



Prince William Reliquary

RELIC, Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas, Virginia

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

PRINCE WILLIAM MOONSHINE

By Charlotte Cain¹



Library of Congress Digital Images Collection

It was 3 o'clock in the morning on March 26, 1919. A blockade was in place on the one-lane dirt road just past the bridge on Fisher's Hill, Shenandoah County. It was suspected that bootleggers would be making a run from Baltimore to Danville, Virginia, and the Prohibition officers were determined to catch them. An old Ford crossed the bridge and came to a sudden stop. Quickly the car reversed, attempting to make a tight turn and re-cross the bridge. Officer William C. Hall leapt onto the running board of the turning car and several shots were fired. The car veered into the embankment and came to a sudden stop. Inside the car the driver slumped over the steering wheel dead, shot twice in the chest. The passenger was mortally wounded. Prohibition officer in charge, William C. Hall and three fellow officers were arrested and charged with the murder of Raymond C.

Shackelford and
Lawrence D. Hudson.

IN THIS ISSUE

Prince William Moonshine	49
Prince William Co. Will of George Chapman Found in Chancery Case..	55
Missing Court Order Book Pages Recovered	59
Susan Rogers Morton.....	62
Dumfries District Court Land Causes 1793-1811 (cont.)	64
A Revolutionary Soldier's Marriage Record.....	70
Mystery Face.....	72

Did the bootleggers shoot first and the inspectors return fire? Or were the agents being over zealous in trying to prevent the pair from delivering twenty cases of liquor? Once word of the incident spread, an angry mob of local citizens attacked the hotel where the Prohibition agents were housed. Concerned that a fair trial could not be had in Shenandoah County a change of venue was ordered and the trial moved to Prince William County, Virginia. Over the next two years Prince William County was prominent in the news as three successive trials were held, all resulting in hung juries. The Prohibition agent in charge, William C Hall, was finally discharged with a finding of *nolle prosequi*, they would no longer prosecute. This was Prince William County's introduction to Prohibition and the battle between the wets and the dries.²

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² A series of stories appeared in *The Washington Post* between 25 March 1919 and 13 February 1921. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post (1877-1993)*, online archive at <http://proquest.umi.com>. (Available to

In 1862 the U.S. Government taxed the sale of liquor in order to finance the Civil War. In agricultural communities the local saloons were centers for exchanging news and ideas and for conducting business. Most farmers so inclined to drink had hard cider or other brews they made themselves and would imbibe in their own homes. In large cities a license was required in order to sell liquor but issuance of the license was not restricted to saloons. Any hotel, store or place of amusement could obtain a license and often they were granted in exchange for guaranteed votes. Liquor was only available in such establishments and men would assemble there and stay rather than return to their homes. Women were not allowed in saloons and many political cartoons of the time showed wives and children pleading at the saloon door for the husband to return home. After the Civil War the temperance movement slowly gained support throughout the United States and Prince William County had its share of supporters.³



Illicit distillation of liquors--Southern mode of making whisky / sketched by A.W. Thompson.
From the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

In 1876 the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Manassas held a mass temperance meeting to draw up a petition recommending changes in the liquor laws because “the public use of intoxicating liquors has seriously injured our reputation and prosperity as a village.” The petition requested: 1) that those people currently selling liquor not apply for a license in the coming year, 2) that liquor availability be limited to drug stores for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes only and certainly not be sold on Sundays, election days or to minors, 3) that licenses be issued only with the approval of an overseeing town council not the County Court. The petition was presented to the Virginia General Assembly by Col. Robert Tansill of Manassas, while Mayor D. W. Whiting spoke in opposition to the requirement of having a town council oversee the licensing. The petition was not approved and Tansill soon replaced Whiting as the Mayor of Manassas.⁴

With the strong backing of the Protestant churches the Anti-Saloon League, or the League as it was more commonly known, grew in influence. If a candidate for political office would agree to support whatever agenda the League promoted the candidate would receive the complete backing of the League. If the candidate was adverse to the League’s interests he would find himself involved in a hard campaign against someone with near limitless support. Locally the selling of spirits was becoming a divisive issue even in business. In 1888 Mr. Burr Glascock sold a house and 31 acres of land near Bethel to his son Aquila with the stipulation that no

Prince William Public Library System cardholders at www.pwcgov.org/library/electronicresources.) Use keywords Shackelford, Hudson, and Hall to find related stories.

³ Daniel Cohen, *Prohibition: America Makes Alcohol Illegal* (Brookfield, Conn.: Millbrook Press, 1995).

⁴ Ronald Ray Turner, *Prince William County, Virginia 1876-1899 Newspaper Transcripts* (Manassas, Va.: R. R. Turner, 2001), 1, 7, 8, citing *Alexandria Gazette*, 22 January, 1 March, and 17 March 1876.

spirituous liquors be sold near the house for a period of fifty years or the land would be forfeited.⁵

By the early 20th century the temperance movement had become a Prohibition cause. With the United States' entry into World War I it became anti-American to brew beer and other hard liquors. Beer was a German invention and brewing it was seen as supporting the Kaiser and undermining our troops. Using wheat and corn to distill liquors was seen as taking the food from starving soldiers. Public approval for Prohibition grew until, in 1914, Virginia passed a bill requiring state-wide Prohibition. In January 1918 Virginia became the second state to ratify the 18th amendment prohibiting the transportation, sale, purchase or manufacture of liquor for sale. Country-wide Prohibition went into effect January 16, 1920.



Rear-Admiral E. R. Stitt , Oct 4, 1919.
Photograph courtesy the Library of Congress

Despite Prohibition, Prince William and Loudoun counties became known as a source for illegal whiskey. Moonshiners in the mountains of Virginia were responsible for Washington being the wettest city in the country, reported the New York Times.⁶ Moonshine was being made in the woods and high powered cars were being stolen and used to transport liquor. Rear Admiral Stitt, surgeon-general of the Navy had his Chandler-six automobile stolen from him. It was found three weeks later near the Loudoun-Prince William County line in an area where a still had been discovered the week before. The local paper reported "The condition of its morals is unknown, as it is supposed the thieves had been using it pretty steadily to transport liquor."⁷ Just outside of Manassas, Frances

Thorn, a 57-year-old woman, was arrested in a raid on her home for having five gallons of liquor and two barrels of mash in her possession. Her accomplice was seen running away without his hat or coat but a still was not found.⁸

Despite the illegal activities, Prohibition violators were treated very casually. Those arrested for creating or transporting illegal whiskey were brought in and usually sentenced to the minimum \$50 fine and a month jail sentence. Often the sentence was shortened for good behavior or suspended outright. In October of 1922 a medical student, F. H. Whitehead, was convicted on Monday for transporting fifteen gallons of corn liquor. He was fined the minimum \$50 and sentenced to one month in jail. On the following Friday he was pardoned by Governor Trinkle.⁹ This lenient treatment outraged members of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Leaman Ledman, Deputy Clerk of Prince William County Court, wrote to the State Superintendent of the League, Rev. David Hepburn, who responded demanding to know the particulars so he could bring up the matter with Governor Trinkle. "The feeling has been, and is now

⁵ Prince William County, Virginia, Deed Book 38: 302-303.

⁶ "Nine Killed Here by Christmas Rum;" *The New York Times*, 27 December 1922, p. 5; *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851-2006)*; online archive at <http://proquest.umi.com>. (Available to PWPLS cardholders at www.pwcgov.org/library/electronicresources/index.htm.)

⁷ "Bootleggers Drive Admiral's Pet Auto," *Manassas Journal*; 27 October 1922, p. 1.

⁸ "House Raided[,] Whiskey Seized," *Manassas Journal*, 12 January 1923, p. 1.

⁹ "Busy Term of Circuit Court," *Manassas Journal*, 6 October 1922, p. 1.

intensified that the punishment must be more severe if we are to break up this business,” Hepburn wrote.¹⁰ “Many enforcement officials have been corrupted by booze money and have collapsed, but prohibition is still the law of the land.”

“If we can judge by the information coming in from all over Prince William county, we are amply justified in our conclusion that the consensus of opinion seems to be to the effect that if our Sheriff ever gets a bootlegger’s bullet in his stomach, it will be because he swallowed it with his soup.”¹¹

Such was the sentiments expressed in 1924 by the Law Enforcement League in the *Manassas Journal*. Sheriff Barbee responded by saying he would enforce the law to its fullest extent if evidence was given instead of rumors. Being the only sheriff in the county he had “too much trouble chasing down false clues.”¹² And he did have trouble. A local storyteller recounted how once an old man was caught making moonshine and was let out on bail. The man failed to appear at trial and Sheriff Barbee drove out to bring him in. The man lived off of Old Telegraph Road, at the time one of the worst roads for driving a car. Sheriff Barbee’s car was soon stuck in the mud with its rear end torn out. A second attempt to arrest the man resulted in the loss of the transmission. On the third attempt Sheriff Barbee left his car and walked in to arrest the old man. At his trial the Judge sentenced the man to 30 days in jail but then changed the sentence declaring “This poor old man is too old to stay in jail. Let him stay home and clean out ditches and cut brushes off the roadside.” The man spent his thirty days cutting bushes during the day and making moonshine at night.¹³



Sheriff Charles Andrew Barbee Sr. and family. He was Prince William County Sheriff 1912-1928.

Allen Barbee collection, RELIC photo 14-01-11

The Rev. C. H. March, a Methodist Minister in Loudoun County and a leader in the League, openly denounced the rich landowners in Middleburg for purchasing illegal liquor made in Prince William County. He accused them of having open orgies and using their wealth to disregard the law. One Middleburg resident, New York financier Raymond Belmont, responded saying the minister’s charges were an attempt of a small town preacher to gain notoriety on the strength of nationally known names. The story would be amusing to his family and friends in New York. Rev. Marsh’s outspoken crusade resulted in several attempts on his life as well as the burning of his car and garage. It also caught the attention of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes who decided to bring the entire weight of the Prohibition force to combat the “moonshine ring” in Prince William and Loudon Counties.^{14,15}

¹⁰ Rev. David Hepburn, State Supt., Anti-Saloon League of Va. (Richmond) to Mr. L. Ledman (Manassas, Va.), letter, 10 October 1922; facsimile at RELIC, from an unidentified file in the Prince William County Clerk’s Office, Manassas, Va.

¹¹ “Prohibition and Rumors Afloat,” *Manassas Journal*, 28 December 1923, p. 5.

¹² “Barbee Resents Knevel’s Attack,” *Manassas Journal*, 11 January 1924, p. 1.

¹³ Carl Eike (1897-1980), *Yes Virginia There Is a Carl Eike: Northern Virginia Folktales*, compiled by Margaret Ann Pishock (Triangle, Va.: M. A. Pishock, 1980), 14-15.

¹⁴ “Rich Sojourners Balk Virginia Rum War, Says Pastor,” *The Washington Post*; 13 January 1924, p. 1.

¹⁵ “Haynes to Combat Virginia Liquor Ring: Supports Minister,” *The Washington Post*; 14 January 1924, p. 1.

Over the next few years Prohibition Officers led by Mr. R. H. Duval continued their raids on local stills. One raid near Hoadly resulted in the capture of a 100 gallon still and the smashing of over 1000 gallons of mash. A sign on the still humorously named the location as the “Monticello Distilling Company – Frog Eye Distilling Company,” R. H. Duval, Manager. A smaller raid near Minnieville resulted in the arrest of George Tacey and Ira Bland, while another raid on a home in Haymarket resulted in the arrest of Martha Hinton.¹⁶ In less than one year Officer Duvall captured seven thousand, four hundred and fifty-eight gallons of mash, ninety-nine gallons of liquor and twelve stills. Three automobiles were seized as well as a horse and buggy.¹⁷ Moonshining was still going strong.

In January of 1926 the violent side of Prohibition came to Prince William. Anna M. Keys of Dumfries, a mother of eight, was shot and killed while trying to protect her children. *The Washington Post* reported that the Keys family was awakened in the night by a stranger shouting for Mr. Walter Keys. Mr. Keys argued with the man who then fired a shotgun into the doorway, striking Mrs. Keys. Mrs. Keys had crossed the room to protect two of her children who were coming downstairs. Mr. Keys reported that he had seen three men in the woods a few days earlier who told him to mind his own business when he asked what they were doing. He thought the attacker suspected him of informing on the moonshiners.^{18,19} An alternate explanation was reported in *The Manassas Journal*. Rumors circulated maintaining that Mr. Keys knew of a local moonshine ring that routinely placed a load of liquor near his property so it could be easily picked up for transportation to D.C. When the liquor was discovered to have disappeared a track was found that led back to the Keys home. The moonshiners followed this trail and the resulting argument ended in the shooting of Mrs. Keys.²⁰



Policeman standing alongside wrecked car and cases of moonshine.

Photograph courtesy the Library of Congress

Not all of the violence was done by bootleggers. Stanley Randall of Joplin, Virginia, was shot by a deputized Marine Lieutenant during a raid on a still. The local Prohibition Officer W. E. Lloyd and two U.S.M.C. officers staked out a still that was reported to be on the Quantico Marine Corps Base. After staking out the still for several days the officers finally saw three suspected moonshiners show up to tend their still. The officers broke from cover to make an arrest and the bootleggers scattered. In the resulting chase a pistol was prematurely discharged and Stanley Randall, age 20, was killed. The coroner's inquest exonerated Second Lieut. Robert H

McDowell of the shooting. Joseph Milstead, age 18, was arrested for running an illegal still. Five quarts of liquor and 250 gallons of mash were confiscated.²¹

¹⁶ “Raid Big Still near Hoadly,” *Manassas Journal*, 5 March 1925, p. 2.

¹⁷ “26 Dry Law Convictions,” *Manassas Journal*, 17 December 1925, p. 2.

¹⁸ “Mother of 8 Fatally Shot by Strange Man,” *The Washington Post*, 22 January 1926, p. 2.

¹⁹ “Mother’s Murder Held Most Brutal on Record,” *The Washington Post*, 25 July 1926, p. M2.

²⁰ Ronald Ray Turner, *Prince William County, Virginia 1900-1930 Obituaries* (Manassas, Va.: R. R. Turner, 1996), 178-180.

Despite the efforts of the Prohibition officers transportation of liquor was increasing. Work was scarce and the eastern end of Prince William County was sparsely populated with large tracts of forest in which to hide a still. The men of the area could easily manufacture liquor for sale and it was a good source of income. The bootleggers had access to fast cars and often out ran pursuing officers who could not match their speed.²² Nationwide the government was finding it costly to enforce the law and it soon became apparent that the income previously gained from liquor licenses was now going to organized crime. With so many people out of work during the Depression and the increase in organized crime, Prohibition was fast becoming a “Noble Experiment” that had failed. On October 3, 1933 Virginia became the thirty-second state to ratify the repeal of the 18th amendment with Prince William County voting 624 to 239 for the repeal.²³

By the end of Prohibition bootlegging had become so prevalent in the eastern part of Prince William that the Commonwealth’s Attorney of Prince William, Thomas H Lion, said “As you well know, a certain portion of our county – I have in mind particularly Coles District, which is the largest district in area of the county – is rather sparsely settled, but 90 percent of those residing therein make their livelihood from bootlegging.”²⁴ Although this may have been an exaggeration, bootlegging still continued in Prince William well into the 1950s. In 1954 a 50-gallon still was found in the basement of Williams Elbert Collins of Hoadley, Virginia.²⁵



Making moonshine, near Hoadly Road, 1930s.

RELIC photo 4-01-39A

The area around Cherry Hill also had a reputation as a moonshine haven with ten to fifteen stills in its heyday, according to Junior Dent who conceded that he was one of the moonshiners. “It was that or starve” he said. “The first thing that will pop into somebody’s mind is that you were breaking the law and that’s a big, bad thing. But if you get a choice between making clean moonshine or not feeding your child, what would you do?”²⁶

Prohibition is gone now but making moonshine has been a constant source of income for centuries. Is it still occurring in Prince William? Who knows?

²¹ “Man Killed In Raid Another Arrested In Quantico Woods,” *The Washington Post*; 1 September 1927, p. 1.

²² “Officers Busy In Liquor Cases,” *Manassas Journal*, 15 November 1928, p. 1.

²³ “Virginia Votes For Repeal 2 to 1,” *Manassas Journal*; 5 October 1933, p. 3.

²⁴ “Neighbors Are Bootleggers, Hazen Told at School Parley,” *The Washington Post*, 23 December 1933, p. 17.

²⁵ “2 Seized in Raid On Virginia Still,” *The Washington Post*, 31 January 1954, p. M9.

²⁶ *Home Place, Prince William County: A Series of Articles from the Potomac News, 1986* (Woodbridge, Va.: MinuteMan Press for the Prince William County Historical Commission, [1990]), 37, 38.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY WILL OF GEORGE CHAPMAN FOUND IN CHANCERY CASE

Transcribed by Beverly Veness

[The will of George Chapman was found in the Chancery records filed in Fauquier County.¹ George Chapman is known as the owner of Chapman's Mill (also called Beverley Mill) that lies in Prince William County close to the Fauquier County boundary line. The will names his properties in Prince William, Fauquier, Fairfax, Orange, Hampshire, and Montgomery Counties as well as lots in Fredericksburg and Alexandria, Virginia and the Chapman family estate in Charles County, Maryland. George Chapman wrote the will himself without legal counsel or witnesses. His wife, Susanna, along with some of his children contested the will which is why it went into Chancery.]

[Image 5]

I George Chapman of the Thoroughfare Prince William County Virginia a citizen of the United States of America Do make, ordain and declare this Instrument, which is written with my own hand, and every page thereof subscribed with my name, and being in perfect health and of disposing mind, to be my last will and Testament revocking [*sic*] all others.

Impremis. All my just Debts I wish to be punctually paid from the profits of my Estate, as it may annually arise therefrom

Item. As it was the desire of my deceased brother Nathaniel Chapman, that my oldest son should inherit his Pomonkey tract of Land, patented by the name of "Gryme's Ditch" lying in Charles County State of Maryland for 580 acres but containing upwards of 800 acres, at his request I will and devise the same unto my son Pearson, and to his heirs forever, except about one fo[*u*]rth part of an acre lying near the foot of the Garden, where my parents, brothers and sister now lie buried at, as a family burrying [*sic*] ground for any of my children, who may choose to be buried there, or to any of their families, which place I wish enclosed for this purpose the expenses to be paid out [*of*] my Estate.

Item. I will and devise my Me[*a*]dowville and Privado tracts (they being adjoining to each other, and all other tracts which I have purchased since and added thereto) lying in Fauquier County and State of Virginia, containing altogether about 2000 acres. I will and devise the same unto my two sons Charles and Nathaniel giving Charles the lower part next to Warrenton, and Nathaniel the upper part next to Salem, and divided according to quantity and quallity [*sic*] between them, and to them, and their Heirs, forever.

Item. I will and devise my Thoroughfare tract, and all other tracts adjoining thereto, to my two sons John and George, containing upwards of 1500 acres lying in Prince William and Fauquier counties with two wheat Manufacturing Mills thereon, to be divided between them

¹ George Chapman's will is missing from the Prince William County court house. Will Book M ends on page 513, in the middle of a document from a court dated 3 December 1827. Pages 1 to 214 of Will Book N are gone. Page 215 records a court held 4 January 1830. All probate matters between those two dates are lost. Court minutes are also missing for that time period. Chapman's estate inventory is recorded in Will Book N, pages 356-361. The Chancery suit is available online at the Library of Virginia's website <http://www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/> in Fauquier County. Charles A. Chapman vs. Susanna P. Chapman, etc., Year 1838, Index # 045. The will can be read at Images 5-9.

according to quantity and quality giving each a Mill (with the exception herein mentioned) and to them and their Heirs, forever.

G. Chapman {Seal}

[This probably represents a page break in the original document.]

Item. I will and devise unto my son Alexander the tract lying near the white-plains in Fauquier County and State of Virginia, a part of which is leased to Silvester Welch (wheron he now resides) together with my lots in Fredericksburg and Alexandria, to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I will and devise unto my daughter Matilda (who intermarried with John S. Chapman) the "Cottage" con- *[Image 6]* taining about 467 ½ acres lying in Prince William County and State of Virginia, to her, and her heirs forever.

Item. I will and devise unto my daughter Susanna (who intermarried with John G. Chapman) one half of "Belle farm" lying in Prince William County and state of Virginia, formerly owned by and recovered from William Armistead and Thomas Newman she taking that part whereon the said Armistead resided resided *[sic]*, containing in the whole, between 8 & 900 acres to her, and her heirs forever.

Item. I will and devise unto my daughter Frances, the tract which I purchased of the Mess^{rs} Alexanders containing 434 acres, lying in Fairfax County, and State of Virginia, to her and her Heirs forever.

Item. I will and devise unto my daughter Lucy the tract lying in Orange near Culpeper County, State of Virginia containing 422 acres whereon William Jones now resides, to her and her heirs forever.

Item. I will and devise unto my daughter Hellen the other half of "Belle farm" which I recovered of William Armistead and Thomas Newman, lying in said Prince William County to her and her heirs forever.

Item. I will and devise unto my daughter Georgianna, the tract lying west of Warrenton, whereon Thomas Nelson now resides, and holds a lease for a part, containing 372 acres lying in Fauquier County and State of Virginia, and a tract, which I purchased of Richard B. Tyler, and adjoining a larger tract, which I bargained with Hugh Smith for, lying in Prince William County and State of Virginia containing 150 acres, to her and her heirs forever,

Item I will and devise unto my aforesaid daughters the tract in Hampshire County and State of Virginia containing 482.

G. Chapman {Seal}

acres, which I purchased at Robert Alexander's sale, and also another tract, which I bought at said sale patented to Nicholas Hannah assignee of William Whitecroft, who was assignee of Samuel McCraw containing 960 acres in Montgomery County and state of Virginia, to them, and their Heirs forever.

Item. It is my wish that neither my sons or daughters will sell, dispose or mortgage any of the foregoing tracts or lots left them in this Will, part of them have remained long in the possession of the family, and as I desire, so I wish them to do so, to their posterity.

[Image 7]

Item. I will and devise unto my aforesaid children (sons and daughters) all my personal Estate of every Kind whatsoever to be equally divided among them, as they come of age or marry, and to "share and share alike". Those that have received advances heretofore to be brought into the general account, so as to give them only their equal moieties of all my personal

Estate, and it being my wish that they treat the negroes (to whom they may belong) with great Kindness and humanity.

Item. The lands which I bargained with Hugh Smith ~~for~~ of Alexandria, and for which I received no deed, nor have I paid him for, It is therefore, my wish, he would take it back again, paying him the interest for the Occupation according to agreement.

Item. To my single daughters, at my demise, to such I leave them my Mansion house at the Thoroughfare, the Yard, Garden[,] firewood and inclosures, to them during their single life, as a home for them, and no longer.

Item. My Library² I wish kept together at the Thoroughfare, for the use and general benefit of my children, and when all come to age, and my daughters married then to be equally divided among all my children.

Item. At my demise, I wish all my personal Estate may be appraised, kept together, but not sold, and as my children come of age or marry to receive their respective moieties of what at that time they may be intitled to, of said personal estate, and those under age or not married, the annual profits arising from their moieties to go to their yearly support and education.

Ge Chapman {Seal}

Item. My desire is that out of the profits of the estate real and personal my children may be liberally educated at the best seminaries or a good teacher kept at the Thoroughfare for this purpose.

Item. Whereas Benjamin Dawson, who called his youngest son George Chapman Dawson, after me, for the friendship he bore towards me during his life, the negroes which I purchased at his sale, the first of March last, to wit: Celia, Eliza, Gusty and Charles. I loan the same to Linsey Dawson (the relick of said Benj. Dawson) during her life, at her death, I devise the same to the said George Chapman Dawson, and should he die, under age, and without issue, then to his sister Susanna Foster Dawson, but should she die, under age, and without heirs, then to the *[Image 8]* rest of the said Benjamin's children.

And Lastly, I constitute and appoint my son Pearson my Executor, and the rest of my sons, as they arrive at the age of twenty five years, as joint Executors with him.

In the construction of this will, it will be easily perceived that no professional character has been consulted, or has had any agency in the draft, but having endeavoured to be plain and explicit in all the devises and hope and trust that no dispute will arise concerning them, but if contrary to caputation the case should be otherwise, for want of legal expression or the usual tecknical terms or be cause too much or too little has been said of any of the devises, to be consonant with law. My will and discretion is, that all disputes (if unhappily any should arise) shall be decided by three impartial and intelligent men, known for their probity and good understanding two to be chosen by the disputants each having the choice of one, and the third by those two, which three men thus chosen shall unfettered by law or legal construction declare the sense of the Testator, and such decision is to all intents and purposes to be binding on the parties, as if it had been given in any of the Supreme Courts of the United States. In witness of all and of each of the things herein contained, I have set my hand and seal, this first day of June, One thousand, Eight hundred and twenty seven.

G. Chapman.

² The list of the books in his library is found in his estate's inventory in Prince William County, Va., Will Book N, pages 359-360.

At a court of Quarterly Sessions held for Prince William County the 2^d day of Nov^r 1829. A writing purporting to be the last will and Testament of George Chapman dec^d was presented to the Court, and there being no subscribing witness thereto, Tho^s Foster, Henry M. Lewis and John W. Tyler were sworn and severally deposed that they are well acquainted with the Testators hand writing, and verily believe the said writing, and the name thereto subscribed, to be wholly written by the Testators own hand, whereupon, the said writing, is ordered to be recorded, as the true last will and Testament of the Said George Chapman dec^d

And at a Court held for said County the 7th day of Decem^r 1829. Susanna P. Chapman widow and relict of Geo. Chapman dec^d appeared in Court, and declared that she will not take or accept the provision made for her by the will of the said George Chapman dec^d, or any part thereof, & renounced all benefit [Image 9] which she might claim by the said will. And on the motion of Pearson Chapman one of the Exors. named in the last will and Testament of George Chapman dec^d who made oath thereto and together with Tho^s Foster, Henry M. Lewis, Cha^s A. Chapman and Susanna P. Chapman his securities entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of \$40:000 Conditioned as the law directs, certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate of the said Will in due form.

Teste

P. D. Dawe Cl Cur.

A Copy

Teste Jn^o Williams C. C.

[The following is from a news clipping announcing the chancery suit. The suit was brought to divide the inherited lands. (Image 13)]

VIRGINIA :

At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the County court of Fauquier, on the 5th day of April 1836: Charles A. Chapman plaintiff against Susanna P. Chapman, Pearson Chapman, John Chapman, Alexander Chapman, John S. Chapman and Matilda his wife, John G. Chapman and Susanna his wife, Hampton Williams and Frances his wife, Lucy Chapman, Helen Chapman, and Georgiananna Chapman and George Chapman defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Pearson Chapman, John S. Chapman and Matilda his wife, John G. Chapman and Susanna his wife and Hampton Williams and Frances his wife not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, -- It is ordered, that the said defendants appear here on the first day of June Court next, and enter their appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decree of the Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the town of Warrenton for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County.

A copy – teste,

A. J. MARSHALL, Clk.

Payne p. q. [counsel for the plaintiff]

April 16, 1836 – 2m



MISSING COURT ORDER BOOK PAGES RECOVERED

Pages 11 and 12 of the
Prince William County Order Book of 1778-1784

*Submitted by Scott Parham, PhD, FSA Scot.,
Volunteer Reference Assistant to the Clerk of Circuit Court*

On rare occasion, some Prince William County court records lost during the Civil War Between the States have been returned. In the latest instance, the Library of Virginia rescued through purchase from an antique manuscripts dealer the original county Order Book for 1778-1784. In turn, the Library provided a microfilm copy of this volume to the Prince William County Circuit Court. Unfortunately, though, a large number of recorded entries had already been cut out of the order book and sold, much to the detriment of the county's Revolutionary War era history.

Recently, a private individual located and graciously provided the Circuit Court with electrostatic copy of two pages missing from this Order Book. The transcription of pages 11 and 12 is provided here.

[The text of the first entry of page 11 begins at the bottom of the previous page:]

[Page 10]

At a Court held for Prince William County the 3d Day of August 1778

Justices [for the Commission of the Peace of Prince William] present:
Henry Lee, James Ewell, James Nisbett, John Hooe, and John Murray

Deed of Lease and Release from John Randolph and Ann his wife

[Page] 11

to William Randolph (the said feme [sic] being first privily examined) were acknowledged by the said Randolph & Ux & admitted to record.

John Tyler Gent. took the oath prescribed by Law as a magistrate of this County & his seat accordingly.

Present Jesse Ewell and John McMillan, Gents.

Deeds of Lease and Release from Michael Maze to Thomas Aitken with receipt endorsed were acknowledged by the said Maze & admitted to record.

Absent James Nesbett, Henry Peyton, John Hooe, Lynaut [*sic*] Helm &
Jesse Ewell, Gentlemen

A deed with a receipt indorsed from John Foushee & wife to Valentine Peyton (a Dedimus for the privy examination of the said Feme [*sic*] being returned executed) was proved by the oaths of Valentine Peyton, Junior, John Lynn & Francis Linn and admitted to record.

A deed from John Foushee, Elizabeth Foushee & Frederick Foushee with a receipt indorsed to John Lynn (a Dedimus for the privy examination of the Feme [*sic*] being returned executed) was proved by the oaths of Henry Peyton, James Ewell and Valentine Peyton and admitted to record.

Henry Peyton, Jesse Ewell & Richard Graham Gentlemen are recommended to his Excellency the Governor as fit Persons to Execute the Office of Sheriff for the ensuing year.

Mary Thornton widow of Charles Thornton deceased in open Court renounces any benefit she may receive from the Will of the said Charles which is Ordered to be recorded.

Robert Warren is appointed guardian to Charlotte Thornton, Thomas Thornton, Lettice Thornton upon given bond with sufficient security at the next Court.

Ordered that Sarah Brewer, relict of Thomas Brewer Deceased, and administratrix [*sic*] of the said Thomas be Summoned to render to the next court an Account of her Administration.

Present Henry Peyton, Gent.

Ordered the Church Wardens of Dettingen Parish bind John Jones an orphan child to Ann Vaughan according to law.

Ordered that William Foster senior be Discharged from Paying Public County and Parish Levies for the future.

Administration of George Bigbee Deceased, is granted to Catharine Bigbee who took the oath of an Administratrix and Executed a Bond with John Brett, her Security according to law.

Ordered that Moses Moss, James Brown, Valentine Peyton, Senior, and Edward Boswell or any three of them being first Sworn do Inventory the said Estate [*of George Bigbee*] according to Law and Report.

[*End of Page 12*]

Parish, Stafford County, Virginia, 1723-1758 (Fredericksburg, Va.: G. H. S. King, 1961), 3-4. No later record found for Elisha. William ASHBY was living in 1782 in the same neighborhood as Elias. Joan W. Peters, *Prince William County, Virginia, Tax Lists: 1782 Tax Lists* ([Broad Run, Va.:] J.W. Peters, 1996), district of Burr HARRISON; Wm. ASHBY on p. 4, Elias ASHBY on p. 5. Since the order book wording implies a single son is living, the soldier is likely to be William. [DLW]

SUSAN ROGERS MORTON

By Beverly Veness and Don Wilson

Susan Rogers Morton led the W.P.A. (Work Projects Administration) Writers' Program for Prince William County and her work ultimately was the basis for the book *Prince William, the Story of Its People and Its Places*.¹ This is a tribute to her life and career.

Susan F. Rogers was born in Massachusetts in August 1890, the only child of Oliver W. and Tempie E. Rogers.² She was exposed to the art of writing at an early age – her father, who died when she was 17, was a journalist.³ The 1910 census lists her, at age 19, as an author of short stories.⁴ About 1918, she married Frank H. Hayford, a man twenty years her senior, the manager of a wholesale market in Boston.⁵ They had the following children, all born in Massachusetts: Dorothy E. (ca. 1919), Richard M. (ca. 1921), Frank Lloyd (ca. 1923) and Elizabeth H. (ca. 1925).

By 1930 she was a single head of household living in Prince William County – her occupation shown as “writer [for the] newspaper.”⁶ Her second marriage, to a Mr. Morton, must have occurred shortly thereafter, followed by the birth of her last child, Joseph W. Morton. In 1934, Mrs. Susan Morton of Haymarket, won *The Washington Post's* weekly recipe competition for “a most unusual dish, New York Oyster Loaf.”⁷ In her W.P.A. reports, issued between 1936 and 1938, she went by the name Susan Rogers Morton.⁸

In 1938, under the name Susan Hayford, she wrote a tidbit for *The Washington Post* about the Thoroughfare Gap area and the legend of “Mother Leathercoat.”⁹ The next year, as Susan Morton, she authored a booklet about sites associated with the Manassas battlefield.¹⁰

¹ *Prince William, the Story of Its People and Its Places*, compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Virginia, *American Guide Series*, sponsored by The Bethlehem Good Housekeeping Club (Manassas, Va.: The Club, 1941), 261 pages. The book has been reprinted several times, most recently in 1988 by the Club as an “expanded edition,” with updates to the tour directions.

² 1900 U.S. census, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Middleborough, enumeration district 1136, p. 4B, Plymouth Street, dwelling 86, family 93, household of Oliver W. Rogers.

³ “Massachusetts Death Records, 1841-1915,” Taunton, 18 November 1907, record for Oliver Webster Rogers; <http://pilot.familysearch.org/recordsearch/start.html>. No occupation given. He was identified as a journalist in the 1900 census.

⁴ 1910 U.S. census, Bristol County, Massachusetts, Taunton, enumeration district 280, p. 8A, 191 Plain Street, dwelling 105, family 143, Tempie E. Rogers, widow, and daughter Susan F.

⁵ 1920 U.S. census, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Boston, Ward 23, enum. dist. 549, p. 1A, 283 Pelham Street, dwelling 10, family 12, household of Frank H. Hayford.

⁶ 1930 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, Gainesville District, enum. dist. 76-8, Thoroughfare Pike, dwelling 68, family 68, household of Susan R. Hayford; she is shown as married, not widowed.

⁷ *The Washington Post*, 8 September 1934, p. 13.

⁸ The Historical Inventory for Virginia including Prince William County can be found online at the Library of Virginia's website http://lva1.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas15&local_base=CLAS15.

⁹ Susan Hayford, “Travel Notes,” *The Washington Post*, 6 February 1938, p. TT12.

¹⁰ Susan Morton, *Seventy-eight Years Ago: Bull Run Battlefield* (Bull Run, Va.: J. T. Richards, 1939?).

In the preface to *Prince William, the Story of Its People and Its Places* (1941), state supervisor Eudora Ramsay Richardson gave Mrs. Morton large credit for the Writers' Project in Prince William: "Susan R. Morton of Haymarket pored over records in the clerk's office at Manassas, gathered fact and tradition, wandered through briar-cluttered cemeteries, poked into attics and cellars, and furnished clues to houses and people whose stories were all but lost to posterity. As John S. Widdicombe, Assistant State Supervisor of the Virginia Writers' Project, checked the points of interest and noted the mileage for the various tours, Mrs. Morton served as guide and illuminating interpreter of past and present Prince William."¹¹

Mrs. Morton must have had a knack for story-telling. Mrs. Ethel M. Byrd wrote in June 1945 about the making of the book *Prince William, the Story of Its People and Its Places*, and credits Mrs. Morton as the person most directly or indirectly responsible for the success of its publication. She tells of Mrs. Morton being a guest speaker at a club meeting at which she spoke about the old "Bailey Place." Mrs. Morton "gave a more elaborate report on this old home and made known to us that there was more and better yet to be told." Mrs. Byrd says everyone there became obsessed to hear and know more about the County's history. They invited Mrs. Morton often to speak to their group and says "we must have been under some hypnotic spell as on every hand we were extending financial assistance, affording Mrs. Morton the possibilities and opportunity to delve into the unknown." She also spoke to the area school children about the Doeg Indians who used to live here. Mrs. Byrd wrote that Mrs. Morton exhibited a fair size Indian museum about the Indian mounds in the vicinity of Neabsco Mills. Her abilities made her the perfect candidate for the W.P.A. Historical Inventory Project.¹²

We regret we have been unable as yet to locate a photograph of Susan Morton.

Mrs. Morton had moved to Arlington, Virginia, by 1945. She continued to be interested in history and writing. At least one more article by her found its way to *The Washington Post*.¹³ She died November 28, 1961 at her home at 1104 Madison Lane, Alexandria, Virginia. Her obituary¹⁴ says she was the beloved mother of Dorothy Lewis, of the home address; Lt. Col. Richard M. Hayford, U.S.A.F.; Frank Lloyd Hayford of Boasier City, Louisiana; Elizabeth H. Hubbs of Vestal, New York; and Joseph W. Morton of Falls Church, Virginia. Burial was scheduled in Woburn, Massachusetts.

Susan Rogers Morton lived in the Haymarket area for little more than a decade but made a lasting contribution to preserving the history of Prince William County.



¹¹ *Prince William, the Story of Its People and Its Places*, [7].

¹² Ethel M. Byrd, *Town of Manassas and Old Prince William*, unpublished typescript (s.l.: E. M. Byrd, n.d.), 45-51, chapter about "Prince William History Project" (June 1945); RELIC, Manassas, Virginia.

¹³ Susan Morton, "The Omens Are Strong at Christmas," *The Washington Post*, 19 December 1948, p. B6.

¹⁴ *The Washington Post*, 30 November 1961, p. B12.

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

*Transcribed by William M. Balderson, Jr.
Edited by Beverly Veness and Don Wilson*

(Continued from vol. 8, no. 2)

[Conclusion of the suit by John and Samuel LOVE of Loudoun County against James EWELL to have him ejected from 200 acres in Prince William County. Beginning of a suit of Bertrand EWELL et al against John GRAHAM. The suit, filed in 1783, concerns claims of ownership to two mills. It includes information from a lost deed (1752), and an unrecorded lease.]

[Page 211 Continued] *Marginalia* LOVEs to EWELL Deed.

The following is a copy of the Deed filed from LOVEs to EWELL viz^t “This Indenture made the 20th Day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & ninety One between Charles LOVE and Mary his wife and Samuel Abbot LOVE of the County of Prince William and Commonwealth of Virginia of the one part and James EWELL Sen^r of the said County and Commonwealth of the other part Witnesseth that for and in Consideration of the Sum of two hundred pounds Current Money to them in hand paid by the said J^a EWELL at and before the Sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged & the said EWELL fully acquitted & discharged therefrom have Granted bargained & Sold Alienated, assigned, transferred Conveyed and Confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain and Sell assign transfer convey and Confirm unto the said Ja EWELL and his heirs, all that tract tenement or parcell of Land lying & being in the County of Prince William aforesaid Whereon the said Charles and Samuel lately lived Containing about two hundred Acres be the Same more or less being part of a tract of Land purchased by the Said Charles LOVE of Landon CARTER and Charles CARTER Esqr^s Exors of Charles CARTER Esqr^r Dec^d by Deed bearing date the 23^d Day of May 1771 & adjoining the Lands of James GREEN, Carr BAILEY, Travers NASH & Chichester CURTIS in his right of his Wife and all houses buildings orchards Ways Waters profits Commodities hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversion Rents, Issues & profits thereof To have and hold all &

[Page 212] & *[sic]* Singular the lands hereby Conveyed & all and Singular the premises hereby Granted with their appurtenances unto the said James EWELL Sen^r his heirs and assigns forever And the said Charles & Samuel for themselves, their heirs Executors & adm^{rs} do Covenant Grant & agree to with the said Ja EWELL his heirs and assigns by these presents that they the said Charles & Samuel have power and Lawful & absolute Authority to Grant and Convey the premises hereby Granted to the said Ja EWELL in manner and form aforesaid and that the said premises now are and shall remain & be free from all former & other Gifts, Grants, bargains, Sales Dower Right and title of Dower Judgments, titles charges or incumbrances whatsoever, And further that the said Charles & Samuel and their heirs all and Singular the premises hereby Granted & every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto the said Ja EWELL his heirs & assigns against them the said Charles LOVE & Mary his Wife & Samuel Abbot LOVE and their heirs & all & Every other person & persons whatsoever shall & will

Warrant & forever defend by these presents In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have interchangeably sett their hands & Seals the Day & Year first above Written

	Charles LOVE {seal}	
Signed Sealed	{seal} [sic]	
and delivered in presence of	Sam ^l A LOVE {seal}	
Robert MATHEWS		
T. THORNTON		
Jonathan REEVE	Received the day of the date of	}
John SUTTON	the written Indenture of the	} 200.0.0
Charles EWELL	within named Ja EWELL the	}
Samuel WATSON	Sum of two hundred pounds	}
James WHITE	Being the Consideration within	}
Geo. G. TYLER, as to M ^r . Ch ^s LOVE	Mentioned.	
Alexander HUNTON	Sam ^l A LOVE	
	Test[e]	
	Robert MATHEWS	
	T. THORNTON	
	Jonathan REEVE	
	John SUTTON, Charles EWELL	

At a Court held for Prince W^m County the seventh day of Dec^r 1795 This deed with the receipt thereon endorsed from Charles LOVE & Sam^l A LOVE to James EWELL Sen^r was proved by the Oath of Charles EWELL, and ordered to be Certified[.] And at a Court Cont^d and held for s^d County March 2^d 1802 This said Deed and Receipt was proved as to Sam^l LOVE by the Oath of Jonathan REEVE and ordered to be further

[Page 213] further [sic] Certified and Griffin MATHEWS came into Court and made ^oath^ that the Signature of Robert MATHEWS a Witness to said Deed is in the hand writing of the said Robert MATHEWS, and that it is the General belief the said MATHEWS has been Dead upwards of two Years and ordered to be further Certified.

And at a Court held for s^d County June 7th 1802 This said Deed was further proved by the Oath of George G. TYLER as to Ch^s LOVE & ordered to be further Certified. ~~And at a Court held for s^d County Oct.[?] 1st 1802 This sd Deed & rec^t was fully proved by the oath of John SUTTON & ordered to be recorded.~~ [sic. Sentence marked out.]

Teste John WILLIAMS cl Cur.

Appellants Costs	\$44.16
Appellees Costs	\$ 9.01

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[Marginalia] EWELL Bert^d &^c ag Jn^o GRAHAM

To the Worshipful the Justices of Prince William County in Chancery Now Sitting, Your Orators and Oratrix Bertrand EWELL of the County of Prince William, and Thomas THORNTON Clerk and Marian BERTRAND his Wife of the County of Stafford, Humbly Complaining Shewith unto your Worships that, Some time in the Month of *{blank}* in the year of our Lord 17 *{blank}*, the Said Bertrand EWELL rented of John GRAHAM gent. The defendant herein Named, for the term of Six years, a Grist Mill and Saw Mill Situate on Quantico run, and also purchased of him the fee Simple estate of in and to, two Tracts or parcels of Land with the appurtenances,

Containing three hundred and twenty two acres (at that time of but little Value[]) Situate and being in the parish of Dettingen in the County of Prince William afs^d and Bounded as described in Deeds of Lease & release from a Certain Robert GRAHAM ^GLENN^ to the Said Def^t, dated the 22^d & 23^d days of May in the years 1752 and recorded among the records of the Said County of Prince William¹⁵ for the rent of which Said Mills for the term aforesaid; and the fee Simple estate of and to the Said Tracts or parcels of Land, the Said Bertrand according to agreements, paid the Said Defendant in hand the Sum of Six hundred pounds Current Money, who thereupon put him into possession of the Said Mills and tracts and parcels of Land with the appurtenances; which possession in the Mills the Said Bertrand Continued until his term therein expiered [sic] when he delivered them up to the Said Defendant, and in the Said tracts or parcel of Land untill this time. that the agreement for the premises between the Said Defendant and your Orator Bertrand (was)

[Page 214] Was [sic] reduced to Writing, and under the hand and Seal of the Said Defendant and which Your Orator Bertrand Some time after put into the hands of Cuthbert BULLITT his Counsel for his opinion thereon, and is either lost or destroyed; but whether the Same was Mislaide by the Said Cuthbert, or Consumed with other papers belonging to your Orator Bertrand, when his house was burnt, Your Orator Bertrand Cannot Certainly Say, but either the one or the Other was the Case. That Your Orator Thomas THORNTON having intermarried with Your Oratrix Marian, A Daughter of the Said Bertrand, the said Bertrand gave the Said Tracts or parcels of Land with the appurtenances, to his Said Daughter Marian for her better Support and Maintenance, and thereupon application was Made to the Defendant by Your Orators and Oratrix, either to Make Deeds for the Said tracts or parcels of Land with the appurtenances to the Said Bertrand, that he Might Convey the Same to your Oratrix, or that he would Convey the Same to your Oratrix: both of which, he hath refused And Combining to and with Certain persons unknown to your Orators and Oratrix, whose Names when discovered they pray May be incerted [sic] with apt words to Charge them, hath brought his Suit at Law to recover the possession of the Said Tracts or parcels of Land with the appurtenances pretending that he Never entered into Such agreement with the Said Bertrand and ~~xxxx~~ that if he did, it was upon Condition, that the Said Bertrand returned his Said Mills in good repair, which he did Not Comply with. whereas your Orator and Oratrix do expresly Charge that there was Such an agreement entered into between the Said Defendant and Your Orator Bertrand, which hath been destroyed in the Manner above Set forth and of which (they believe) the Said John hath a Counterpart that there was No Such Condition Contained therein, as the Said Defendant Now pretends, but that if there was, the Said Bertrand delivered up the Said Mills to the Said Defendant in the Same or better Order ~~that~~ ^than^ he received them the inevitable ~~xxxx~~ ^ware^ [wear] excepted, and it Cannot be Supposed that the Said Bertrand was to rebuild them, And that your Orator Bertrand hath given the Said Tracts of parcels of Land to your Oratrix Marian all which Actings and doings of the Defendant are contrary to equity and good Conscience and tend to the Manifest injury and oppression of your Orators and Oratrix[.] In tender Consideration whereof, and in as Much as Your Orator and Oratrix are remed[i]less in the premises by the

¹⁵ The deed would have been recorded in lost Deed Book N (1751-1754). The following minute book entry apparently refers to it: "Indentures of Lease Release & Receipt from Robert GLENN to John GRAHAM Gent were proved by the oath of William ANDREW one of the witnesses." Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Order Book Abstracts of Prince William County, Virginia, 1752-1753* (McLean, Va.: R. and S. Sparacio, 1988), 44; citing Prince William County Minute Book 1752-1753: 59, court held 24 August 1752.

Strict rules of Common Law, and only and provedly[?] releivable therein before your Worships in a Court of Equity, and that the Said Defendant May upon his Corporal Oath true and perfect answer Make to all and Singular the Matters and things herein Contained, as fully as if the (Same)

[Page 215] Same [*sic*] were again repeated and interrogated, but More especially that he May Set forth and declare, whether he did Not agree to Convey the Said tracts or parcels of Land to the Said Bertrand in Fee Simple with the appurtenances, upon his receiving the Said Six hundred

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pounds Currency or what was the agreement D[id] Not your Orator Bertrand pay to the Said defendant the Said Six hundred pounds according to their agreement? Was Not the Said agreement reduced to Writing, and hath Not the Said Bertrand's part of the Said agreement been lost or distroyed, as is above Set forth? hath Not the Said Defendant a Counterpart thereof? was the Said Bertrand delivering up the Mills in repair at the end of his term, the Consideration upon which the Defendant was to Convey to him the tracts or parcels of Land aforesaid with the appurtenances; or was the Consideration for the Same, the payment of the Six hundred pounds Currency by the Said Bertrand, to the defendant? Did Not that the Said Bertrand pay to the Said Defendant the Six hundred pounds Currency according to this Contract? Did Not the Said Defendant thereupon put the Said Bertrand into possession of the Said Mills and tracts and parcels of Land with the Appurtenances? Did Not the Said Bertrand at the end of his term deliver up the Said Mills to the Said Defendant in the Same or better Order than he received them, the inevitable ware of time excepted, or if he did Not, what were they out of repair in? Hath Not the Said Bertrand Since the agreement hitherto remained, and Still is in possession of the Said Tracts or parcels of Land with the Appurtenances? hath he Not given the Same to your Oratrix Marian, but hath been, and is prevented from Making her a proper Deed for Want of a Conveyance from the Said Defendant? Hath Not the Said Defendant been requested to Convey the Same, either to your Orator Bertrand, or to your Oratrix Marian, to do either of which

he hath refused? hath he Not brought a Suit at Law to recover possession of the Same, which Suit is Still depending? And that the Said Defendant May by a decree of this Court be enjoined from further proceedings in the Same and be Compelled to Convey the Said Tract or parcels of

Land with the appurtenances in Fee by proper deeds, with Warranty, to your Oratrix Marian And that your Orators and Oratrix May be relieved in all & Singular the premises according to equity and good Conscience May it please your Worships to grant them a Writ of Injunction, directed to the Said Defendant &^c, thereby &^c, and also a Writ of Subpana &^c, thereby &^c, and they as in Duty bound &^c

Bullitt for the Compl^t

Prince W^m County to Wit. Bertrand EWELL g^t Came this day before me one of the Justices of the peace for the County afs^d & Made Oath that the Several Matters and things Contained in the Above Bill in Chancery are true and the Said Thomas THORNTON also Made Oath that the Several things therein (Contained)

[Page 216] Contained [*sic*] so far as they have Come within his knowledge are true. Witness My hand this 4th day of August 1783

Foushee TEBBS

At rules held in the office July 1786 an attachment with proclamation ordered: which said proclamation together with the Sheriffs return thereon are in the following words and figures Viz;

“The Commonwealth of Virginia To the Sheriff of Prince William County Greeting. we Command you on our behalf to cause public proclamation to be made in all places within your Bailiwick as well within Liberties as without wheresoever you shall think Amost [*it most*] Convenient that John GRAHAM do upon his allegiance on the first Monday in August Next personally appear before our Justices of the County Court af^d at the Court house thereof and Nevertheless in the meantime if you confind [*can find*] the said John GRAHAM to attach him so as to have him before us in our said Court at the time before Mentioned there to answer to us as well touching a Contemp^t which he hath as it is Alledged Commi^tted against us by touching those things which Shall be then and there laid to his charge and further to perform and abide Such Order as our Said Court shall make in this Behalf And hereof fail not and have then there this writ Witness Robert GRAHAM Clerk of our said Court the 12th Day of July in the 11th year of the Commonwealth 1786.

For failing to answer a Bill in	}	Robert GRAHAM
Chancery exhibited	}	
Against him by Bertrand EWELL & al.	}	

By Rule of Court Teste

Robert GRAHAM Cl Cu

Executed Colin CAMPBELL DS [*Deputy Sheriff*]

[Page 217] At Rules held in the office August 1786 answer filed Replication and Dedimus;

The following is a Copy of the Defendants answer Viz:

The answer of John GRAHAM Gent Defend^t, to the bill of Complaint of Bertrand EWELL and Thomas THORNTON & Marian his wife Complainants[.] The said Defendant saving & reserving to himself Now and all times hereafter, all advantages & benefit of Exception To the manifold incertainties & imperfections of the s^d bill of the Complainants for answer thereunto or unto so much thereof as materially concerneth this Defend^t. (as he is advised to make answer unto, []) answereth, & saith, that he agreed to convey the tracts or parcels of land set forth in the Complaints bill, to the s^d Bertrand in fee simple but that it was with the provison that the said

Bertrand should first pay him six hundred pounds Currency & that he should return the Saw Mill & Grist Mill described in the bill of the Plaintiff, which he then & there leased the said Bertrand, immediately on the expiration of the lease to the Defendt in Good repair, unavoidable ware & tare excepted[.] The Defendt saith that the s^d Bertrand but in part complied with the terms or proviso on which he the Defendt was to convey him the said lands in fee simple, that had the said Bertrand performed them, he would at all times have been ready & willing to make him a conveyance of the fee simple to the s^d lands that it was nowise his intention or design to injure or wrong the s^d Bertrand, but that he never did or designed to agree to convey the s^d lands to the s^d Bertrand absolutely in fee or in any other manner than afs^d The Defendt further saith that the said Bertrand did not in hand pay him six hundred pounds currency but that he was obliged as he was likely to have it paid by no other means to accept of the Said Bertrands bills for the said amount & indorse them to a certain John SAMPLE who promised in consideration thereof to pay the

[Page 218] Said Six hundred pounds currency to the Defend^t but that the said SAMPLE made payment of only a part, that ^{^that^} he paid in *s a [such]* small sums & at such a length of time as to benefit the Defendt much less than if he had ^{^paid it^} punctually & that yet there is due about thirty pounds which neither the s^d SAMPLE or Bertrand would ever pay[.] The Defendt futher saith that the s^d Bertrand did not as by agreement return the Said Mills in good repair excepting of unavoidable ware & tare or at the expiration of the Said lease but that the s^d Bertrand did negligently suffer the Saw Mill to be very much Injured & ruined & that he also greatly damaged & Injured the S^d Grist Mill thro inattention & want of due care, and he the Defendt did expend considerably more in repairing the damage & injury to s^d Mill than the land was then worth[.] The Said Bertrand the defendt saith delivered possession of the afs^d Mills to a certain Mason BENNET, to recover them of whome the Defendt was necessarily run to great expence & trouble as well as by him for some time Kept out of the enjoyment of the profits of s^d Mills whether the Said Agreement relative to the conveyance of the s^d parcels of land was reduced to writing, the Defend^t saith he does not remember, that if it was he Knows not what became of either part ~~part~~ of s^d agreement[.] The Defendt further Saith that at or some very Short time after the afs^d agreement he delivered possession of the s^d lands to the said Bertrand who has since placed tenants on ^{^them^} that have paid the Plaintfs ^{^the Defendant Supposes^} annual rents ~~as the Defendant supposes~~ & gut & destroyed considerable quantities of the timber that he the Defendt conceives the rents & damages of s^d land together with the profits & income of s^d Mills have greatly over paid the s^d Bertrand the consideration which the Defendt received of the said Bertrand, without that, that

[Page 219] any other thing or matter in the complainants bill of complaint Contained, material for this Defendt to make answer unto & not herein and hereby will & sufficiently answered unto[.] Confessed or avoided, traversed or denied is true, all which this Defendt is ready to aver[.] maintain & prove as this honorable court Shall award and prays herein to be dismissed with his reasonable cost & charges in this be half most wrongfully & unjustly sustained

Matthew HARRISON for Plaintf

Made oath before me, John GRAHAM that every matter & thing contained in his answer above at the suit of Bertrand EWELL & Thomas THORNTON & Marian his wife is Just & true[.]

August 7th 1786

W. E. WIATT

[To be continued]

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER'S MARRIAGE RECORD

Transcribed by Beverly R. Veness

The following document was found at Prince William County Courthouse among the Clerk's Loose Papers (Judgments). A copy was given to RELIC 22 April 2006 by Ronald R. Turner.

Creagerstown¹ Jany^{the} 16th 1848

Dear Sir

I have received your note dated Nov^r 18th with the copy of the certificate of Aaron Monday & Ann Sinclair^s Marriage but it states in your certificate that she ware married ~~in~~ Nov^r 17th 1798 and she tells me that she was married in the month of Nov^r 1788 or 89. and by the way she has given in the ages of her children [it] would make her up[w]ard of Eighty ^ [*above carat symbol is the number 2*] years of age and she says she was married at the age of 22 years and her oldest child is up[w]ard of 59 years of age it is of great importance to have the precise time of there [*sic*] marriage you will please examin Rev Josiah Hoskinsons certificate a gain [*sic*] and see how it corresponds with the lisense bond ^of them being married^ in your office. By so doing you will obblige me very much let me hear from you as soon as you possible can[.] I have been absent sense the 20 of Nov^r last till last Satturday and the a bove [*sic*] case has been left lay over so please to let me hear from you soon. the old lady might be mistaken in the year of her marriage as to her children it might be that the[y] have the ages she states.

I am sir your most
obedient servant
Daniel Mayn

Aaron MUNDAY, a resident of Loudoun County, Virginia, on 11 December 1832 applied for a pension based on his service in the Revolutionary War. He stated he was born 7 March 1762 in Stafford County, "or rather then King George County."

He stated he was drafted under Capt. William ALEXANDER and Lieutenant Isaac NEWTON in Stafford County (taken from King George)² in November or December 1779, with whom he continued until 1781. Then he volunteered under the same officers and served until the end of the war. He described service at Richmond, Petersburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown. His company was part of the Virginia Militia, and was not a unit of the Virginia Continental Line. After the war he remained in "his native county" for eight or ten years, then lived in Fairfax County not quite two years, before moving to Prince William County. There he remained until January 1829 when he moved to Loudoun County. A pension was issued to him on 10 April 1833 for \$75 a year.³

¹ Creagerstown is located in Frederick County, Maryland.

² Most of Brunswick Parish, along the Rappahannock River in King George County was transferred to Stafford County in 1776. Merrill Hill Mosher, "Corrections to Published Maps of County Boundaries of the Northern Neck," *The Virginia Genealogist* 37 (1993): 257.

³ Aaron Munday pension file, W1634, BLWt 26386-160-55; National Archives microfilm publication M805, roll 605; "Revolutionary War," at *Heritage Quest Online*, <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/revwar>. (Available to Prince William Public Library System cardholders at www.pwcgov.org/library/electronicresources.)

Ann MUNDAY, his widow, in her application for a pension dated 13 February 1849, stated that Aaron died 8 September 1834. She offered the following document as proof of her marriage, the very document that Daniel MAYN requested in January 1848:

A Memorandum of a Marriage celebrated by Josiah Hoskinson in the year 1798 by notice of license issued from Prince William County, to wit: Aaron Monday and Ann Sinclair, November 17th 1798. Given under my hand 21st May 1799.

Josiah Hoskinson

State of Virginia – Prince William County, to wit.

I John Williams Clerk of the County Court for the said County of Prince William in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing memorandum of a marriage is a true transcript from the records of said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and annexed the seal of the said Court the 17th day of November 1848, and in the 75th year of the Commonwealth.

[J] Williams, c.c.

The author of the 1848 letter, Daniel MAYN, appears to be the same as a Daniel MAINE, a magistrate, aged 40, who was living in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1850.⁴

Aaron MUNDY was a head of household in Prince William County in 1798, as was Josias [sic] HOSKINSON.⁵ No one named SINCLAIR was found there that year. In 1810, Aaron's family in Prince William County included 2 boys under 10, 2 males 10-16, 1 male 16-26, and 1 male over 45 (Aaron); 2 girls 0-10, 1 female 10-16, and 1 female 26-45 (presumably Ann).⁶ It appears that Aaron was previously married. Although no SINCLAIR family is found in Prince William, several are found in neighboring Fauquier and Loudoun counties.

Josiah HOSKINSON was performing marriages in Hardy County, (West) Virginia, in 1809-1814. He has been identified as a Methodist minister.⁷



⁴ 1850 U.S. census, Frederick County, Maryland, Fredericktown, p. 6, dwelling 78, family 88.

⁵ Prince William County Personal Property Tax Lists, 1798, list A (district of John King, above Cedar Run); *Prince William County, Virginia, 1782-1810, Personal Property*, scanned microfilm images (Binns Genealogy), CDR-000434.

⁶ 1810 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, p. 277, line 6, Aaron Munday; *Ancestry Library Edition*, indexed as Ann Munday.

⁷ Richard K. MacMaster, *The History of Hardy County, 1786-1986* (Salem, W.Va.: Hardy County Public Library, 1986), 164.

**MYSTERY FACE:
YOUNG MAN WITH A BOWTIE**



This unidentified photograph was among a group of papers loaned to RELIC for copying by Jeannie Heflin as executor of the estate of Barton Coleman Padgett (1903-2000) and his wife Pauline Gossom Padgett (1904-1995), of "Mount Atlas," Haymarket, Virginia. If you have an idea who it is, please contact RELIC at 703-792-4540 or relic2@pwcgov.org.