
Carrol, John	1929		440
Carroll, Clarence & Blanche	1921		80
Carroll, Mary	1914		IC, RF
Carroll, Netta (Nata)		In Index under "A"s & "B"s	363, Index
Carroll, Sam	1915	Owen Carroll; Mary Carroll	302
Carroll, Sam & Kate	1917-18		302
Carroll, Owen	No date	\$1.00 Rx	IC
Carter & Roles	1913	County lunacy	F
Carter, Dan	1912-1919	Aunt Julia; Mrs. Carter	1, 323
Carter, Geo.	1914-18	<i>Independent Hill, Va.</i> Obst Nov. 10, 1915 <sup>19</sup>	264
Carter, Lewis	1921		424
Carter, Luther	No date		Index
Carter, William W.	1912-15		6
Caster, John	1912		113
Catlett, Sophia	1919-26	Obst date not given; Obst Mar. 5, 1926	347
Cato, Hattie	1912-29	Cleve Cato child; Cleve Carney; Crow	97
Cato, Henry (Mrs.)	1912-[13]		58
Cato, Tom	1912		126
Chapman, Ed	1914	Obst Oct 1, [1914] <sup>20</sup> ; Obst [no date]	145
Chapman, Henry	1915	Died? Last entry Nov. 18, 1915 <sup>21</sup>	282
Cheslock, Joe	1917		373
Chessire, Jim	1912	Index has last name spelled Chessher	49
Chinn, R.	No dates	Died? [1915?] Last entry April 9	281
Clan, Joe	1913	<i>At Mine</i> Paid by Suning	144
Clark (Mrs.)		See Rison, John	
Clark, Alfred & Bessie	1912-21	Obst Aug. 28, [1919?]; Roena	31
Clark, Ed.	1914	<i>Minnieville, Va.</i> See also: Slave	235, F
Clark [Clarke], Geo.	1913-30	Obst. Aug. 4, 1926; Entry erased on p. 197	154, 197, 370
Clark [Clarke], John	1912-25	Obst Apr. 22, 1917 <sup>22</sup> ; "for mother w self"; Obst Mar. 19, 1921	11, 388
Clark, Sallie (Mrs.)	1915	Died? Only entry Sept. 2, 1915	307
Cline, D. C. (Dr.)		<i>Dumfries, Va.</i>	F

<sup>18</sup> Sarepta Carney born \_\_\_\_, certificate of birth filed Oct. 26, 1915, d/o Quinton and Frances (Rison) Carney of Joplin, Va. Turner, *PWC Births*, 17. [For exact date of birth see ledger entry.]

<sup>19</sup> George Francis Carter, born 9 Nov. 1915, Coles Dist., s/o George W. and Lottie (Williams) Carter of Independent Hill. Turner, *PWC Births*, 18. Note: Date differs.

<sup>20</sup> Adison Cleave Chapman, born 1 Oct. 1914, Dumfries Dist., s/o Eddie and Lee (Strother) Chapman. Turner, *PWC Births*, 19.

<sup>21</sup> Henry Chapman, born about 1846, died 8 Mar. 1916, buried Neabsco Church. Ronald R. Turner, *Prince William County Virginia Death Records 1912-1917* (Manassas: R. R. Turner, 1994), 13.

<sup>22</sup> Linnie Cathren Clark, born 22 Apr. 1917, Dumfries Dist., d/o John and Nannie Viola (Norman) Clark. Turner, *PWC Births*, 20.

Name	Dates	Associated names, interesting notes, etc.	Page
Cline, Dr.		<i>Notes:</i> Aconite for horse – 40 drops; 1 horar – 20 or 25; ½ oz. ether 30 drop aconite; 1 teaspoonful chloroform; ½ oz. nitr swt spirits <sup>23</sup> ; repeat in 2 hours	BC
Cline, Dr.	1920	Personal notations: Stock in R.F. Water Garage; Ford & Chevolet Rears tire & tubes	566
Cline, Dr. D. C.		Business card. See Bates, Mitchel	
Cline, Mrs.		See Riley, Tom; See Nickleson, Mr.; See Johnson, Thomas Sr.; See Tacey, Barnes	
Cline, David C.		[Son of Dr. Cline] <sup>24</sup>	IC
Cline, David C. (son of Dr. Cline)		Typed index card [Transcribed in introduction]	After p.147
Cole, Alonza	1916-[17]		348
Cole, Corneleus	[1912]-15		126, 129
Cole, Dr.		See Gardener, Agnes	
Cole, Geo.	1913-14	Geo. Cole Jr.	222
Cole, Gusta	1913-19		139
Cole, Irvin	1913-20	<i>Joplin, Va.</i> For father; Obst Nov. 19 [1915] <sup>25</sup>	113, 389
Cole, Jim ( <i>Colored</i> )	1913	Entry erased on page.	130, Index
Cole, Linda	[1913]-14	Iza Cole	34
Cole, P. M.	1912		96
Cole, William (Will)	1912-13	Obst Oct. 19, 1912 <sup>26</sup>	41, 199
Colvin, Eppa (Mrs.)	1916		213
Colvin, Mrs.	1913-[14]	“gone away”	213
Combs, Mac	1911	Obst July 16 [1911?]; entry crossed out	179
Combs, Max	1912-[13]	Obst Oct. 12, 1912	56
Combs, William	No date		Index
Comstorke, Lucy	1913		205
Cooper, Annie	1915	<i>Joplin, Va.</i> Obst Mar. 5, 1915	277
Cooper, Charles	1912		72
Cooper, Spencer	1912-[14]		76
Cornwell, Geo.	1915-[16]	<i>Dumfries</i>	290
Cornwell, Josephine	1913	Entry erased on page.	152, Index
Cornwell, Mary (Mrs.)	1915	<i>At Alice Huntons</i>	268
Cornwell, Sig		See Amidon, Joe	
Cornwell, William	1912-[15]	<i>Cherry Hill</i> ; Obst Sep. 24, 1912 <sup>27</sup> ; cash by H. C. Tubbs	89, Index
Cornwell, William (Bill)	1912-19	<i>Near Tolsons</i>	Index, 134

[To be continued.]

<sup>23</sup> “Sweet spirit of niter (nitre): A volatile and inflammable liquid mixture of niter and alcohol. Used as a remedy for fevers, a diuretc, and an antispasmodic.” Jeanette L. Jerger, *A Medical Miscellany for Genealogists* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995), 140.

<sup>24</sup> Name and addressed stamped on IC reads David C. Cline / 18424 Jeff Davis Hwy / [Trian]gle, VA 22172 / 703 [unreadable].

<sup>25</sup> Dorsey Lewis Cole, born 19 Nov. 1915, Coles Dist., s/o Thornton Irvin and Leanora Cole of Joplin. Turner, *PWC Births*, 21.

<sup>26</sup> Girl Cole, born 18 Oct. 1912, Dumfries Dist., d/o William and Fannie (Javins) Cole. Turner, *PWC Births*, 21. *Note:* Birth date differs.

<sup>27</sup> Mary Elizabeth Cornwell, born 24 Sep. 1912, Dumfries Dist., d/o William and Ella (Duncan) Cornwell of Cherry Hill. Turner, *PWC Births*, 24.

**DUMFRIES DISTRICT COURT  
LAND CAUSES 1793-1811**

*Transcribed by William M. Balderson, Jr.  
Edited by Donald L. Wilson*

(Continued from vol. 5, no. 3)

[Conclusion of the case of GRAHAM vs. GRAHAM. A tract of 683 acres in Loudoun County is divided among the legatees. Next is DUNLOP vs. McMILLIAN, disputing ownership of some land near the Occoquan River. It took a quarter century to settle. Colin DUNLOP, a Scottish merchant who operated several stores in northern Virginia, lost five lots in Dumfries to confiscation in 1775. His partner in Virginia, Cumberland WILSON, joined the British that year. By 1789 DUNLOP was attempting to regain title to his Virginia property. James DUNLOP was his son.<sup>1</sup> /DLW]

[Page 115] Catesby GRAHAM Complainants v<sup>s</sup>. William GRAHAM & Jane GRAHAM Def<sup>ts</sup> } In Chancery

Loudon County Nov 29<sup>th</sup> 1799

By virtue of the Decrees issuing from the worshipful Court of Prince William, the one dated Nov 11<sup>th</sup> 1797, & the other Feb<sup>y</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1799 & hereto annexed and returned, we the subscribers three of the Commissioners named in s<sup>d</sup> Decrees have divided the land commonly called the Black oak thicket, into Three equal Parts each part Containing 250 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> acres as represented in the map above & Numbered 1, 2, 3. And as each lot thus laid off, partakes more or less of the Incumberances which rest upon the land (which circumstance, together with the quality of the soil of each lot being taken into Consideration by the Commissioners) rendered it unnecessary in their opinion, to make any distinction in the valuation of the Different "Divisions". The parties being present Viz. W<sup>m</sup> GRAHAM, Catesby GRAHAM, & Jane GRAHAM by Catesby GRAHAM her Attorney, proceeded in our presence to draw for first & second choice of the "Divisions," as above specified, According to the "Agreement" referred to in s<sup>d</sup> Decrees. Whereupon Catesby GRAHAM as attorney for Jane GRAHAM drew the first Choice, & selected for the said Jane the Division N<sup>o</sup> 2 Bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak near a Branch in one of the original lines at (F) thence with s<sup>d</sup> line N 49° 30' E (Correct<sup>d</sup>) 156 poles to a Stone in s<sup>d</sup> line at (G), Thence

[Page 116] S<sup>o</sup> 39.45 E 228 poles to (K) a Stone in the dividing line between this tract and Col. POWELL, thence with said line corrected S27E 86 poles to (L) a stone corner to said POWELL: Thence with another of POWELLs lines corrected S58° 45' W 86 poles to a Stone POWELLs Corner - Thence N<sup>o</sup> 39° 45' W. 248 po to the Beginning cont<sup>g</sup> 250<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Acres, - And the said Catesby GRAHAM drew for himself the second Choice, Viz N<sup>o</sup> 3 & is Bounded as follows: Beginning at (H) a white oak marked CC near a Cliff of rocks near the Beaver dam of Goose Creek, an original Corner; Thence S 49° 30' W 222<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Poles to (G) a stone Corner to lot No 2. Thence with a line of s<sup>d</sup> lot S 39° 45' E 228 po to a stone corner to s<sup>d</sup> lot at (H) Thence with POWELLs dividing line N<sup>o</sup> 27°. E 248 poles to an Ash on the beaver dam POWELLs corner at (I) Thence with the several meanders of s<sup>d</sup> Beaver dam to the Beginning containing 250 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Acres: - Lot N<sup>o</sup> 1 of Course fell or remained to William GRAHAM and is bounded as follows Beginning At (M) a stone corner to POWELL & lot N<sup>o</sup> 2 Thence with POWELLs dividing line S 19° E 142 poles to A a stone in the original Line POWELLs Corner Thence with said line corrected S 80° 30' W 66<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> po. to A W[hite] oak Stump marked CC & blk oak at (B), Thence with the original lines

<sup>1</sup> Peter Wilson Coldham, *American Migrations, 1765-1799* (Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000), 549.

corrected N° 50° W 100 po to (C) a stone N° 31° W 229¼ poles to a black oak between two flat rocks at (D) N° 15 E

[Page 117] 40 poles, to a Stone and black oak at (E), N° 49°.30' E 66½ poles to (F) a W[hite] oak corner to Lot N° 2, thence with a line of s<sup>d</sup> lot S 39°.45' E 248 poles to the Beginning, Containing 250¾ acres.

Simon TRIPLETT  
 Jos LANE  
 Benjamin GRAYSON

=====

This agreement made this fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, between William GRAHAM, Catesby GRAHAM, and Jenny GRAHAM, Devises of the late Elizabeth GRAHAM of Prince William County, Dec<sup>d</sup>. Witnesseth That whereas the said late Elizabeth did by her last will devise and bequeath unto the said parties, to this agreement, a certain Tract of Land lying and being in Loudon County commonly called Black Oak supposed to contain six hundred and eighty three Acres, to be equally divided among them, Now they the said Parties, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Intentions of the said Testatrix, have mutually agreed upon, Nominated and appointed, and do by these presents, Nominate, ordain and appoint, John TYLER & Benjamin GRAYSON Esquires of the said County of Loudon & Martin HANCOCK Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Prince William County or any two of them to be their true and lawful Coms<sup>rs</sup> and agents for the above named

[Page 118] Purpose on the following principle - That whereas certain Incumbrances now resting on some parts of the said land may render any convenient division, unequal, or disadvantageous - The said Coms<sup>rs</sup> shall affect such valuations to the Divisions of surface as they may think proper, so as that by payments of Differences, on Money, from the more Valuable parts to those of less Value, the several Divisions may, in their Judgments & Opinions be equalized. And the said parties do further agree and mutually determine, to Ascertain their several rights to the Divisions or Allotments so made, by Lot, that is to say, by drawing for the first and second choice of such Divisions, and that they will immediately thereafter make and exchange each to the other final deeds of Release and partition for the same - And for the due Compliance and Fulfillment of every Part & Parts of this Agreement they the said Parties do by these Presents bind themselves their Heirs, Exo<sup>rs</sup>, admors & Assigns in the Penal sum of five hundred pounds Current money of Virginia, and have hereunto put their Names & Seals the day and year within written.

[Signed:] William GRAHAM  
 Jean GRAHAM  
 Catesby GRAHAM

Signed Sealed & acknowledged in presence of Eliza BROWN as to Wm & Jean GRAHAM. Martin S. HANCOCK as to C. GRAHAM.

[Page 119] Know all men by these presents that I Jean GRAHAM of Charles County & State of Maryland have made, ordained, constituted and appointed, & by these presents do make ordain constitute & appoint my brother Catesby GRAHAM of Prince William County and State of Virginia my true and Lawful Attorney for me, and in my name but to my use, to sell my one third part or parcel of a tract of Land lying in the County of Loudon & State of Virginia and on the waters of Beaver dam run also one other tract situate in the same County & state & near Leesburg and on Tuscarora Run, together with two Negroes Jem & Peg to sell & two others Lydia & Ellick to hire or otherwise dispose as he finds most advantageous to me and convenient to himself, also to demand, sue for, & recover all rents & other monies now due or that shall become due to me and for the non payments of said rents & arrears of rents and other monies or part thereof, to enter, distrain, and sue for, and the distresses to cause to be disposed of according to law. And for the payment of such rents or arrears of Rents or any part thereof for me, and in my name, to give acquittances and discharges; and the monies so received by him my said Attorney

immediately thereupon to pay over to me, my representatives or to my order; and further to do execute all and every Lawful act or acts needful for recovering, receiving, or obtaining of said rents, arrears of Rents

[Page 120] and other monies, or any part thereof, now due me, or to grow due for the premises or other property, as also the sum or sums that may arise from the sale of the Lands above mentioned, but to my use as aforesaid, & the same to convey in Law, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if I were personally present & acting for myself; hereby ratifying and confirming whatsoever my said Attorney shall Lawfully do, or cause to be done in or about the premises as well as in all other causes whether in suits at law or in which I am otherwise interested or concerned in the aforesaid state of Virginia - In Witness whereof I have heretofore set my hand And affixed my seal this twenty fifth day of November one thousand seven hundred and Ninety six - - -

[Signed:] Jean GRAHAM {seal}

Signed, sealed, and deliv<sup>d</sup> in presence of  
Martin S. HANCOCK  
Anthony BUCKNER  
Vall PEERS

Note the words “& state of Virginia” were interlined before signing also the word “fifth” above and also the words “whatever suits at law or otherwise” in the 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> line from the foot above - N. P.

N.B. A Copy of Elizabeth GRAHAMs will is not filed in this suit.

[End of GRAHAM vs. GRAHAM]

[*Marginalia*] **DUNLOP & Son & Co vs. Mc MILLIAN** Plaintiffs Costs \$12.20.

To the Worshipfull Court of Prince William County sitting in chancery Humbly Complaining sheweth unto your Worships your Orators James WILSON and James DUNLAP [sic] Surviving partners of Colin DUNLOP & Sons and Company

[Page 121] That on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of December in the year 1775 a certain Thomas DAVIS whom they pray may be made defendant to this Bill of Complaint was Indebted to Colin DUNLOP & Sons & Company in the Sum of Seventy five pounds Seventeen Shillings Current Money of Virginia and being so indebted on the same day and Year aforesaid in Consideration of the said debt Convey<sup>d</sup> to Alexander CAMPBELL in behalf of the said Colin DUNLOP & Sons & C<sup>o</sup> in Fee Simple a Tract or parcell of land in Prince William County Containing one hundred and Forty eight Acres lying upon the long branch of Ocoquon [sic] adjoining the plantation of Francis JACKSON Sen<sup>r</sup> and thence extending with the line of John FLORENCE dec<sup>d</sup> Fifty Eight Acres of which was by the said Thomas DAVIS of Benjamin COUPER in Lieu of another Tract and the Remaining ninety Acres was purchased from James Ingo DOZIER as will more fully and at large by the aforesaid deed filed in the Clerks Office for the County of Prince [William] a Copy of which is hereto annexed and made a part of this bill of Complaint that Sometime in the year 1776 the said Deed as appears by the endorsement thereon was proved by the Oaths of two of the Witnesses thereto. That it was never afterwards fully proved. That the said Thomas DAVIS notwithstanding his said Conveyance was permitted to remain in possession of the said land in consequence as your orators suppose, of the said Alexander CAMPBELL agreeing that if the said DAVIS would repay the consideration Money with the Interest thereon the said Land should be Reconveyed to him. That sometime about the [year?] 17[blank] the said Sum of Money being never repaid to your Orators or any of them the said Thomas DAVIS made a Sale of the aforementioned Land to a certain John McMILLIAN Whom they pray may be made a defendant also to this Bill of Complaint



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[*Marginalia*] N.B. the Deed refer<sup>d</sup> to was delivered to Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> HARRISON agent for the Plt<sup>fs</sup> by T. A. SMITH.

[Page 122] That in Consequence of the said conveyance the said John M<sup>c</sup>MILLIAN was put into possession of the said Tract of Land and Still Continues to hold possession thereof. That the said John M<sup>c</sup>MILLIAN at the Time of the purchase aforesaid has a knowledge of the previous Conveyance made by the said Thomas DAVIS to the said Alexander CAMPBELL in behalf of your Orators as aforesaid, and that even before he concluded his said bargain for the said land he had notice of your Orators prior claim. That under the Circumstances Your Orators hoped and expected that the said John McMILLIAN would upon being thereto required give up to your Orators the said Tract of land or pay them the Amount of their debt aforesaid and such interest as might be due thereon. That they have often applied to the said defendant John for the possession of the Land on the debt due as aforesaid But so it is that the said defendant John McMILLIAN altogether Refuses to Yield up possession of the said Land, or to pay to your Orators more than the sum of [*blank*] of their aforesaid debt pretending and giving out in Speeches that he did not know that the incumbrance extended any further than that Sum.

All which acting and doing of the said defendants are Contrary to Equity and Good Conscience and tend to the Manifest Wrong and oppression of your Orators. In tender Consideration Whereof and For as much as your Orators are remediless [*remediless*] in the premises by the Strict rules of the Common Law and Cannot obtain a Conveyance and possession of the said Land or a payment of their said Debt But by the aid of this Worshipful Court where matters of this nature are

properly cognizable. To the End therefore that the said defendants may true and perfect answers make to all and singular the premises as if the same were herein

[Page 123] again repeated and interrogated and that the said defendant John M<sup>c</sup>MILLIAN may be decreed to Convey to your Orators in Fee Simple the aforementioned tract of land or pay to your Orators the Amount of their aforesaid debt due from the defendant Thomas DAVIS to them with such interest as ought thereupon to be paid. And that this Worshipful court may such other award and decree in the premises as to them shall seem consistant with Equity and Good Conscience May it please the Court to Grant to Your Orators the Commonwealths most Gracious writ of *Suliss*<sup>e</sup> [? *Sulip*<sup>e</sup>? *Subsc*<sup>r</sup>? Meaning not clear.] SWANN [?] for the Complainants

At Rules held in the office **1797** June, July, August, September and October Continued for Bill.  
November - Bill filed and Continued.

**1798.** January February, March, April, May & June. Continued for Answer.

July. Attachment for Answer.

August. Bill taken for Confessed & Set for decree.

In Court April 1799 Continued

May “ Continued

In Court August the 9<sup>th</sup> 1799. This cause came on to be heard and the Bill being taken for Confessed the Court upon considering the same, doth decree and order that unless the defendant do pay to the Complts the sum of £75.17.0 with interest thereon at 5 per c<sup>t</sup> from the 8<sup>th</sup> day of December 1779 and the costs of this suit on or before the 9<sup>th</sup> day of Novem<sup>r</sup> next, that the said defendant do convey to the plaintiffs in fee simple the lands in the Bill mentioned by a good and sufficient deed of conveyance the Court doth further decree and order that this decree shall be final unless cause be shewn to the Contrary at the next Court be [sic] be held for this County.

In Court March 1800. Answer tendered & rejected by the Court Which said Answer

[Page 124] is in the Following Words and Figures Viz<sup>t</sup>: The Answer of John McMILLIAN to the bill of Complaint exhibited against him in the County Court of Prince William by James DUNLOP & James WILLSON surviving Partners of Colin DUNLOP & Sons & Co. This Defendant saving and Reserving to himself all benefit of exception to the many uncertainties imperfections and untruths in the Complainants bills. Contained for answer thereto saith that in the Year [--blank--] he purchased the land mentioned in the Bill of a Certain Thomas DAVIS and at that time obtained of him a deed which has been duly proved & recorded in this Worshipful Court which deed is hereunto annexed to which this Defend<sup>t</sup> refers - praying the Same may be taken as part of this his Answer. This Defend<sup>t</sup> positively denies that he had at the time of his purchase afs<sup>d</sup> or at any time prior thereto, any information of the Claim now set up by the Complainants excepting that the s<sup>d</sup> DAVIS told this def<sup>t</sup> that he had given Cumberland WILLSON a Mortgage on the said Lands for forty pounds Which sum this def<sup>t</sup> has offered to pay or give up the land, but the said Cumberland would not accept of the same & insisted that this Defend<sup>t</sup> should pay him up all the back rents & yield up to him the said land to which this def<sup>t</sup> would not agree. This def<sup>t</sup> prays to be hence dismissed this Court with all his costs sustained in this behalf &c.

[signed] John M<sup>c</sup>MILLIAN

Prince William County to Wit

John M<sup>c</sup>MILLIAN appeared before a justice of the peace for afs<sup>d</sup> County & made oath to the within answer. Given from under my hand this 6<sup>th</sup> day of March 1800.

[signed] W<sup>y</sup> [Willoughby] TEBBS

Note, The deed refered to in this Answer is not filed in this Suit.

[Page 125] In Court August the 4<sup>th</sup> 1801. This day came the defts by their Attorney and the Defendant having failed to comply with the Interlocutory decree made in this cause It is finally decreed and ordered that the said Defendant do convey to the Plaintiffs in fee simple the Lands in the bill mentioned by a Good and Sufficient Deed of Conveyance and that the Said defendant pay the Plf<sup>s</sup> their costs by them in this behalf expended. [End of DUNLOP vs. McMILLIAN]

[To be continued.]

*We wish to thank the following individuals for their contributions to this issue:*  
**Bill Balderson, Ray Olszewski, Joan W. Peters, Beverly Veness and Don Wilson**