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FOREWORD

With this issue the Clarke County Historical Association is happy to mark not only the fifth year of its existence, but also the end of the handicaps imposed on its activities by the war. In 1946 we hope to carry out many of the projects which had to be laid aside after Pearl Harbor. Our activities for 1945, however, have been largely confined to the preparation and publication of this volume. The 1944 issue has received high praise from reviewers in the magazine of the Maryland Historical Society, from Dr. Torrance, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, and from many other sources. We believe this issue well maintains the high standard which we have set for ourselves.

Partly through the efforts of the Association, the minute books of Salem Church for 1810-1843 and 1871-1913 have been deposited for safe keeping with the Virginia Baptist Historical Society, which already has photostats or the originals of the minute books of Buck Marsh and Bethel, the two other early Baptist churches in the county.

The Association has sustained a grievous loss in the death of Richard E. Griffith, Sr. of Winchester, a notice of whose historical work appears elsewhere in this issue. Much of the success of our Association is directly attributable to Mr. Griffith; much of what we attempt in future will be the more difficult to accomplish because we can no longer turn to him for advice and assistance. The standards of historical work which he set by precept and counsel were always the very highest. No memorial to him could be more fitting or nearer to his own heart than carrying on the work of the Association with those standards ever before us.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH.
President.
JANE BYRD NELSON (1775-1808)

This charming miniature was painted by John Singleton Copley and is owned by Miss Anne Page Brydon, Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. Jane Byrd Nelson was the eldest child of Col. Hugh Nelson of Yorktown and Judith Page, his wife. When she grew up she married Col. Francis Walker of "Castle Hill", Albemarle Co., Va. Col. Nelson at one time owned the land upon which the present Old Chapel now stands. This land he offered to give Frederick Parish. Circumstances prevented acceptance of his offer, and the same two acres were later given the parish by Col. Nathaniel Burwell.
RICHARD EDWARD GRIFFITH
1886-1945

Richard Edward Griffith was unquestionably the greatest of all historians of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, not even excepting Kercheval and Norris. No one has ever known the records of old Frederick County as intimately as he did and it is most unlikely that anyone ever will again. Yet this remarkable scholar, although extraordinarily generous when it came to assisting other workers in the field, was so reluctant to put on paper what he knew that the work published under his own name is very slight. The books to which he made important contributions and the unpublished studies of the history of a number of the old estates in the region add up to a more impressive number. But even when these are taken into account, the total seems pitifully small when compared with the vast fund of knowledge which has gone with him.

Richard Edward Griffith was born in Winchester, Virginia on December 24th, 1886, the son of Richard Edward Griffith and Viola Hunt-Spinner. He attended the primary school conducted by Miss Virginia Sherrard and later graduated from the old Shenandoah Valley Academy. He was first employed as district representative by the Frick Company of Waynesboro, Pa., manufacturers of sawmills, steam engines, balers, threshing machines, etc. In 1918 he enlisted in the Army Tank Corps and saw service in France. On his return he resumed his position with the Frick Co., but left in 1920 to join the Winchester Orchard Supply Co. From 1922 on he devoted himself exclusively to historical work.

Beginning about 1930 he was associated with Julian W. Baker in the preparation of historical accounts of a number of the older estates in Clarke and Frederick counties, a list of which appears below. In 1937 the records of Frederick County were moved to the new county building and at that time the county Board of Supervisors, to their everlasting credit, employed Mr. Griffith to index them. It was indeed a labor of love and he brought to it unusual enthusiasm and ability. This index, virtually completed at the time of his death, is his great monument, one that will be of inestimable value to historians for generations to come. While compiling it, he read a large proportion of the documents listed, thus further adding to a store of knowledge that was already unique. He died October 24, 1946.

Mr. Griffith possessed not only an extraordinary memory, but a keen and critical mind that would admit nothing that was not capable of documentary proof. He was modest and retiring almost to a fault, insisting, when pressed to commit his knowledge to paper, that he did not know how to write. He was never even a member of the Winchester Historical Society, although his influence was most apparent in its first (and last) volume of papers, issued in 1931. He did become a member of the Clarke County Historical Association, however, and actually attended one or two meetings.

On the other hand, he was always accessible at the County Clerk's office, always ready to drop whatever he had in hand to assist the members of the Association or anyone else with a difficult problem. On December 15, 1941 he arranged, with the cooperation of the Documents Committee of the
COL. PETER BEVERLEY (c. 1668-1728)

Son of Robert Beverley who came to Virginia from Yorkshire, England, about 1662 and founded the noted Virginia family of that name. Col. Beverley, member of the Council, treasurer of Virginia and Speaker of the House of Burgesses, is a lineal ancestor of Francis Beverley Whiting of Clay Hill, and this portrait, attributed to an unknown Virginia seventeenth century artist, once hung in "Bull Skin", the old Whiting home in Jefferson Co., West Va. The painting is now owned by Mrs. Beverley Pope and Dr. Henry James of Baltimore, also lineal descendants of the subject.
Association, a notable exhibition of maps, deeds, wills, suits and other materials dealing with the history of old Frederick County and selected from the county records.

He was a warm friend, a delightful conversationalist. For those of us who worked with him a visit to Winchester was always made pleasant by the prospect of his company and of some new treasure trove which he almost invariably produced from among the records. Dr. John W. Wayland, whose admirable volumes on different phases of Valley history are known to historians everywhere says:

"In 1944 was published my 'The Washingtons and Their Homes', and in the preparation of this work Mr. Griffith gave me much valuable aid. I wanted to put his name on the title page along with my own, but because of his innate modesty he refused to let me do this. I shall always regret that he did not write a detailed history of Winchester, which I several times urged him to do. I feel that his acquaintance with the old houses, persons, and activities in that city would have enabled him to prepare a work of great interest and value. No one else, I fear, is so well qualified to do it. His familiarity with the records was a continual wonder to me. His memory was most remarkable and his conversation, enlivened with a quiet humor and ready wit, was always stimulating and entertaining. I am sure that I am only one of many who will be sensible of a great loss in the places where we were accustomed to find him."

Mr. Everard Kidder Meade, whose work as a contributor to these volumes and as the builder of our remarkable collection of photographs of portraits have brought praise from all parts of the country, says:

"My view of Mr. Griffith is that his thorough knowledge of the land, the people and history of the area comprising the original Frederick County was the thing that made his death a great loss; that his work in indexing the records of Frederick County was his outstanding achievement; that his generosity in making available to others his knowledge of Frederick County history was his outstanding characteristic; that this knowledge is written into many historical works, particularly those of others; and that he himself, partly because of this generosity, never received during his life and never will receive the recognition that is his just due."

Finally I would like to quote Mr. B. Curtis Chappelcar, whose knowledge of early Frederick and Fauquier land grants is unique:

"Among persons of his own generation his knowledge of the early history of the Lower Shenandoah Valley was peerless and it is a matter of profound regret that he did not see fit to put more of that knowledge in printed form for the benefit of future generations. He was amply qualified to do this, though he did not like to write for publication. He was always willing and ready to help others doing research work. As for himself he preferred to 'hide his light under a half bushel' as the old saying goes! He had a way of making one feel as if he were a brother and I, for one, miss him greatly on my trips to Winchester."

Mr. Griffith was particularly interested in the history of old Frederick County before the Revolution. The influence of this interest is most apparent in the contents of the Proceedings of this Association. Mr. Chappe-
lear's map of the original grants in Clarke County and his subsequent articles on the George Carter and Robert Burwell tracts; Mr. Griffith's and Mr. Meade's articles on the early history of Frederick Parish; Mr. Griffith's notes on "Rock Hill" and Mr. Dickinson's article on the Manor of Greenway Court, all bear witness to this interest and to Mr. Griffith's infectious enthusiasm. More than once, when the question of what to include in the proceedings was under discussion, he spoke of his desire to see in print the information he had collected on the early history of the county, perhaps with the presentiment that time was all too short. Now that he is gone, I know we are most thankful that we have been able in large measure to fulfill that wish.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH.

THE HISTORICAL WRITINGS OF RICHARD EDWARD GRIFFITH

The modesty which made Richard Edward Griffith avoid publication like the plague has created for his bibliographer a problem which would baffle a Sherlock Holmes, one which is, in fact, insoluble if completeness is the goal. Beside the published work bearing his name, there are many other publications of which he was partly or wholly the author. Sometimes his name appears in the preface, more often it does not appear at all. In addition there are many unpublished works, chiefly historical accounts of early estates in Clarke and Frederick Counties, which were commissioned by their owners. Mr. Griffith had so strict a sense of the proprieties that he purposely did not keep copies of these studies, considering them to be the sole property of his employers. The list which follows is manifestly incomplete, but it is at least a beginning. We hope our readers may be able to add to it titles which can be published in a later issue.

Works published under his Own Name:

Historical Sketches of Several Outstanding Sites and Biographical Notes on Prominent Characters Associated with the Genesis and Development of the City of Winchester and the County of Frederick, by W. W. Glass and R. E. Griffith, Sr.—In 1940 Census, Pifer Printing Company, Inc., Winchester, Va. The articles initiated "R. E. G. Sr." are entitled: James Wood, Junior, Colonel of the Continental Line and Tenth Governor of Virginia; Home of General Daniel Morgan; The Public Square; Christ Church and the Parish of Frederick—Tomb of Lord Fairfax.


Notes on "Vanclave"—by Francis Baldwin Crawford and R. E. Griffith, Sr.—in Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Association, Vol. IV, 1944, pp. 43-45.

Works of others to which He Contributed:

Eminence" and made material contributions to several other chapters. Special acknowledgement is made to him on pages 8 & 9 of the book. Historic Homes of Northern Virginia and the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia by John W. Wayland. McClure Co., Inc., Staunton, Va. 1937. Dr. Wayland writes: "When I was collecting information and photographs for this work Mr. Griffith went with me to a number of the old homes in the counties of Clarke, Jefferson, and Berkeley. Although he did not write any part of the narratives or descriptions, much of the material I used was supplied by him."

The Valley of Virginia in the American Revolution 1763-1789 by Freeman H. Hart. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press. 1942. Although no acknowledgement is made in the preface, Mr. Griffith gave Mr. Hart considerable assistance with the Frederick County records.

Six Quaker Clockmakers by Edward E. Chandlee. The Historical Society of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1943. The book contains a chapter on Goldsmith Chandlee who made clocks in Winchester from about 1775 to 1825. The author acknowledges in the preface his obligation to Mr. Griffith for assistance with this chapter.

Clarke County, A Daughter of Frederick by Rose M. MacDonald, Blue Ridge Press, Berryville, Va., 1943. Acknowledgement of Mr. Griffith's contribution is made in the foreword.

Fighting Dan of the Long Rifles (Daniel Morgan) by Sidney W. Dean.

Macrae-Smith Co., Philadelphia, Pa., N. D. In the copy which the author presented to Mr. Griffith he inscribed the following: "To R. E. Griffith—With the deep appreciation of the author for favors so generously shown him during his visit to Dan Morgan's 'Shendoe'. Sidney W. Dean."

The Washingtons and Their Homes by John W. Wayland. Staunton, Va., McClure Co., 1944. Dr. Wayland writes: "In the preparation of this work Mr. Griffith gave me much valuable aid. He went with me to several of the Washington homes in the Valley and accompanied me to Hampshire County, W. Va., where we located two old homes of the Washingtons and obtained much interesting information. Mr. Griffith read all the manuscript for this work and made a number of contributions of fact relating to the Washingtons in Winchester, Frederick County and elsewhere. I wanted to put his name on the title-page along with my own, but because of his innate modesty he refused to let me do this."

**STUDIES ON THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY ESTATES OF THE LOWER SHEXANDOAH VALLEY**

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<td>Thornhill Manor</td>
<td>Mrs. W. A. Baker</td>
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GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

This portrait, painted by John A. Elder, is owned by Dr. George Bolling Lee, only living grandson of Gen. Lee, to whose father, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. A., it was presented by Mrs. Cochrane of Washington. The artist painted Gen. Lee in the uniform he wore at the surrender at Appomattox. This uniform was given Gen. Lee by English admirers.
ROBERT BURWELL'S LAND ON THE
SHENANDOAH RIVER

By B. CURTIS CHAPPELEAR

More than two centuries ago a large body of land lying on the Shenandoah River in what are now Clarke, Warren, and Frederick Counties was granted to members of Robert (King) Carter's family. This body of land contained fifty thousand two hundred and twelve acres and the grant was made from the Office of the Proprietor of the Northern Neck, September 23, 1730. In the year 1740, a resurvey of this land was made and it was divided up and allotted to the members of the Carter family named in the grant made in 1730. In the division a lot supposed to contain 5,619 acres was assigned to Robert Burwell, a grandson of King Carter. The land enclosed within the boundaries of the Robert Burwell lot now lies almost wholly in Clarke County on the west bank of the Shenandoah River opposite Blue Ball Mountain. It extended westward from the river along both sides of what was originally called the long branch and sometimes Mill Run, now called Long Branch.

A moiety or one half of the land allotted to Robert Burwell was conveyed to his son Nathaniel Burwell by virtue of a marriage promise from Robert Burwell to Ralph Wormaldy on the celebration (about 1769) of a marriage between the son, Nathaniel, and Mary, the daughter of Ralph Wormaldy. Early in 1771 the son Nathaniel sold the land conveyed to him by virtue of the marriage agreement to John Hatley Norton, who was a member of the firm in England of John Norton & Sons, shipping merchants. John Hatley Norton was the representative of the firm in Virginia. He lived in Tidewater Virginia and afterwards in Winchester, Virginia. The greater part of the moiety or one half of the land allotted to Robert Burwell was sold by John Hatley Norton on June 2, 1771 to Alexander Henderson of Dumfries, Virginia. In the closing years of the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth century Alexander Henderson sold the Burwell land, bought of Norton, to different persons in small lots.

In July 1790, he sold to William Davis, his agent in the Shenandoah Valley, three hundred and one acres lying at the mouth of Long Branch and between that stream and the Shenandoah River. This tract of land is now known as Goshen. In 1791 Henderson sold to Major Thomas Massie 145 acres of land lying on and south of Long Branch adjoining William Davis' purchase. Part of this 145 acre purchase or fifty eight acres was sold by Major Massie in 1799 to William Davis. The boundaries of this fifty-eight acre lot enclosed the land on which the old Bethel Church stands. The residue of the 145 acre tract was sold by Major Massie in 1804 to William Helm, who at the same time bought a larger tract from Massie lying on the north side of Long Branch. The boundaries of the larger tract now enclose what is called Gaywood, formerly the home of the Harris family, now the home of Richard H. Wilmer of Washington and Virginia.

Adjoining the Thomas Massie purchase of 145 acres on the west and
lying on the south side of Long Branch was a two hundred acre tract which
was reserved by commissioners appointed for that purpose for Robert Carter
Burwell, a grandson and heir of Robert Burwell, the original owner. This
reserved tract was sold by Robert Carter Burwell, who at that time made his
home on the tract now known as Long Branch in what is now Clarke County,
to Harfield Timberlake, of Berkeley County, in 1798. In the year 1803,
Harfield Timberlake and Mary his wife (then residents of Frederick County)
sold the reserved two hundred acres to George Catlett of Shenandoah
County, who sold this tract to Philip Nelson in 1807. Philip Nelson sold it
to James Sowers, in 1811.

Lying above the reserved tract and for the most part south of Long
Branch was a lot of three hundred and one acres which was sold in 1804 by
Alexander Henderson to Philip Nelson, who had come from Tidewater Vir-
ginia to live in the Shenandoah Valley before the year 1800. Philip Nelson
and Sarah his wife sold eighty-nine acres of the three hundred and one acre
tract, lying north of Long Branch to John Kerfoot in 1811.

John Kerfoot had bought of Alexander Henderson four hundred and
fifty nine acres lying west of and adjoining the Nelson land, in 1803. The
two purchases by Kerfoot formed what came to be known as Providence.

Adjoining the Providence estate on the north was a lot of four hundred
and twenty acres which was sold by Alexander Henderson to Joseph Tuley,
in 1806. This lot with additional tracts later became known as Tuleyries
estate.

Joseph Tuley came to Virginia in the latter part of the eighteenth cen-
tury from Burlington County, New Jersey. He made his home in Millwood
before removing to his farm in that neighborhood. He was an outstanding
business man in his adopted locality. He married Ann Brownley, daughter
of John Brownley, who lived about a mile and a half south of White Post.

Joseph Tuley, Sr. died in 1825, leaving four children,—three daughters
and a son. His only son, Colonel Joseph Tuley inherited from his father
the land, on which he, Col. Tuley, had built the fine mansion. The Tuleyries,
Colonel Tuley was born in Millwood, May, 1796, and died at The Tuleyries,
June 17, 1860. He married Mary W. Jackson, widow of Dr. J. S. Jackson
of Maryland. He added to the land he inherited and made extensive im-
provement at Tuleyries. One of the attractions of the home place was his
deer park.

Colonel Tuley died intestate and the ownership of The Tuleyries passed
to his sisters—Mary Mitchell and Sarah Wright, and to the children of
Belinda Strother, a sister who died before Colonel Tuley died.

Sarah Wright was the wife of Urial Wright of St. Louis, Missouri.
Belindo Wright, a daughter of Urial and Sarah Wright married Upton L.
Boyce of St. Louis, Missouri, who was a partner of Urial Wright in the prac-
tice of law in that city.

Colonel Upton Boyce and his wife Belinda came to live at The Tuleyries
shortly after the War Between the States. Both Colonel Boyce and his wife
died at The Tuleyries after making that place their home for nearly forty
years.

When the old Shenandoah Valley Railroad was being built between
Hagerstown, Maryland and Roanoke, Virginia work was suspended on the road, owing to lack of funds, necessary to carry on the work, in the year 1873. Colonel Boyce, interested in the construction of this railroad, succeeded in raising the necessary funds and work was resumed on the road in 1878. The railway station near his home was named for him—first called Boyceville and later Boyce.

After the death of Mrs. Boyce, in 1902, The Tuleyries was sold to Graham F. Blandy of New York City, who greatly improved the place. Mr. Blandy died in 1926, leaving to the University of Virginia part of The Tuleyries real estate with the means of using the donated land experimentally in agriculture and horticulture.

Lying east of and adjoining the lot purchased by Joseph Tuley in 1806 were two lots, one of two hundred and ten acres sold by Henderson to Benjamin Gaines and Christopher Crigler in 1807, and the other of two hundred and eleven acres sold by Henderson to Henry Bartlett in 1811. On the dividing line between the two lots is Rattlesnake Spring, which is mentioned in some of the earliest surveys made in its locality. The land through which the branch leading from the spring flows was called Rattlesnake Spring lot or plantation.

West of Rattlesnake Spring and near the main buildings on the Blandy Experimental Farm is the site of a rock called St. Patrick's Stone, in the early days. This stone is mentioned several times in the early surveys made running boundary lines. It is doubtful if any one now knows how the stone got its name.

Alexander Henderson had a plantation and quarter at Rattlesnake Spring. The elder Robert Burwell also had a quarter there.

In the codicil of his will probated in the year 1777, Robert Burwell mentioned his quarter at Rattlesnake Spring. In the same codicil he requested his executor, General Thomas Nelson, to sell, if necessary in order to settle any debts owed by him, a part of his land in Frederick County. He described the land to be sold if necessary as follows:

"Beginning at a hollow on the long branch, between Samuel Ballenger's and Harry M'Chen's (at Bethel) from thence across the land to my cousin Nathaniel Burwell, thence down to the river, then up the river to the long branch, then up the long branch to the beginning."

The land enclosed within the above mentioned boundaries contained 1,548 acres. General Nelson sold this land after the death of Robert Burwell in 1777, to Nathaniel Lyttleton Savage, of Gloucester County, Virginia, who in 1780 traded it to Major Thomas Massie, of New Kent County, Virginia. In this trade of lands the following agreement was made:—"It is mutually agreed between the parties to exchange the following tracts of land, that is the said Thomas Massie agrees to convey in fee simple to the said Nathaniel Lyttleton Savage, his heirs and assigns, the tract of land lying in New Kent County in Virginia on which he resides containing 2,080 acres with all improvements thereon, also a water grist mill lying in the said county near the said tract with two and a half acres of land adjoining. The said Thomas Massie obliges himself to put two new wheels in the said mill immediately and have the gates and trunks repaired, the whole to be conveyed this spring and possession given at once to the said Nathaniel Savage
the tenth day of December next and possession of the dwelling house, the
use of half the kitchen, out houses, etc. by the fifteenth of October next.
The consideration of which lands the said Nathaniel Savage agrees to con-
vey to the said Thomas Massie or his heirs the three following tracts of land
viz: 1,548 acres in Frederick County which the said Nathaniel Savage pur-
chased of General Nelson, as executor of Colonel Robert Burwell, also one
thousand acres in Fauquier County which he purchased of Colonel Thomas
Marshall, also seven hundred and ninety-five acres in Hanover County.”
signed Mar. 28, 1780

Witnessed by
Joseph Berry
Enock Ashby

The thousand acres in Fauquier County conveyed in the agreement was
part of Oak Hill estate. The residue of that estate, eight hundred and
twenty-four acres, with the main dwelling on it, was conveyed, in 1784, by
Colonel Thomas Marshall to his son, John Marshall, later Chief Justice of
the United States.

Soon after the exchange of lands was made Major Massie removed from
New Kent County to what was then Frederick County and made his home
on the 1,548 acre tract. He had this tract surveyed and divided into lots
of various sizes by Hezekiah Turner, a noted surveyor in Northern Virginia.
He had a mill built before the year 1798 on Long Branch, on a lot contain-
ing one hundred and eighteen acres which he called the Mill Lot. This lot
was sold to James Silvers in 1819. At the mouth of Long Branch and on
the river was a lot of eighty-one acres called the Swift Shoal Lot. Major
Massie sold the Swift Shoal Lot in 1803 to Thomas Shepherd, of Frederick
County, who built a mill on it. David Shepherd, son and one of the heirs
of Thomas Shepherd came into possession of the lot by inheritance and pur-
chase, and in December 1824 he and Phoebe Shepherd his wife sold it,
exclusive of the mill and a few acres around the mill, to Joseph Berry of
Frederick County. In March, 1828 David Shepherd and Phoebe his wife
sold the mill and eight and a half acres to Joseph Berry. The boundaries
of the small lot with the mill on it was described as beginning “on the river
near the old ford above the dam.”

As the mill was on the river at Swift Shoal it came to be known as
Swift Shoal Mill. It was an important and widely known mill in the days
when flour was floated on rafts down the Shenandoah to the Potomac to be
sold in the markets on that river. Swift Shoal Mill was in operation until
it was practically destroyed by high water in the big flood of 1870.

What were called honeycomb burrstones were used in Swift Shoal Mill,
and after the mill was wrecked by the flood, these burrstones were taken
to Rappahannock County and installed in Laurel Mills.

In sight of and about a third of a mile above the mill stands White
Horse, a large white rock in the river at the foot of Blue Ball Mountain.
Tradition says that George Washington once ate his lunch on top of this
rock. At White Horse the bank of the river is very close to the foot of Blue
Ball Mountain, which rises steeply at this point to a height of 1,122 feet,
which is higher than the summit level of the Blue Ridge in Ashby’s Gap.
This mountain was called Blue Ball Mountain as early as the year 1736.
On the river below Swift Shoal Lot were three lots in the Thomas Massie survey which were sold in 1819 as one body of land. The combined acreage of the three lots was six hundred and twenty-eight acres. Samuel Bryanly, David Bryanly and Baalis Davis, all of Frederick County bought the six hundred and twenty-eight acres, in 1819, and in the following year, 1820, divided the land among themselves.

In the division Baalis Davis took the lot farthest down the river, containing two hundred and thirty-one acres more or less. The Bryanlys received the other two lots and soon sold them to Thomas Castleman, of Frederick County.

Baalis Davis made his home on the lot he took in the division and resided there until his death in 1825. His widow, who was before her marriage Eliza Reynolds, of Fauquier County, continued to live on the Davis lot until her death in 1828. Owing to the small lakes within and on the boundary of the lot it came in time to be called Lakeville. A few years after the death of Eliza Davis, the widow, Lakeville was sold to Dr. Philip Grymes Randolph, a distinguished surgeon in the U. S. Army. Dr. Randolph was a native of what is now Clarke County, and was a grandson of Colonel Nathaniel Burwell of Carter Hall. While in the army he was at one time commander at Fort St. Philip in Louisiana, and later Chief Clerk in the War Department at Washington. Dr. Randolph died in 1836 at the age of thirty-four.

After the death of Dr. Randolph the Lakeville farm was sold to John W. Sowers, who in 1856 conveyed that place with an adjoining lot of one hundred and seventy-three acres to his son James William Sowers of Clarke County. James William Sowers died in 1862 and in 1867, John W. Sowers again purchased Lakeville with the adjoining lot. In 1883 he sold the original Lakeville farm with part of the adjoining lot to Louis Bradford, a journalist of international reputation and one time managing editor of the New York Tribune. Louis Bradford died in 1900 and Lakeville was conveyed to his brother William A. Bradford of Berryville, Virginia, who owned the farm until 1937, when he sold it to Major Kenneth N. Gilpin, the present owner.

The one hundred and seventy-three acre adjoining lot lay on the west side of the original boundaries of the Lakeville farm. It was sold by Major Thomas Massie to James Sowers in 1819. The northern boundary line of this lot and part of that of the Lakeville farm followed what was known as the Old Newtown Road. This old road led from the Shenandoah River to the region settled by Pennsylvanians south of Winchester. The road followed for the most part the course of what is now U. S. Highway No. 50. It crossed the Opequon about a half mile south of the bridge over the creek on Route 50.

Lying south of and adjoining the James Sowers lot was Lot No. 1 in the Massie division. This lot was sold by Major Massie to William Helm in 1805. Lot No. 9 in the division adjoined and lay south of Lot No. 1. It contained three hundred and ninety-two acres and was sold by Major Massie to William Helm in 1804. Lot No. 9 is now known as Gaywood.

At about the time Major Massie sold this lot to William Helm, he removed to Amherst County, Virginia and made his home in that part of
Amherst which later became Nelson County.

Major Thomas Massie was born in New Kent County, Virginia, August 22, 1747. He attended William and Mary College. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he raised a company of militia which he commanded in the war. In 1779 he was commissioned major of the Second Virginia Continental Line. Removing to Frederick County he became, in 1785, a vestryman in Frederick Parish, and in 1801 he became sheriff of Frederick County. He married in 1777 Sarah Cocke of Henrico County, Virginia. He died in Nelson County February 2, 1834.

Adjoining the Massie land on the west was a tract of four hundred and eighty-five acres sold by Robert Carter Burwell to Daniel Sowers, Sr. in 1798. This tract extended from Long Branch at Bethel northward to the abandoned road near what is now the home of Beverly McKay. After the death of Daniel Sowers, Sr. this lot became the property of his son Daniel Sowers, Jr. The latter married Sarah Davis, a daughter of William Davis, who lived on the land he bought of Alexander Henderson and which lay on the south side of Long Branch. Daniel Sowers, Jr. died in 1815. His widow, Sarah Sowers later married Andrew Chunn of Fauquier County.

Bounded on the east by the Shenandoah River, on the south by Robert Carter's land and on the west by Greenway Court Manor was a tract of four hundred and nine acres conveyed to Joseph Fauntleroy by Robert Carter Burwell in 1801. Joseph Fauntleroy was in possession of this lot before 1790. In order to make his title to it better, he got a deed for it from Robert Carter Burwell, after the latter had come of age and removed to Frederick County.

After the death of Joseph Fauntleroy in 1817, the lot, with the exception of the widow's dower land, and another tract he had bought from Philip Nelson were divided among his children in small lots. At different times in the 1820's these small lots and the widow's dower were bought by John Kerfoot, who in 1833 sold the four hundred and nine acre tract to George L. Kerfoot, his son.

The George L. Kerfoot purchase formerly called Greenville is the farm now called Red Gate, the home of Edward Jenkins.

Joseph Fauntleroy was the father of General Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, an officer in the U. S. Army. General Fauntleroy practiced law in Warrenton, Virginia before entering the army. At the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his commission in the U. S. Army and entered the Confederate service. He was commissioned brigadier-general by the Confederate Government and put in command of the defenses around Richmond. Not satisfied with his commission and assignment at Richmond he resigned from the Confederate Army and came to live on his estate in Clarke County, located on the east bank of the Shenandoah above Castleman's Ferry. General Fauntleroy claimed he held in the U. S. Army the highest rank of any officer, who resigned from that army to serve in the Confederate Army.

At the time of his death, Joseph Fauntleroy, Sr. owned a tract of one hundred and eighty-three acres lying between a line running along the south side of Long Branch and a boundary line of Greenway Court Manor. This land he had bought of Philip Nelson in 1811.
This land was purchased by John Kerfoot from the Fauntleroy heirs and was added to a large adjoining tract lying in Greenway Court Manor, which the Kerfoots had bought of Daniel Sowers’ heirs. The two combined tracts came to form in time the fine Montana Hall estate.

The Montana Hall estate was purchased in the 1880s by William G. Conrad of Montana and Virginia. William G. Conrad was a native of Warren County, Virginia. Removing to Montana soon after the Civil War, he became a very successful business man and a leading citizen of his adopted state.

Montana Hall was inherited by Minnie Conrad, a daughter of William G. Conrad. She married Reid Riley. She and her husband lived at Montana Hall until the place was sold. Montana Hall is now the home of the Abram Hewitt family.

Lying at the head waters of the long branch and adjoining a boundary line of Greenway Court Manor was a lot of 231 ½ acres which was sold by John Hatley Norton through his agent, Edward Snickers to David Meade, the agent of Colonel Richard Kidder Meade, in May 1777. In order to make his title to the land more secure Colonel Richard K. Meade got a deed for it from Robert Carter Burwell in the month of May, 1801. This tract was inherited by Bishop William Meade, a son of Colonel Richard Kidder Meade. The place was called Mountain View by Bishop Meade and he made his home there the greater part of his life.

Robert Carter Burwell and Philip Nelson, his brother-in-law, came from Tidewater Virginia to live in the Shenandoah Valley in the late 1790s. The former settled on the Long Branch farm. He had the handsome old dwelling house on that farm built. Philip Nelson, who married Sarah, a sister of Robert Carter Burwell, lived at what came to be known as Rosney. Robert Carter Burwell died in 1813 leaving a will in which he left to Philip Nelson and his wife Sarah “all that tract or parcel of land commonly called by the name of Long Branch farm bounded as follows: by Philip Nelson on the west by the road from the white post to Berry’s Ferry on the north; by the land of Daniel Sowers, Jr. on the east, and by the long branch on the south; containing 498 acres.” To his sisters Frances H. Burwell and Anna Burwell he left the tract of land “commonly called Rattlesnake Plantation together with all my negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements except such as may hereafter be excepted.” The Rattlesnake Plantation was described as being bounded as follows: “on the west by the lands of Benjamin Gaines and Henry Bartlett, on the north and east by my cousin Nathaniel Burwell, and on the south by the road leading from Berry’s Ferry to the White Post, containing 534 acres.” Part of this land is now known as the Rosney farm. The executors named in the will were Philip Nelson, of Frederick County and Robert Nelson, Jr. of York.

Being part of the large grant of land from the Office of the Proprietor of the Northern Neck made September 23d, 1730, the Long Branch farm has been continuously owned by direct descendants of Colonel Robert (King) Carter for a little more than 215 years. Long Branch was prior to the War Between the States, the home of Major Hugh Mortimer Nelson, who fought in that war and died in Albemarle County, in 1862. He married Adelaide Holker, daughter of Honorable John Holker of “Springsbury,” Clarke County.
Philip Nelson lived at Long Branch and at Rosney. He was a son of Gen'l Thomas Nelson, one time governor of Virginia and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Yorktown March 14, 1766, died at Rosney September 5, 1851. He married Sarah N. Burwell of Isle of Wight county, in 1789. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Burwell and his wife Mary Wormeley, and was probably born in Isle of Wight county, 1769, and died at Rosney, December 9, 1856. Philip Nelson and Sarah his wife were the parents of Mary Nelson of Long Branch, who was the first wife of Bishop William Meade, and lived at Mountain View. After her death in July, 1817, Bishop Meade married Thomasia Nelson a first cousin of his first wife. Sarah Nelson was a grand daughter of Robert Burwell the first owner of the large tract of land of which the Long Branch farm was a part. Robert Burwell was a brother of Carter Burwell the first owner of the land of which the Carter Hall estate is part. Robert Burwell was born in Gloucester county June 3, 1720, and died January 30, 1777. His grandparents were Maj. Lewis Burwell and his wife Abigail Smith. The latter was a member of the Bacon family and was a cousin of Nathaniel Bacon, leader of Bacon's Rebellion.

The parents of Robert Burwell were the first Nathaniel Burwell and his wife Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Col. Robert (King) Carter.

Robert Burwell was a member of the Council and his brother Lewis Burwell was president of the Council and governor of Virginia. His grandson, Robert Carter Burwell, died at Long Branch in 1813, and was buried at Old Chapel.

A narrow strip of land lying between the stream called Long Branch and the road on the northern boundary line of the Montana Hall estate was purchased by Robert Carter Burwell from Phillip Nelson in 1811 and added to the Long Branch farm. This narrow strip of land was part of the land conveyed to John Hatley Norton by Nathaniel Burwell in 1777. The Norton survey covered all the western end of the Robert Burwell allotment and all the land of that allotment lying south of the stream of water called Long Branch. Alexander Henderson bought of Robert Carter Burwell all the land conveyed to Norton except the lot sold to Col. Richard K. Meade, the lot sold to Joseph Fauntleroy, and the two hundred acre Robert Carter Burwell reservation.
FREDERICK PARISH, VIRGINIA, 1744-1780
Its Churches, Chapels and Ministers

By EVERARD KIDDER MEADE

(IN TWO PARTS: PART 1)

"At a Court held for Frederick County on Saturday the 6th day of April, 1744, Ordered that the Clerk of this Court write to his honor the Governor for a Power to choose a Vestry for the Parish of Frederick in this County."—Order Book 1, p. 76, Frederick County Records.

"On the motion of Thomas Postgate its ordered that he take & keep Robert & Thomas Postgate, children of Mary Tomkins Alias Burne until there is a Vestry to bind them out. According to law."—Order Book 1, p. 97, Frederick County Records. Order entered May 12, 1744.

"James Wood and Thomas Rutherford, Church Wardens of this Parish . . ." Order Book 1, p. 130, Frederick County Records. Order entered June 9, 1744.

These three orders of the Frederick County Court form the earliest, and indeed the only, official record in existence of the organization of Frederick Parish. The first order proves that the inhabitants of Frederick through their court took the initiative by requesting Governor Gooch to issue the necessary order for the establishment of the parish. The second and third orders prove that a vestry was elected and in operation before June 9, 1744, and after May 12, 1744. Since the "old style" calendar was then in use, it is evident that the parish was functioning throughout some ten months of 1744. It seems strange that facts so vital to its early history should have hitherto escaped the searching eyes of historians.

The first Vestry Book of Frederick Parish was lost or destroyed so long ago that all knowledge of its contents has been lost for many generations. The earliest existing Vestry Book begins with the year 1764. This twenty year gap in the vestry record and in the history of the parish must be filled in—to the extent that it can be—by laborious study of Frederick County Records and those of the General Assembly. These sources fortunately supply enough material to make it possible to reconstruct in broad outline, and here and there in considerable detail, an authoritative account of the parish during those twenty years.

Both Frederick and Augusta Counties and Parishes were created in 1738 by an Act of the General Assembly, which made the boundaries of the parishes commensurate with those of their respective counties. Provisions in this Act influenced the course of events in Frederick Parish throughout the entire period covered by this paper. To understand the Act, it is necessary to understand its historical background.

In 1716, Gov. Spottswood and his Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe scaled the summits of the "great mountains"—the Blue Ridge—and from them their adventurous eyes gazed down upon the glorious vista of the

1. James Wood, Sr., founder of the town of Winchester.
2. Hening, Statutes at Large, V, pp. 78-80.
Shenandoah Valley. The Spottwood expedition undoubtedly gave impetus to formulating plans for the Westward expansion of the Colony. Two menacing dangers threatened fruition of such plans and these were well understood by the far sighted Colonial Government of 1720 which stated them in these words in the Act of Assembly creating Spottsylvania County: "That the frontiers towards the high mountains are exposed to danger from the Indians, and from the late settlements of the French to the westward of the said mountain." To guard Virginia against both became a paramount policy of its government for the next four decades. The danger from continuing Eastward expansion of French settlements was the greater of the two, although in 1720 the less immediate. It involved no less an issue than that of whether the English or the French were to rule America. It was settled by the bloody French and Indian Wars when, by force of arms, Virginians made good the terse dictum of Acting Governor Thomas Lee in 1749: "The French are intruders in this America."

From 1720 on, the policy of the Virginia government was to counter the Eastward expansion of the French by the Westward settlement of Virginia, which, translated into specific terms, meant the rapid settlement of the Shenandoah Valley. In pursuance of this policy, Spottsylvania's Western boundary was made the Shenandoah River, and when Orange County was created by Act of the General Assembly in 1734, its Western boundary was "the uttermost limits of Virginia"—the Pacific Ocean.

The Act creating Orange County made its Northern boundary the Fairfax grant. The boundaries of this grant were then a burning issue in Virginia and remained one for more than a decade thereafter. Lord Fairfax claimed that the original charter for what had become known as the Fairfax Grant gave him all the land between the head springs of the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers and within the courses of these until they emptied into the Chesapeake Bay, and brought suit in England to make good his claim. The Colonial Government, on the other hand, held that the charter only entitled him to the Northern Neck East of the Blue Ridge, and it issued patents for tens of thousands of acres claimed by Lord Fairfax. The final settlement was in the nature of a compromise. The boundaries were established very much as Lord Fairfax claimed they should be, but at the same time patents previously issued for land in the area in dispute were validated.

The Act of 1738 must be read in the light of the foregoing historical background. Its preamble states that "WHEREAS great numbers of people have settled themselves of late upon the Rivers Sherrando, Cohongoruton and Opeckon, and the branches thereof, on the northwest side of the Blue Ridge of mountains, whereby the strength of this Colony, and its security upon its frontiers, and his Majesty's revenues of quit rents are like to be much increased and augmented: For giving encouragement for such as see fit to settle there, be it enacted . . ."

This preamble appears to be an obvious effort to influence the Crown to side with the Colony in the Fairfax dispute. That there were no "great

3. Hening, IV, pp. 77-79.
5. Shenandoah.
6. Potomac.
7. Opequon.
numbers of people" who by 1738 had settled on the Shenandoah, Potomac, and Opequon is proved by the later stipulation in the Act itself that the new counties were not to be organized until the Governor and Council were satisfied their population was sufficient to justify the appointment of justices and the establishment of courts. Frederick was not organized until late in 1743, and Augusta followed two years later. The first vestries for the new parishes could be elected only upon the Governor's order, approved by the Council.

The boundaries of the new counties and parishes are thus described in the Act:

"That all that territory and tract of land, at present deemed to be a part of the County of Orange, lying on the northwest side of the top of the said mountains (Blue Ridge), extending from thence northerly, southerly, and westerly, beyond the said mountains, to the utmost limits of Virginia, be separated from the rest of the said county, and erected into two distinct counties and parishes; to be divided by a line run from the head spring of Hedgman River to the head spring of the River Potowmack: And all that part of the said territory lying to the northeast of the said line, beyond the top of the said Blue Ridge, shall be one distinct county and parish: to be called by the name of the County of Frederick and the Parish of Frederick; and that the rest of the said territory, lying on the other side of the said line, beyond the top of the said Blue Ridge, shall be one distinct county and parish; to be called by the name of the County of Augusta and the Parish of Augusta."

In thus bounding Frederick and Augusta Counties and Parishes, the General Assembly, it seems clear, was influenced by the Fairfax Grant boundaries' dispute. By 1738, the General Assembly must have had a very good idea that the Western boundary of the Fairfax Grant was likely to be set West of the Blue Ridge. It therefore, apparently, set the boundaries of Frederick County to include all the land West of the mountains which it thought might be included in the Fairfax Grant. This is the explanation of the Western boundary of Frederick being made the Allegheny Mountains instead of the Pacific Ocean. The General Assembly's determination to have none of the Fairfax Grant within Augusta County is proven by an Act passed in 17538, which took from Augusta and added to Frederick those parts of the area of the former which were found to lie within the boundaries of the Grant when these were finally determined.

The Act of 1738 offered a number of inducements to tempt settlers into the lower Shenandoah Valley. It exempted residents of the new counties from payment of all county and parish levies until these new counties and parishes were organized, they remaining during the interim parts of Orange County and of St. Mark's Parish. The Act exempted them further from the payment of all public levies for ten years; "and for the more easy payment of all levies, secretary's, clerks', sheriffs' and other officers' fees it provided "that the said levies and fees shall and may be paid in money for tobacco, at three farthings a pound, without any deduction." Also as an inducement to aliens to settle in the Valley, provision was made for their easy naturalization.

By the year 1738 it must have become rather painfully evident to the Colonial authorities of Virginia that the Shenandoah Valley was not to be

8. Hening, VI, p. 376 et seq.
settled primarily by trans-montaine Virginians. Undoubtedly, the dispute over the Fairfax boundaries with its resultant uncertainty over the validity of land patents was one explanation for this. Therefore the Government must look to the North, to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to supply a steadily increasing flow of settlers for the Valley. The first thin trickle began in or about the year 1726⁹ and thereafter settlers came in increasing numbers, but by no means in sufficient number to secure the frontier against either the French or the Indian menace. The need for such security yearly became more acute as hostile Indians pillaged the country and murdered the inhabitants, while the French drew closer and closer.

To meet this emergency and to secure the most rapid possible settlement of the Shenandoah Valley, the Colonial authorities adopted the policy of offering numerous inducements of various kinds to prospective settlers, such as those included in the provisions of the Act of 1738. That these inducements would attract more dissenters than Church of England settlers was a fact of which the government was fully conscious. It is beyond reason to believe that the preponderantly Church of England Colonial Government desired any such result, or adhered to a course which obviously must bring it about through any love for dissenters.

Of the inducements offered in the Act of 1738, the one permitting the payment of all public levies in money at three farthings per pound of tobacco, caused incessant trouble in Frederick Parish for the ensuing quarter of a century. Its effect upon the actual income of the ministers of both Frederick and Augusta Parishes was devastating, and the clergy of the former fought the provision year after year, and, in the end, but not until 1769, won a smashing victory.

The Acts for the Better Support of the Clergy passed by the General Assembly in 1727¹⁰ and 1748¹¹—the first remaining in effect until June 10, 1751, and second, until 1776¹²—both provided that all the ministers of the Established Church should receive as annual salary 16,000 pounds of tobacco, plus certain allowances. Tobacco brought two pence a pound in 1746, 1750, 1751, and 1752, and jumped to 50 shillings per cwt. in 1758¹³, and commanded an exhorbitant price in the drought year of 1755. (The General Assembly passed temporary legislation in 1755¹⁴ and 1758¹⁵, permitting levies of tobacco to be liquidated in money at 16 shillings 8 pence per cwt.). At three farthings for a pound of tobacco, the salary of the minister of Frederick Parish would amount to just 50 pounds. And if the parish levy was paid in current money of Pennsylvania, the kind then generally in use in Fred-

9. The Rev. Benjamin Allen states that Col. Morgan Morgan, who came to Virginia from Pennsylvania "about the year 1726" and settled in Berkeley Co., West Va., "erected the first cabin built on the Virginia side of the Potomac." (Meade; Old Churches, etc., II, p. 202). Matthew Page Andrews points out that Dr. Wayland's claim that Adam Miller (Müeller), who settled in what is now Page Co., Va., "must have been one of the very first settlers if not the first," is supported by naturalization papers issued to Miller in 1741. These specifically state that he had "inhabited for fifteen years past on Shenandoa." (Andrews: Virginia, the Old Dominion, p. 187). There is, of course, no possible way of proving who was the first white man to settle in the Shenandoah Valley.
10. Hening, IV, pp. 204-209.
13. Morton's Robert Carter of Nomini Hall, p. 289, Table 13, Exports of Tobacco from Virginia, 1619-1728, with prices.
erick County, he would actually receive the equivalent of 40 pounds current 
money of Virginia for his year's services; and 40 pounds was the amount 
actually paid the Rev. William Meldrum, the second minister of Frederick 
Parish, per annum. The story of his successful suit against the Vestry will 
be told in the second part of this paper.

It will be remembered that in Colonial Virginia the establishment of 
Church government went hand in hand, more or less, with the establishment 
of Civil government. The Church of England was the official Church, the 
Established Church. Its vestries were elected by vote of the freeholders and 
householders of their respective parishes, and once elected were self per-
petuating and could only be removed by Act of the General Assembly itself. 
First a county government was set up. This supplied the necessary ma-
chinery for the election of vestrymen. In most instances, although not in 
all, the original parish, boundaries of which were coincident with those of 
the original county, was divided into two or more parishes "for the conven-
ience of the people", and these new parishes functioned as parts of the 
original county until increase in population justified its division into two 
or more counties, the new parishes then becoming the parishes of the new 
counties. So it was that St. Mark's Parish was cut off from St. George's, 
originally the only parish in Spottslyvania County, and became the parish 
for all of Orange County when that county was created, and its boundaries 
were then made coincident with those of Orange. From then—1734—until 
the organization of Frederick Parish in 1744, all of the latter remained a 
part of St. Mark's, just as Frederick County remained a part of Orange until 
its organization in 1743.

The records furnish abundant evidence that the county government of 
Orange did function as the county government of Frederick during that 
period, at least to some extent. No evidence has yet been found to show 
that St. Mark's Parish ever in any way functioned administratively over the 
area which in 1744 became Frederick Parish. The Vestry minutes of St. 
Mark's for the years 1734-1744, inclusive, are in existence. They have been 
carefully studied by various Church historians, and they contain no reference 
to any Church or Chapel within Frederick's boundaries. The first vestry of 
this parish was elected Jan. 1, 1730 (Old Style), and the names of the vestry-
men recorded. The few changes which occurred in this vestry during the 
ensuing fourteen years are also matters of record. A careful study of the 
work, Culpeper County, by Raleigh Travers Green\textsuperscript{16}, and particularly the 
genealogical notes found in this volume, makes it possible to state with as-
surance that all these vestrymen owned land in Orange County East of the 
Blue Ridge and, presumably, lived on their land.

Three vestries were elected for Frederick Parish in the period 1744-
1780. The first was dismissed in disgrace by Act of the General Assembly 
in 1752; the second lasted from 1752 to early in 1771, when the division of 
the parish necessitated the election of a new vestry; the third was dissolved 
in 1780 by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, following its own 
petition for dissolution.

There is no existing record of the names of those elected vestrymen in

\textsuperscript{16} The full title of this book is Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper county, Virginia, 
Embracing a Revised and Enlarged Edition of Dr. Philip Slaughter's History of St. Mark's Parish.
1744, but various legal proceedings recorded in the Order Books of the Frederick Court afford the names of the church wardens for each year of this vestry's existence. The only other knowledge to be had of its activities and personnel is supplied by certified copies of the minutes of its meetings on October 9 and November 4, 1747. These copies were discovered by the late Mr. Richard E. Griffith, Sr. in the papers of an old law suit, and were reproduced in Mr. Griffith's valuable paper, "Notes on the Early History of Frederick Parish, 1744", which appeared in Vol. III of The Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Association. The minutes are important because they show:

1. That the Rev. John Gordon was minister of the parish throughout 1746.
2. That in 1747, one church and three chapels were under construction; a glebe had been purchased and buildings were being erected on its land.
3. The employment of five lay readers in 1747.
4. The parish levy, and the number of tithables in the parish.

The church and two of the chapels under construction were the first church built by the parish in Winchester, and Cunningham and McKay's Chapels. The third chapel was most likely the first Mecklenburg Chapel. The five lay readers were for Morgan's Chapel, not built but now administered by the parish, and the places of worship just named.

When it is remembered that Frederick County was in those days on the extreme frontier and its inhabitants were all busily engaged in wresting a living from a virgin land and facing daily, as they did, forays of hostile Indians, it is almost incredible that this vestry had accomplished so much in the space of three years.

Through the papers of the same suit it is also possible to name six of the vestrymen serving in 1747. They were: Andrew Campbell and Samuel Earl, Burgess from Frederick County in the General Assembly of 1742-1747, James Wood, Sr., Jacob Hite, John Hardin, and Col. Morgan Morgan, senior justice of the first Court of Frederick County, and staunch Church of England man.

In 1751, Isaac Parkins, member of the Frederick Court and a Burgess from the county in 1754 and 1755, presented a petition to the Frederick Court charging the vestry with misappropriation of funds and asking that it be dissolved. This petition was transmitted to the House of Burgesses, which body, on March 9, 1752, "Ordered that Mr. Fairfax" and Mr. Gabriel Jones prepare and bring in a bill" for dissolving the vestry of Frederick Parish. Such a bill—it has all the "ear marks" of being the handicraft of Gabriel Jones—was duly passed by the General Assembly and became effective April 20, 1752. Its preamble follows:

WHEREAS the Vestry of Frederick in the County of Frederick have assessed and levied on the inhabitants of that parish, upwards of 1570 pounds, and collected and received the same, on pretense of building and adorning churches, in the said parish, and have misapplied or converted the same to their own use, and refuse to render any account of the said 1570 pounds to the parishioners, or finish the Church or Chapels, by them begun, which are become decayed and ruinous, for want of covering, and weather

17. George William Fairfax and Gabriel Jones were the Burgesses from Frederick in the General Assemblies of 1748-1749 and 1752-1755.
boarding, and the said vestry still continues assessing and levying taxes, on the said parishioners, for the pretended finishing of the said Church and Chappels, to the great impoverishment of the people, for remedy thereof, and for preventing like impositions for the future.

No such detailed bill of particulars and no such scathing indictment were ever drawn against any vestry by any General Assembly in all the long history of the Colony of Virginia. Marquis Calmes I, Samuel Earl and Jacob Hite were church wardens in 1751 and Andrew Campbell in 1749, according to Frederick Court Order Books. These four can be said with certainty to have been members of the dissolved vestry. They were all leading citizens of the county and all of them either held, or had held, offices in the county as well as the parish government. The names of all the rest are lost in oblivion, and may well remain so. In justice to the memory of Col. Morgan Morgan, it should be said here that such was his character throughout his life that it is clearly impossible to believe him guilty of any of the charges made in the preamble. Designation of the above Marquis Calmes as Marquis Calmes I means only that he was the first of that name to live in Frederick Parish, and, for the same reason his son is called in this paper Marquis Calmes II.

The career of Andrew Campbell in Frederick County was as remarkable as it was hectic. He could, perhaps, justly claim the title of being Frederick's leading citizen during most of the years he made that county his home. He was one of the first justices of the Frederick Court, as was Marquis Calmes I. He was one of the county's first Burgesses, and its third sheriff—being succeeded in that office by Jacob Hite, a fellow vestryman. He was a church warden in 1746, 1746, 1747, and 1749. He had the honor of entertaining young George Washington overnight at his home in March, 1748. And he held the dubious distinction of laying more "informations" and bringing more charges against his neighbors than any other half dozen men in the county—and some of them retaliated in kind. In 1748 he collected the parish levy, and appropriated the money to his own use. This was a fatal mistake on his part for it eventually brought that fascinating figure in Valley history, Gabriel Jones, hot on his trail, for the Assembly Act dissolving the vestry also provided for the recovery of misappropriated parish monies. In the end, Andrew Campbell had to "run away to Carolina", carrying with him the brand of a thief.

The second Vestry of Frederick Parish was elected before August 1, 1752, for four of the new vestrymen were sworn on in that day.21. Those elected were:

1. Capt. John Ashby, noted Indian fighter, whose prowess in combat and superb horsemanship were excelled, however, by his descendant, Gen. Turner Ashby, C. S. A.
2. Charles Buck, who took the oath as church warden Oct. 2, 1752.
3. James Cromley (Crumley), a Quaker.
4. Lord Fairfax, stanch Church of England man.
5. Gabriel Jones, "The Valley Lawyer", whose real gift for swearing great-

ly endeared him to the rough frontiersmen of Frederick County.
6. John Hite, Major of Militia and a Justice of the Frederick Court.
7. Robert Lemon, an early and a successful merchant of Frederick.
8. Thomas Bryan Martin, a nephew and one of the heirs of Lord Fairfax.22
9. John Lindsey, Captain of Militia, member of the Frederick Court, and
one of the early settlers in what is now Clarke County.
10. Lewis Neill, a Quaker who was Sheriff of Frederick County, receiving
his appointment from Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief Lewis
Burwell.
11. Isaac Perkins (Parkins), a most active Quaker and yet a Captain of
Militia.
12. Thomas Swearingen, Sr., who took the oath as church warden October
2, 1752.

Throughout the period 1744-1780 changes in vestry personnel in Fre-
derick Parish occurred with exceptional frequency; so numerous were they
that it is sometimes impossible to name with certainty those serving as
vestrymen in a given year. In 1769, the General Assembly passed an Act23
to reimburse the vestrymen sued by the Rev. Mr. Meldrum24 in the amount
of the judgment obtained against them. This legislation names all the de-
fendants. The year in which this action was brought and the year in which
the vestrymen sued constituted the vestry of the parish are not given in the
Act itself. It is possible to prove through laborious study of the Frederick
Court Order Books that the twelve vestrymen named in the Act served to-
gether as vestrymen only in the year 1759, and it must have been in that
year that Meldrum brought his suit. The vestrymen serving in 1759 were:
1. John Hite, elected in 1752.
2. John Greenfield.
3. Thomas Speake.
4. John Bowman.
5. John Lindsey, elected in 1752.
8. William Crumley.
9. Cornelius Riddell (Ruddell).
10. Isaac Hite.
11. Thomas Swearingen, Sr., died in 1760.
12. John Funk.

In 1759, the General Assembly also enacted legislation25 ordering the
removal of dissenters from all vestries which had as many as seven Church of

22. Chambers: Old Chapel and The Parish in Clarke County, p. 55. Neither Norris nor Bishop
Meade include Martin in the vestry elected in 1753. The latter errs in stating that his name
“does not ever appear as a vestryman.” He was sworn in as one May 9, 1754 (Order Book 5,
p. 455) and on February 8, 1758 (Order Book 7, p. 361).
24. Reference has been made previously to this action and it will be discussed in Part II of this
paper. The suit was brought in the General Court, the records of which were destroyed by
fire in 1865.
25. Hening, VII, p. 302. This Act recites: “that whereas many vestrymen in this Colony, have
since their election, dissented from the Communion of the Church of England, and joined them-
selves to a dissenting Congregation yet still continue to act as vestrymen . . .” James Barnett,
for many years lay reader at Cunningham Chapel and at the Church in Winchester and for some
years a vestryman, resigned as vestryman November 27, 1773. He stated in writing that he re-
signed because he was about to join the Baptist Church. This is the only instance of record in
Frederick Parish where a vestryman was lost to another denomination.
England members, that being the number required by law for the transaction of vestry business. It is interesting to note that nearby Augusta Parish petitioned the General Assembly to pass such a law, and that Frederick Parish did not associate itself with that petition.

In 1759 and in 1760 an epidemic of small pox struck the towns of Winchester and Stephensburg with great virulence.

The precise effect of these occurrences upon the vestry of Frederick Parish is none too clear from the records, especially as regards the legislation for the removal of dissenters. The Frederick Court Order Books show, however, an exceptionally heavy turnover of vestrymen, even for Frederick, from 1760 to 1764, and all the changes are probably not recorded.

The new vestrymen included Thomas Bryan Martin, Thomas Swearingen, Jr., Thomas Rutherford, James Keith, James Woodson or Woodcock (the name as it appears in the Order Book is just about unreadable), James Craik (Craik), Charles Smith, John Neavill (Neville), and James Wood, Jr., who was later to acquire fame, if not fortune.

To show the continuing constant changes in the vestry, vestrymen serving in 1764 are listed in the section of this paper entitled The Third Vestry and the Parish, so that comparison can be more conveniently made between them and the vestrymen of 1771.

The important activities of the second vestry are covered in other sections of this paper, except these, which are of interest:

On July 4, 1764, the vestry appointed James Wood, Jr., its clerk, as successor to Lewis Moore, who had died, and “ordered that the administration of the said Lewis Moore, deliver the Vestry Records, and all papers belonging to the parish to him”. Since contracts entered into by the vestry prior to 1764 appear in the vestry book of 1764, this order appears to have been carried out.

On April 1, 1766, the vestry appointed Gabriel Jones attorney for the parish, succeeding “Hugh West deceased”. West was a Burgess from Frederick County in the General Assembly of 1756-1758.

On December 4, 1769, a petition from the Church Wardens and Vestry of Frederick Parish for relief from the exactions of the collectors of their parish levies was favorably reported by the appropriate committee in the House of Burgesses, and resulted in the passage of an Act by the General Assembly designed to afford the relief requested.

The following list of the church wardens of Frederick Parish from 1744 to 1764 has been compiled from the Order Books of the Frederick County Court and from contracts entered into by the vestry:


26. Thomas Swearingen, Jr., took the vestryman’s oaths Oct. 7, 1760 (Frederick Court Order Book 9, p. 159). He filled the vacancy caused by his father’s death.
27. James Wood, Jr. became a General in the Continental Army, and a Governor of Virginia.
1751. Marquis Calmes & Jacob Hite.  (Order Book 3, p. 454); also Samuel Earle.  (Order Book 3, p. 433).
1752. Charles Buck & Thomas Swearingen, Sr.  (Order Book 4, p. 319).
1755. James Cromley & William Roberts.  (Order Book 6, p. 345); also Robert Lemon.  (Order Book 6, p. 332).
1760. William Cocks (?) & Thomas Speake (?).
1763. John Bowman & Isaac Hite.  (Surety Bond to Church Wardens in Vestry Book).

**CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF FREDERICK PARISH**

There are official records to prove that no more than one church and seven chapels were ever functioning in the parish at the same time during the period 1744-1780, although by 1769 the church and one of the chapels had been replaced by new buildings. With the exception of one chapel, all these places of worship had been built by order of the vestry. The church and two chapels stood within the boundaries of Frederick Parish after Hampshire, Beckford, and Norborne Parishes had been cut off from it; three chapels lay within the original boundaries of Beckford Parish, and the remaining two, within those of Norborne Parish. The proof of all these statements is found in certain Acts of the General Assembly, the Vestry Book of Frederick Parish beginning with the year 1764, and the records of Frederick County. These will be cited. The church and chapels of the parish were:

1. The Church in Winchester.
2. Morgan’s Chapel.
3. Cunningham Chapel.
4. McKay’s Chapel, called in the earlier records, McCoy’s.
5. The Mecklenburg Chapel.
6. The South River Chapel.
7. The North River Chapel.
8. The Chapel at Ephriam Leith’s Spring, also called in the Vestry Book, the South River Chapel.

There is a bare possibility that two other chapels may have been built in the parish during this period, but the records afford no evidence of any character in support. On page 285, Will Book 1, Frederick County Records, appears this entry: “A true translation of the last will and testament of George Sheasler, Deceased taken by me Lewis Stephens pursuant to order

30. The question mark following a name indicates no official record has been found.
of the Court Frederick County between Cedar Creek and the Dutch Chapple the 25th day of February, 1749\textsuperscript{31}. Bishop Meade states that among the early chapels of Frederick was "perhaps one called Wood's Chapel, between Winchester and Charlestown\textsuperscript{32}" (now in West Virginia). As to the "Dutch Chapel"; no other reference to it has ever been found, and it seems certain that it was not a chapel of the Established Church. Nor is there any known reference to a Wood's Chapel in parish or county records of Frederick.

The locations of the church and five of the seven chapels in terms of present day geography have been established by entirely satisfactory and conclusive evidence, and will be given in the brief accounts of them which follow. The exact sites of one of the two "South River" chapels and of the "North River" chapel have not been known for an hundred years, or longer, and there seems little likelihood of their ever being known. To avoid possible confusion, it may be well to state that the "South River" and the "North River" of the vestry minutes are the South and North forks of the Shenandoah River.

1. THE CHURCH IN WINCHESTER.

The earliest record of this church is found in the certified copy of the minutes of the vestry meeting of Oct. 9, 1747, to which previous mention has been made. At this meeting 25 pounds were levied "towards finishing the church", and 14 more "For Pailing in the Church & other conveniences." On Feb. 9, 1762, a contract was signed for building a new stone church to replace the wooden structure which had not been completed in 1747. This contract is recorded on pages 18 and 19 of the Vestry Book of 1764. It called for a church 56 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 26 feet high, measuring from the ground "to the foot of the rafters". The stipulated cost was 599 pounds. The church was not completed until 1766, and the vestry voted to accept it from Charles Smith, the contractor, at a meeting held February 17 of that year. Less than six years later, the vestry, in a petition sent to the General Assembly and read to the House of Burgesses, February 22, 1772, stated that this stone church was then "not worth its first cost and soon will be ruinous\textsuperscript{33}."

In 1752, Lord Fairfax gave Frederick Parish a large lot on the southwest corner of the old public square in Winchester. This was the lot upon which the first stone church was built and upon which stood the earlier frame church. In it, Lord Fairfax, himself, and many others were buried. The lot itself and the church then standing upon it were eventually sold at public auction. Lord Fairfax'\text{'}es remains were removed to a vault under the present Christ Church, Winchester, and there his tomb may now be seen. The present J. C. Penney Department Store, 2 North Loudoun Street, is built upon what once was a part of the old grave yard.

2. MORGAN'S CHAPEL.

There can be no reasonable doubt that this was the first chapel of the Established Church built South of the Potomac and West of the Blue Ridge. The Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks in his History of the Episcopal Church in Virginia

\textsuperscript{31} Indebtedness is acknowledged to the late Mr. Richard E. Griffith, Sr., the great authority on Frederick County Records, for knowledge of this entry.

\textsuperscript{32} Meade; Old Churches, etc. II, p. 283.

\textsuperscript{33} Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1772-1774, p. 184.
gives its date as 1740. The Rev. Benjamin Allen34, rector of Norborne Parish early in the nineteenth century, who had exceptional opportunities to inform himself about the chapel, states that it was built “in or about 1740.” The records of Frederick County establish the fact that it was in operation earlier than 1743. On page 4 of the first Order Book of the Frederick Court appears the following:

“On petition of Frederick Ryley” and at a session of the Court on December 9, 1743, it was ordered “that the road be cleared from the head of the Spring by the Chappel to John Evans, as it has been formerly laid off by order of the Orange County Court.”

It is most unfortunate that some late historians of Frederick Parish have identified the “Chappel” of this road order as Cunningham Chapel instead of Morgan’s Chapel. A more thorough examination of Order Book 1 would have prevented such an error. On page 77 of the same Order Book is an order appointing John Beale and Patrick Gallasby as overseers of the road “from the head of the Spring by Chapple to John Evans and from thence to Tuscarora.” All the places mentioned in this order are clearly marked on very old maps of Berkeley County. The road itself and its extensions can be closely followed in a number of other road orders recorded in Order Books 1 and 2 of the Frederick Court.

Morgan’s Chapel, also known as the Mill Creek Church because of its proximity to that stream, was built by Morgan Morgan, Dr. John Briscoe, and Jacob Hite. Col. Morgan was one of the first justices of Orange County and a captain of the militia of that county. Upon the organization of Frederick County he was appointed its senior justice and colonel of militia. He owned 1000 acres of land along Mill or Mills Creek in what is now Berkeley County, West Va., and the Chapel was built on his land within a stone’s throw of Boyd’s Great Spring. He was buried in the graveyard of the chapel. Some ten years ago the State of West Virginia repaired the old tomb stone and erected a new one. It also put up a monument to him in the village of Bunker Hill.

“The foundations of the old chapel may still be seen in the graveyard” wrote Bishop Meade about 185735 “though two churches have since been built within a few paces of it.” The graveyard is an extensive one36. In it rest many soldiers who fought well for their country in the Revolution and the War of 1812. Engraven on its tomb stones are numerous names familiar to every student of the early history of this region.

In terms of present day geography, the site of Morgan’s Chapel is in Berkeley Co., West Va., several hundred yards West of the main Winchester-

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34. Benjamin Allen arrived at Bishop Meade’s home in Clarke County “a little after dark on Christmas Eve, 1814, having walked there from Alexandria in two days, although the roads were in their worst condition.” After services at the Old Chapel the next day, Mr. Francis Beverley Whiting and Miss “Betsy” Whiting invited him to their home in Jefferson County, West Va. (Mr. Whiting later built “Clay Hill” in Clarke County and lived and died there). When Mr. Allen’s host found that the latter’s wife and infant were in Alexandria, he invited them to visit him also. Mr. Allen returned to Alexandria and brought his family back with him in one of Mr. Whiting’s wagons. They were all guests in his home not for weeks or even months, but for years. Such was the hospitality in those days of our forbears, or some of them. Mr. Allen was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore, Dec. 18, 1818, and later to the priesthood.


36. In the late summer of this year, 1945, this historic graveyard was in a condition of disgraceful neglect. Doubtless it will only be necessary to call this to the attention of the authorities of the Diocese of West Virginia to insure the remedy of a condition that brings discredit to the Church in that state.
Martinsburg highway, as it enters the small town of Bunker Hill, known in early years as Bunker's Hill.

Accepting 1740 as the probable date of the building of this chapel, it would have remained a part of St. Mark's Parish until the organization of Frederick Parish some four years later. But the minutes of the vestry of that parish, through their failure to make any reference whatsoever to Morgan's Chapel in those four years, furnish conclusive proof that it did not in fact ever come under the jurisdiction of St. Mark's, and this should be emphasized. The chapel was privately built by devoted laymen, and by them it was operated until they turned it over to Frederick Parish, presumably immediately after its organization. One of the five lay readers for whom provision was made in the parish levy of 1747 was lay reader for Morgan's Chapel.

3. CUNNINGHAM CHAPEL.

The earliest mention of this chapel by name so far discovered in any official record is found in a road order entered on page 313 of Order Book 2 of the Frederick Court, which directed the building of a road from "Cunningham's Chapple to the Chapple at Robert McCoy's (McKay's) Spring." This order, entered in 1747, is important. The minutes of the Frederick Parish Vestry meeting of October 9, 1747, show that sums of money were then levied "towards finishing" each of three chapels, for pailing them in, for underpinning them and "other conveniences". The above road order, taken in connection with the minutes, seems to afford satisfactory proof that two of the three chapels under construction in the parish in 1747 were Cunningham and McKay's Chapels. One of the lay readers for whom provision was made at the same vestry meeting was the lay reader at Cunningham Chapel.

Whether the chapel was ever actually finished before the first vestry was dissolved is not known, although the preamble to the Act dissolving that vestry certainly makes a direct statement that the first vestry had not completed a single house of worship in the parish. Finished or unfinished, the evidence strongly indicates that a lay reader conducted services for its congregation from 1747 on.

The most plausible, and probably the true, explanation for its name lies in the fact that Frederick County Court records show that a man named James Cunningham was licensed to keep a tavern at his home on the hill just North of the Chapel. His name appears with some frequency in the early Order Books of the Frederick Court, but seldom, if ever, to his credit. The records show that he appeared before the court on a charge of beating his wife, and was required to pay her money for her support and to give bond for his own better behavior. His wife married again soon after his death and, it is to be hoped, had better luck in her second adventure into matrimony.

The site of this old log chapel has never been in doubt. It stood on the slope of a hill very close to the juncture of the old road from Millwood to Battletown (Berryville) with an old road to Snicker's Ferry. In terms of present day geography, it stood within a few feet of the present Old Chapel, which borders the Millwood-Berryville highway in Clarke County on its
West side and is just Northwest of the Norfolk and Western railroad bridge where it crosses that highway. The most precise description of its site in relation to the Old Chapel was given by Capt. William N. Nelson, for many years a vestryman of Frederick Parish and later of its successor, Cunningham Chapel Parish, in an address he delivered at the Old Chapel in 1890. "The old log building" said Capt. Nelson "stood a few paces South of the present building, near the North corner of the stone enclosure nearest this house." But if proof of its location from official records be demanded, the Vestry Book of Frederick Parish beginning with the year 1764 supplies it in abundance.

The minutes for the vestry meeting of November 27, 1773, include the following: "Mr. Hugh Nelson having agreed to make title to two acres of land for the use of the Parish at the place where Cunningham Chapel stands. It appearing to the vestry that the said place is the most central and convenient to the Parishioners, It is ordered," & etc.

Col. Hugh Nelson was a son of William Nelson, president of the Colonial Council, and a brother of Maj. Gen. Thomas Nelson of the Continental Army, later a Governor of Virginia. His father gave him the land he owned in Frederick County, and the two acres offered by him to the parish were in a very much larger tract. To make his offer binding, Col. Nelson put it in writing under date of November 10, 1773. It is recorded on page 474 of Deed Book 16 of Frederick County.

For various reasons, including the War of the Revolution and a dispute which developed in the vestry as to the proper place to build a church to replace the original Cunningham Chapel, a new church was never built until long after the war. Some time during the intervening years the tract of which the above two acres was a small fragment was bought by Col. Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall". And he, on November 25, 1792 signed a Deed of Gift to the parish for the same two acres which had been offered by Col. Nelson in 1773. Col. Burwell offered the land in 1790. His offer was promptly accepted and the issue of the Virginia Gazette or The Winchester Advertiser for April 22, 1791, carried a notice signed by the church wardens, Mathew Wright and John Milton, calling upon those who had subscribed money for building the chapel to meet, pay their subscriptions, and elect trustees for the new building. Thru it would seem reasonably certain that the new church, the present Old Chapel, was completed in 1791.

The land given by Col. Burwell lay in his father's portion of a "Grant of 50212 acres on Shenandoa" made by Lord Fairfax September 22, 1730, through his agent, (Robert ("King") Carter, to ten of Col. Carter's sons and grandsons. Among the latter were Carter Burwell, father of Col. Burwell, and Robert Carter Nicholas; the one a son of Elizabeth Carter by her marriage to Maj. Nathaniel Burwell of Gloucester County, the other, her son by her marriage to Dr. George Nicholas of Williamsburg. This great tract of land was divided in 1740 into ten parts of equal value, and the ten grantees each drew a part by lot. It has been erroneously stated that the two acres on which Cunningham Chapel stood and now stands the Old Chapel were originally owned by Robert Carter Nicholas. Frederick County Records prove conclusively that while they adjoined his land they were

actually in the part of the 50212 acre Fairfax grant that went to Carter Burwell. How the tract containing them passed from Burwell to Nelson ownership is not known. “President” William Nelson married Elizabeth Burwell, a sister of Carter Burwell. The latter named him as one of the executors of his will and one of the guardians of his children. Carter Burwell devised to his son, Col. Nathaniel Burwell38, his part of the Fairfax grant, with certain stipulations.

4. McKAY’S CHAPEL.

It has been shown in discussing Cunningham Chapel that this was another of three chapels which were being built in Frederick Parish in 1747, and for which a lay reader’s salary was included in the parish levy of that year. Bishop Meade is authority for the statement that Thomas Bryan Martin39 was active in completing this church, but the date of its completion remains unknown. Martin, with John Hite, signed by order of the vestry on January 1, 1760 a contract with Capt. John Ashby, who was then living in Fauquier County, for making extensive repairs upon the building. These included an entire new roof and an entire new floor.

This chapel got its name from the fact that it stood close by McKay’s spring. This spring was on the land of Robert McKay, Jr., and was a large one of the type often referred to in those days as “great” springs. Robert McKay, Jr. was an ardent Quaker. He lived on a tract of 828 acres of land which he held by a Crown patent issued October 3, 1734. His land lay on both sides of Crooked Run, and meetings of Friends were often held in his home40. His father, with Joist Hite, leader of the German settlers in the lower Shenandoah Valley, obtained in 1731 an order for 100000 acres of land “on the Shenando River” from the Governor and Council.

Dr. Robert C. Randolph, who served on the vestries of Frederick and Cunningham Chapel Parishes for fifty years and was a church warden of both for many years, visited the site of McKay’s Chapel in 187941. “Nothing now remains to identify the spot,” he wrote after this visit “but a plat of ground about twenty feet square, which has been spared by the plough share, to tell the tale that there once stood a Temple of the Lord. It is on the summit of a hill which overlooks the residence of Dr. W. N. Melton, called Chapel Hill, a very short distance from the Front Royal turn pike road, and not more than half a mile beyond the village of Cedarville, on the

38. A legend, that Col. Nathaniel Burwell met one day in Williamsburg a French Huguenot nobleman named Maquis Calmes and became so fascinated by him that for the pleasure of having him as a neighbor in old Frederick County he presented him with a plantation in what is now Clarke County, has gained wide credence. The fact of the matter is that Col. Burwell had reached the mature age of five years at the time of the death of the first Marquis Calmes. It is true that the latter did live, die, and was buried on what is known as The Vineyard Farm in Clarke, and is so known because the first vineyard set out West of the Blue Ridge was planted on some of its acres, and by either Marquis Calmes or his son of the same name, in all probability. This farm became part of Col. Burwell’s residuary estate after his death in 1814, and Frederick County deed books contain no record of any transfer of land from a Burwell to a Calmes or vice versa. The first Marquis Calmes was a member of the first court of Frederick and a church warden of Frederick Parish. At the time of his death he owned much land in the county. Mr. Richard E. Griffith, Sr., is authority for the statement that papers of an old suit prove that while Calmes did live on what is now known as “The Vineyard”, he never owned the land. It was owned by Burwells from 1740 to 1899.

39. Thomas Bryan Martin inherited “Greenway Court” in Clarke County from Lord Fairfax and devised it to his house keeper.

41. Dr. Randolph, whose home was “New Market” in Clarke County, wrote a full account of this visit on p. 343 of what has become known as “Dr. Randolph’s Vestry Book of Frederick Parish.”
right hand side. There is a small spring at the foot of the hill. The probability is that McCoy’s Chapel was not completed until after the yr. 1752.”

Dr. Randolph’s account is entirely accurate except in one particular. The small spring he saw was not McKay’s spring. The “Chapel Hill” house is still standing. The town of Cedarville lies on both sides of the Winchester-Front Royal highway, and in the present Warren County. So is the site of McKay’s Chapel.

Gen. Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame, minister of the adjoining parish of Beckford at the time he laid aside his surplice and put on the Continental uniform42, preached occasionally at this chapel.

5. THE MECKLENBURG CHAPEL.

When this chapel was begun and when it was completed are both unknown. It does, however, appear probable that it was the third of the three chapels under construction in Frederick Parish in 1747, and that services were held by a lay reader in the church itself, or some nearby building, from that year.

It is evident that this chapel was in a ruinous state as early as 1767, for the parish levy made November 13, 1767, included the sum of 50 pounds “To a sum for finishing Mecklenburg Chapel.” This would be an entirely misleading entry did not subsequent entries make it clear that this levy of 50 pounds was actually for a first payment on a new Mecklenburg Chapel. In 1768, the vestry levied 47 pounds 6 shillings “To Van Swearingen the balance his account for work done on the Mecklenburg Chapel”. In 1769, 148 pounds were levied “To Van Swearingen for finishing Mecklenburg Chapel.” The total cost of the second Mecklenburg Chapel was, then, 245: 6: 0.

The first chapel was built in the small village of Mecklenburg which was then in Frederick County. That village is now the town of Shepherdstown. It is on the Potomac and in what is now Jefferson County, West Virginia.

The second chapel, completed by Van Swearingen in 1769, was probably built on the site, or within a few paces, of the first.

Thomas Shepherd settled in Mecklenburg about 1734. He laid off some fifty acres of his land along the Potomac in town lots and, upon his petition, the General Assembly in 1762 passed “An Act for establishing the town of Mecklenburg in the County of Frederick”. By his will, signed in 1776, Mr. Shepherd directed his executor to deed “a lot of two acres on which the English Church stood” to the parish. The name of the village was changed to Shepherd’s Town in honor of this Mr. Shepherd, but not until about the close of the century.

6. THE SOUTH RIVER CHAPEL.

It is, and for more than an hundred and fifty years has been, impossible to determine the location of this chapel more definitely than to place it somewhere along, or near, the course of the south fork of the Shenandoah

42. It is an old and now hallowed tradition that Muhlenberg wore the Continental uniform with his clerical gown over it when he ascended the pulpit to preach his last sermon before entering the army. This tradition has it that he chose for his text the words of Ecclesiastes: “To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven . . . a time of war and a time of peace”; that, after pronouncing the benediction, he deliberately pulled off the gown and stood before the congregation “a girded warrior”, and then, “descending from the pulpit, ordered the drums at the church door to beat for recruits.” It is supposed that this sermon was preached in the chapel at Woodstock, Va.
FREDERICK PARISH, AS CREATED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, INCLUDING HAMPShIRE, BECKFORD AND NORBORNE PARISHES
River. Bishop Meade thought it was probably begun, and finished sufficiently to be in use, between 1740 and 1750. The first date is too early and must be advanced by certainly five years, in the light of now known records.

There are many suppositions and theories as to its site, including the persistent one that it was built in or near the present town of Woodstock. Another is that it was the chapel South of Front Royal which was appropriated by the Baptists, after the Revolution. So far no evidence has been found to substantiate any of them. The first actual record of this chapel is found in the minutes of a meeting of the vestry held November 8, 1765. The parish levy was laid at this meeting and in it are these items: “To Henry Nelson Reader at So. River, 6 pounds”, and, “to assignee of Henry Nelson Reader at So. River his Salary for 1764, 6 pounds”.

The vestry book shows that Henry Nelson continued as reader at South River, receiving an annual salary of six pounds for his services, until the South River Chapel became a part of Beckford Parish. The last mention of the chapel is found on page 59 of the vestry book, where is recorded an order made November 29, 1771, for the payment of 6 pounds 5 shillings to “Henry Nelson Reader at So. River.”

7. THE NORTH RIVER CHAPEL.

All that is actually known about the site of this chapel is that it stood somewhere along, or near, the course of the north fork of the Shenandoah River. The Frederick Parish Vestry Book shows that an appropriation was made each year, from and including 1764 until this chapel became a part of Beckford Parish, for the salary of Thomas Ruddell as reader “at North River Chapel.” Ruddell was paid the customary 6 pounds per annum.

8. THE CHAPEL AT EPHRAIM LEITH'S SPRING.

This was the last chapel built and accepted by a vestry of Frederick Parish until long after the Revolution. It is described in the vestry book as the Chapel at Ephraim Leith’s Spring, and also as the South River Chapel. The parish levies of 1767, 1768, and 1769 make provision for the payment of “Henry Nelson, Reader at So. River” and for “William Dobson, Reader at So. River.” But vestry minutes leave no doubt that the South River Chapel at which William Dobson held services was none other than the Chapel at Ephraim Leith’s Spring.

The parish levy of 1766 appropriated 30 pounds “for building a Chapel on the So. River.” But it was not until its meeting on November 13, 1767, that the vestry ordered Isaac Hite, one of its members and a son of Joist Hite, “to let the building of a Chapel at Ephraim Leith’s Spring, the walls of square logs Dove Tailed, Twenty-two by thirty feet, and to be covered with Lapped shingles.” The vestry stipulated that the building was to be completed before the first of November, 1768. On January 25 of that year.

43. In the interesting and valuable “Chronicles of Warren County”, by J. L. Dickinson, appears the following: “South River Chapel is not much more than a name. It is possible, and probable, that this is the building that stood a little way up the river above Front Royal and which was used by the Baptists. The history of the Baptists at this site begins in 1782, when two elements of that denomination used the building in question and called it ‘South River Church’. The Bill of Rights of June 1776 and an Act of Assembly of the same year declared all Acts of Parliament null and void. Dissenters were exempted from paying any Church levy and members of the ‘Establishment’ were relieved of any dues for a year. Thomas Jefferson’s ‘Statute of Religious Freedom’ was introduced in 1779 although not enacted until 1784. So this period saw the transition of the ‘Establishment’ from a state supported institution to one supported by the private contributions of its actual members and in communities where there were few Episcopalians these chapels fell into disuse or were used by other denominations.”

a contract was signed with Abraham Keller. It contained the above stipulations and described the location of the new chapel as Ephraim Leith's Spring, "near the South River of the Shenandoa" in Frederick County. The contractor gave a security bond and this bond is recorded in the vestry book on page 38. Ephraim Leith also bound himself to pay the church wardens of the parish 100 pounds should he fail to make a good title to the church for the half-acre upon which the chapel was to be built, and his bond is also recorded in the vestry book (page 39). Appended to it was a statement, or memorandum, showing that Leith, before signing the bond, acknowledged that he then did not himself have title to the land, but would obtain a good title as soon as he could. Court records prove that this half acre never was deeded to Frederick Parish. The contract with Keller called for payment to him of 49 pounds "in current money of Virginia" for building the chapel. The parish levy of 1770 provided 20 pounds 10 shillings as the amount due Keller for the execution of his contract. This sum, added to the 30 pounds levied in 1766, made the total cost of the Chapel at Ephraim Leith's Spring 50 pounds, 10 shillings.

On November 26, 1170, the vestry ordered that a committee named by it "Do View and Receive the Chapel at Ephraim Leith's Spring if the same is Finished according to Contract". No later entry concerning this place of worship can be found in the vestry book. The vestry's committee evidently accepted it, and the next year it became a part of Beckford Parish.

In terms of today's geography, this chapel stood near the village of Limetown, a few miles due South of Front Royal, in Warren County.

When the Frederick Parish Vestry formally accepted the Rev. Charles Mynn Thurston as minister of the parish on November 13, 1768, it was agreed "that he regularly attend to Perform Divine Services at the Church in Winchester, at Cunningham's, Morgan's, McKay's, Mecklenburg Chapels by Rotation; and at the Other Chapels in this Parish twice in Every Year". Bishop Meade states that Mr. Thurston thus bound himself "to preach at seven places scattered over the large Parish of Frederick". Further confirmation of this statement, and of others made in this paper in discussing the places of worship in Frederick Parish, is afforded by the records of the General Assembly.

When in 1770 the Assembly passed an act providing for the division of Frederick Parish into the Parishes of Frederick, Beckford, and Norborne, it included in this legislation a provision requiring Frederick Parish to repay to Beckford the sum levied against its inhabitants for building the stone church in Winchester. The Frederick Parish Vestry took exception to this provision, arguing that since the Winchester Church was already in a "ruinous" condition and hence no longer worth its first cost, and since there were two chapels in Beckford "of considerable value" to the cost of which the parishioners of Frederick had contributed, Beckford was not entitled to repayment of its contribution to the cost of the Winchester Church. The vestry embraced its statement of the case in a petition which was read in

the House of Burgesses on February 22, 1772. This petition resulted in an Act of the General Assembly, passed April 6, 1772, which provided for the appointment of a commission to appraise the value of the places of worship in the three parishes—Frederick, Beckford, and Norborne—and directed it to report not later than October 1, 1772, to the respective vestries the present value of the churches and chapels in Frederick and Norborne, and by how much they exceeded in value the two chapels in Beckford. The Act stated that the church in Norborne (the second Mecklenburg Chapel) "is but little superior in value to two chapels lately built in the Parish of Beckford."

One of these two Beckford Chapels was, of course, the Chapel at Ephraim Leith's Spring, and the other was either the North River Chapel or the Chapel first built on the South River. Failure of the Frederick Parish Vestry to claim an offset against Beckford Parish for the three chapels built within that parish is conclusive evidence that one of them had become so "ruinous" as to have no material value.

It is to be presumed that the commission appointed by the General Assembly carried out the duties assigned it, but no reference to its report, much less the report itself, has been found anywhere. Nor did Beckford ever recover one penny from Frederick Parish, even though it continued its efforts to do so, and secured from the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia the passage of an Act ordering the vestry to make the refund, after a new commission had determined the amount to be repaid.

It will be seen that the above cited Acts of the General Assembly confirm, as far as they go, statements made in this paper as to the number and distribution of the houses of worship in Frederick Parish. This brings to an end Part 1 of this paper, except to recall that Frederick Parish was one of the few parishes in Virginia which retained vitality throughout all the dark years that followed 1780, and emerged from them with renewed strength and greater faith to carry on the work of the Church.

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49. Hening, IX, pp. 436 and 437.
50. Morgan's Chapel is not mentioned in the Acts cited because, since it was built by private subscription, no part of its cost was levied against the tithables of Beckford Parish.
COL. JOSIAH WILLIAM WARE OF "SPRINGFIELD"

This miniature is attributed to an unknown American artist. It is now owned by Mrs. Lena Ware of Texas.
Josiah William Ware was born Aug. 19, 1802. He was the son of James Ware III (July 13, 1771-Sept. 14, 1821) and his first wife Elizabeth Snickers Alexander, daughter of Morgan Alexander and Elizabeth Snickers, who were married Nov. 10, 1796. Josiah William Ware married Feb. 27, 1827 Frances Toy Glassell (July 25, 1809-May 10, 1842), daughter of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Glassell. On Jan. 30, 1845 he married Edmonia Jaquelin Smith (Mar. 7, 1817-Mar. 30, 1900). He died Aug. 13, 1883 and, together with his first and second wife, is buried in the churchyard of Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal), Berryville.

In the year of his first marriage (1827) he began the construction of "Springfield", one of the most beautiful houses of its period in the Valley, on land inherited from his father. This farm is now the property of Mr. J. M. H. Claggett. Here he began to build up the flocks and herds of blooded stock which were to make his name known throughout the country. A correspondent of the "New York Stock Journal", signing himself "Y. O. C." thus describes "Springfield" in 1859 (Vol. 1, p. 302, Oct. 1859):

"I next visited the farm of Col. Ware, near Berryville, Virginia. The country from Charlestown, Va. (now W. Va.) to his house is most beautiful. The soil was originally a rich limestone and well adapted to wheat and corn, but I think it has been much exhausted by overcropping with these cereals and a crop of clover between, so that it appears to be gradually depreciating and the soil is evidently showing signs of becoming 'clover sick'. The continued pursuit of this system of farming must end in sterility. Some farmers, however, have commenced using super-phosphate and guano to recover their clover, and many of them have experienced the good effects upon their wheat and clover.

"I think in beauty and fertility this section of the country must rank next to the magnificent blue grass region about Lexington, Kentucky, and had more of it been put in permanent grass, on the virgin soil, I think it would now have been in much better condition, and would have proved more profitable to the owners. But this is a matter of opinion. Splendid mansions, extensive farms, and refined society are the striking characteristics.

"Col. Ware is an importer of Cotswold sheep, in which he has been engaged to a considerable extent. He never imports any but the prize sheep of England, constantly aims to have the best, and in this has certainly been eminently successful. He has also been a breeder of thoroughbred horses, and aims to produce animals possessing bottom, speed and strength, all of which he says must be combined in a good race horse. This he has happily done in his horse 'Gonzales'... Four of Mr. Ware's thoroughbred mares have just returned from Ohio, where they have been sent to a noted four mile horse. Mr. W. has lately sold an own brother to 'Gonzales' for two thousand dollars to go to California.'"

"Y. O. C." was certainly an acute observer and his advice on farming is precisely what our county agent gives to-day. In the 1830's Col. Ware stood, in partnership with Col. William R. Johnson, known as the "Napoleon
of the Turf" and the greatest figure in racing in the first half of the 19th century, a number of the best thoroughbred stallions in the country. These included (1830) TARIFF, (1831, 1832 & 1836) BYRON, and (1835) JOHN RICHARDS, the horse first selected by Col. Johnson to oppose ECLIPSE in the great North-South match of 1823. TARIFF and JOHN RICHARDS were sons and BYRON a double grandson of the great stallion SIR ARCHY, bred by Col. Archibald Cary Randolph (1769-Nov. 14, 1813) who married Lucy Burwell (Nov. 20, 1777-Mar. 22, 1810) a daughter of Col. Nathaniel Burwell of Carter Hall where Col. Randolph spent the latter years of his life.

Col. Ware also stood several English stallions in partnership with their importer Dr. A. T. B. Merritt of Washington City. These were (1836) *FLEXIBLE, winner of the St. Leger Stakes for that extraordinary character John Mytton, (1837, 1838, 1839) *FELT, winner of the Liverpool and Chester Cups, (1840, 1841), *WHALE, and (1842) *SKYLARK, winner of 42 races at weights up to 170 pounds. In 1839 he also stood the Canadian pacer SHUFFLER, the property of Thomas Hugh Burwell of Spout Run.

As mentioned above Col. Ware was a frequent importer of the best Cotswold sheep from England. In the "Spirit of Jefferson" of Oct. 9, 1849 (Charles Town, Va., Vol. VI, No. 14) appears the following:

"We learn from the 'American Farmer' that Col. Ware of Clarke has succeeded in purchasing the five ewes that took the high prize this year at the Royal Agricultural Society of England. They are to be put to the buck that took the first prize of the same Society in 1847 and which weighed 425 pounds."

Col. Ware corresponded with most of the leading farmers of his day including Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, John Tyler and many others.

The War Between the States inevitably dispersed the breeding stock that Col. Ware had gathered together and improved with such care, destroying his life's work. He bore the loss with courage and fortitude, never uttering so much as a word of complaint. His vision of the future has to-day become reality, however. The names of Audley, Montana Hall, Scaleby, Pagebrook and many other stud farms have made Clarke County what Col. Ware dreamed of, a nursery of thoroughbred horses that, except in the matter of size, is unsurpassed throughout the country.

A. M. S.
MAJOR LAWRENCE LEWIS (1767-1840)

Son of Col. Fielding Lewis of "Kenmore" and Betty Washington, his wife, and favorite nephew of Gen. Washington. He married Nelly Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington and adopted daughter of the General, who gave them the land upon which they built "Woodlawn", their home. In 1825, Maj. Lewis bought "Audley" in Clarke County from Warner Washington. He never made that place his home, although his widow did in later years. This portrait, attributed to Bass Otis and also to James Earl, is owned by Mr. Edward Gay Butler of the "Play Gardens", who is a great grandson of Major Lewis.
A LETTER AND SKETCH RELATIVE TO OLD BUCK MARSH CHURCH
Near Berryville, Virginia

By MARY WASHINGTON GOLD

Clarke County, Virginia.
June 28, 1840.

Dear Brother John,

I have commenced, as it were, speaking to you on paper, but how agreeable a personal conversation would be now! We could relate many incidents that have occurred that would be amusing to each other. We have had a disagreeable winter, snow. I think, twenty-seven inches deep, but the Spring has been uncommonly pleasant, particularly for outdoor work. Wheat has looked well, but they say it is beginning to look badly now.

Ford blew out at the mill and it is said has gone to Baltimore. Mr. Mount owns the mill now and lives there and carries on milling and merchandising. Erasmus Shipp is dead. Old Capt. Shipp has sold out to Billy Castleman, and has gone to Warrenton and Billy now lives where Shipp lived, near Old Buck Marsh, that spot so near and dear to you. They have commenced making brick for a new meeting house that is to be built near Jerry Richards' old shop in Battletown. There is nearly or quite $3000.00 subscribed for it. The church stands as it did since you left it.

Brother and Sister Allen, Margaret Berlin, and Lucy Gold requested to be remembered to you. Mary Downy, Sarah C. and Mat Castleman and Margaret Burchell all send their love to you with all the Miss Chamberlins. Mrs. Shepherd sends her love and says she is pleased to hear of your contentment. James says I must ask you and his uncle Samuel to excuse him for not telling you farwell, for he could not do it. When I found him, he was sitting behind your room crying bitterly and he said parting with Mr. Cole was bad enough, but it was nothing to parting with two uncles. Your Cousin Thomas Swann spent two nights and one day here not long ago; a very genteel youth he is. John B. comes to see us occasionally; he has no business riding about. I received your affectionate letter the 7 of April. You mentioned you would send me a Minute from your Association and I would cheerfully accept it of you as a memorial. I wish you could see the Minutes of the Ketocton Association. Larue gave Father one and I will put one paragraph that is in them here that you may form some idea about the balance. (Altering the Constitution so as to exclude the idea of the Association being an Advisory Council.)

Your Father's health is much as usual, he complains of weakness frequently and his cough has troubled him nightly through the winter. I think it is better since the warm weather, but he will exert himself too much. Mrs. Sowers has a fine son. My children all go to school and I get them in for $40.00. James is in the rule of three and is learning Geography. He says that I must write to you that he is trying to do what you requested of him. I can't find much fault with him as yet. My health has not been good through the winter, but I have not been confined to bed. I have never rid-
den Peg yet, but my girls have preferred her to all. I had two sleigh rides last winter—the two Mr. Burchells gave me one apiece.

Preston lives in the lower house yet and works for Mount at the mill. Sam lives with your Father this year. Spencer was married last night to one of Major Norris's women. Bony is as much caressed as ever, the children and your Father pay great attention to him; he is seldom forgot. He looked for you and was quite lonesome for awhile, but he walks about now with his stick in his mouth as big as ever. He would lick your clothes and lie down by them when you first went away, but he appears quite reconciled now. As things transpired since I have written, Mrs. Mount is dead. John Burchell's health has not been so good lately, he is threatened with rheumatism. Sally is about as usual, very complaining. Father and the children and Jane have gone to meeting. I went yesterday. Mrs. Jennings has been to see us—her son is dead. She said she missed you greatly. I have been dreaming about you and I should like to hear from you all. Mr. Baker and the female part of the congregation requested to be remembered to you. My children and little Forster often talk of you and their uncle Samuel and express desires to see you.

I wish you to write to me again so that I can get it for a Christmas gift, and I do not wish you to neglect it, as it would be one of the most pleasing gifts I could receive. I must stop, though I could fill more than this sheet. The children all join me in love to you. I still request your prayers for them and myself, both for our spiritual and temporal welfare. Old Ginny and Ann wish to be remembered to Marse Johnny.

I must conclude by subscribing myself,

Your affectionate sister,

JANE H. FORSTER.

The writer of this most interesting and warmly personal letter is Mrs. James Forster, born Jane Barnett. See how English these names are; and the "r" in Forster is distinctly of North England—according to the English poet, Wilfrid Gibson—probably Yorkshire or Northumbria, where freedom has always been the dominant note.

She is writing on Sunday morning, June 18, 1840, to her young brother-in-law, John Forster, who has gone out to Indiana, and she gives him all the pleasant, heart-warming news—no spiteful gossip—she heard the day before at the monthly business meeting of the church. These good Baptist folk always held such a meeting, when "after prayer and praise and divine service," they "proceeded to business." There is such warmth of friendship in the letter for the people in the church, for the cause of God elsewhere, for, she says, she "will be so glad to get the Minutes of the Association from him and will take it as a memorial." One of the friends sends a message of love and is "so pleased to hear of your contentment—" an unusual word and a most unusual state of mind! So many send their goodwill, "specially the female part of the congregation." Perhaps there was a note of gentle teasing there for young John. But these people really knew this young man had gone out from them and they were concerned for him.

Mrs. Forster tells, of course, family news and the bit about the faithful,
ever-remembering dog, Bony, is of great interest. Why, at this date, 1840, should a dog be named after Napoleon Bonaparte? His star had set long ago. Because his life, his spectacular career, had a very profound meaning for the world, and, just of late, his body had been brought from St. Helena and laid in an honored resting place in the beautiful Chapel of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris. There is a homely little Virginia touch about "old Ginny and Ann wishing to be remembered to Marse Johnny.

But what, exactly, and where, is this "spot so near and dear to him," this Old Buck Marsh, of which she writes so warmly? To tell that calls for much retracing of early history in Virginia. We must go back to 1772 and the conditions prevailing at that time. The legal religion in Virginia, as a royal colony, was the Establishment, or Established Church—Episcopal, as we know it. Dissenting groups had no rights as religious bodies and were not allowed to perform the marriage ceremony or to hold assemblies or to own land or to build a church or meeting house on such land. In consequence of this, Baptists, in particular, had been severely persecuted since their first appearance in the colony in 1714. Their meetings had been broken up, their ministers imprisoned, treated with every indignity short of beating, and heavily fined. Several direct attempts had been made on James Ireland's life while a prisoner in Culpeper jail, so devastating in effect even on his strong, virile, young body that he bore the marks till his death. See Semple1—Wm. Taylor Thom2—Dr. Garnett Ryland3.

But, happily, there was in the valley—see Dr. Hart in "The Valley in the American Revolution,"3a—a greater sense of freedom, of the right of a man to his own views, and, too, the government wanted to build up a buffer against the Indians by encouraging men of strong minds and resolute wills to settle there. In consequence, there was a more lenient attitude on the part of the authorities.

So, here came in 1772, two brothers, Daniel and William Fristoe, preaching and gathering together a group of people of the Baptist way of thinking. And on the 2nd Saturday in September, 1772, a church of twenty-nine members was regularly constituted by Rev. John Gerrard, and called "The Church of Christ at Buck Marsh." According to the Minutes of that time, Elder John Marks was associated with Mr. Gerrard in this undertaking.

The question at this juncture is where was the church building, or meeting house, if any? Neither land nor building could, lawfully, belong to a group, even for the worship of God. It must have been on land belonging to Capt. James Barnett, for that was just where he lived. The sites of the Barnett house and of the church—very near each other—were pointed out to me long years after by Hon. A. Moore, Jr., one man who surely knew Clarke County History. They stood on what is known as the Thurman Manor Farm, now the property of Senator H. F. Byrd. Capt. Barnett had

1 Semple—History of the Baptists in Virginia, Richmond, Va. 1894 ed.
3 Garnett Ryland—James Ireland, An Address Delivered at the Unveiling of the Monument to James Ireland, May 20, 1931 at Berryville, Clarke County, Va. The Virginia Baptist Historical Society, University of Richmond, 1931.
3a Freeman H. Hart—The Valley of Virginia in the American Revolution—University of North Carolina Press, 1942.
been a faithful churchman and a lay reader in the Old—or Cunningham—Chapel, as a letter to him from a certain Miss Burwell proves. She encloses his stipend, in payment of his office—a matter of a few pounds—as he “has united himself with the Baptists.” Of course, by this action for conscience, he lost all social caste. He had been a boon companion of Lord Fairfax, so the story goes, going on many a hunt with him and ending up a vigorous day at the Barnett abode, where Madame Barnett’s famous “bled pies” gave aid and comfort. And much else besides, no doubt!

But a new day is dawning. It is now 1776, a momentous year, momentous for the Baptists of Virginia, for all minority groups here and elsewhere, for the nation that is to be, and, looking down the centuries, for the world around.

In that year, Thomas Jefferson became a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and he had a fixed resolve in his heart and to it he dedicated himself. There must be enacted a Virginia Declaration of Rights, or Bill of Rights, including the “right of assembly” and undergirding it all, the divine “right of religious liberty and separation of Church and State.”—See M. P. Andrews4. We know that Thomas Jefferson held three things as the main achievements of his life—see his tombstone—and this Virginia Statute of Religious Liberty is one. It was on this Statute that the Statute of Religious Liberty in the Federal Constitution was modeled. Dr. Sweet, of the University of Chicago, in his “Religions in America5,” gives full credit to Jefferson for this tremendous measure, but says also that “even more must be given to the Baptists of Virginia. a quiet, obscure, but mighty force behind him.” William Taylor Thom, in his “The Struggle for Religious Freedom in Virginia2,” says virtually the same thing, with even more emphasis. Many many years later, Lord Bryce, author of “The American Commonwealth,” was talking to Dr. Curry, at that time U. S. Minister to Spain,—“What,” he asked, “is the Baptist contribution to civilization?” “Religious Liberty,” Dr. Curry replied. “And no greater could be made,” gravely answered Lord Bryce.

In accord with this great development, we find that at last in 1783, the Baptists of Buck Marsh have a legal right to land and church. In the Frederick County Court House—and Clarke was a part of Frederick at that time—we find in Deed Book No. 20, page 42, the following record as of June 21, 1783:—“John Barnett deeded to Thomas Helm, Stephen Johnston, Thomas Berry, Joseph Berry, and Jacob LaRue, being Baptists and members of the Baptist Church on Trap Hill that Lot of land lying near Buck Marsh on Trap Hill for one shilling and other considerations. Beginning at a lettered stone in William Boothe’s line”—So the Deed goes on to state the exact line in the usual language of surveyors who always seem to include locust posts as most important points! The ownership of the land is properly traced down to the deed to James Barnett “who willed it to his son, John Barnett.” This deed indubitably proves that a church had been at this place all along, apparently from the very beginning of the organization,

and now, through the Bill of Rights, it comes into legal being. Buck Marsh, then, is fully started, not only on a God-appointed career, but on a legal one, as well.

James Ireland became the church's most famous pastor in 1786 and so continued, though offered many other pastorate till his death in 1806. He died among his own people and was buried near the church of his great love. His life has been written by Dr. Garnett Ryland of the University of Richmond, and by others also, and a monument to his memory stands by the side of the present Baptist Church in Berryville, erected by the Baptists of Virginia. It might be well for the sons and daughters of Clarke to make a pilgrimage thither.

The Minutes of the Church from 1772 to 1840—most difficult to read—are full of intriguing interest. The earnest brethren were extremely keen—were they too much so?—on disciplinary measures. For instance, a poor weak brother receives this admonition, "that he should not meddle with spirituous liquors in a common way." Drunkenness, though, was severely delphian on PEDO-BAPTISM. They heartily did so. Another very striking surely, where we read, "owe no man anything, except to love." A dispute arose between two of the brethren over a "half Joe"; it was settled before the church. And so with much larger affairs. There was the case of Sister Barbee and Sister Caton; they were earnestly pled with "to be reconciled in regard to the differences so long subsisting between them;" following closely the example of St. Paul, as we see in his "Letter to the Philippians," where he says, "I beseech you, Euodias, and I beseech you, Synteche, that you be of the same mind in the Lord."

In 1789 a very practical matter came before the church, a house for the minister. It was all done in good order. Where was it? The Minutes do not say. There is a quaint, but very pertinent phrase in one of the Minutes, showing the freedom of discussion among them. After much talk back and forth, back and forth, we read that when the brethren "collected their minds," they gave their decision. We see that the church had a forward look and "gave attention to reading"—again after St. Paul—It was recommended that they subscribe for a book just then being published in Philadelphia on PEDO-BAPTISM. They heartily did so. Another very striking matter is their attitude towards Negroes, who were always gladly received into the church, even when their masters were in other communions. This special item was about "four Negroes who have been removed by their master from the bounds of this church." They gave them letters of dismissal and recommendation, speaking of "the orderly conduct of these Black Brothers."

But, perhaps, the most important question among them—and it comes up again and again—Mrs. Forster mentions it in her letter as having been discussed that Saturday—is the matter of the authority of the Association over the individual churches. Buck Marsh had belonged at first to the Philadelphia Association and then to the Ketocon Association. Always the delegates were strictly enjoined to be on the alert for any attempt at regimentation or "planned economy" or any sort of usurpation. Therein lay the very blood and bones of States Rights, the very soul of Democracy. And
throughout the Revolution, Baptists rallied wholeheartedly to the cause of the Colonies, to freedom.

But now we read in Mrs. Forster's letter that plans are on foot for a new church. It is 1840 now and the old building, dear as it must be to all of them, is "unfit for further use." So, she says, "a new meeting house is to be built in Battletown, near Jerry Richards' old shop. The bricks are being made and nearly or quite $3000.00 have been subscribed."

So Old Buck Marsh, in one sense of the term, comes to an end; an honored end; for though the building falls into decay, the work, the essential church, goes on. The church next built was most beautifully located; of beautiful colonial architecture, not in the least bit Victorian. Such a pity it does not still stand there in its clean, simple, chaste dignity! But during the War between the States, it suffered much at the hands of the Yankees. The cellar was used as a stable for their horses and much damage was inflicted. So in 1885 another church, the present one, was built, "on a commanding situation," as stated in T. D. Gold's "History of Clarke County."

But let it be understood that though there have been four meeting houses, there has been but one church, one organization, continuing without a break from that 2nd Saturday in September 1772, till this present day, September 10, 1945—173 years.

COL. DANIEL PARKE II

This painting is owned by Dr. George Bolling Lee. It was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The diamond encircled miniature worn by Col. Parke is a picture of Queen Anne of England, presented to him by her Majesty as a reward for bringing her the news of the victory at Blenheim.
COL. DANIEL PARKE II

One quiet Sunday morning in the closing decade of the seventeenth century, Divine services were being held in Bruton Church, Williamsburg. The congregation, as usual, included many of the notables of Virginia. In one of the "choice" pews sat Mrs. James Blair, wife of the highest dignitary of the Established Church in the Colony, and a daughter of the head of one of its most prominent and influential families, Col. Benjamin Harrison. She was occupying the pew of Col. Philip Ludwell, the Elder, member of the Council, by invitation of his wife, Lady Berkeley, widow of Governor Berkeley. Neither Commissary Blair nor Col. Ludwell was present.

The church door opened. Through it entered a tall, slender, and strikingly handsome young man who strutted and swaggered part way up the aisle and then, suddenly, "rushed with a mighty violence" to the pew of his father-in-law, Col. Ludwell, seized Mrs. Blair's arm, jerked her to her feet and forcibly ejected her from the pew. A scandalized and indignant congregation and minister watched this "ruffianly and profane" act, too stunned by amazement to interfere.

All of this is duly recorded in the archives of Lambeth. It is a pity that what the greatly outraged Col. Ludwell later said to the handsome young man, who was Daniel Parke II, was not also recorded. At the time, young Parke was the favorite and crony of Governor Andros, to whose influence he was, when scarcely twenty-three years of age, indebted for an entirely unmerited appointment to the Colonial Council.

Parke was then also a vestryman of Bruton Parish, but had ceased to attend services in Bruton Church because—on the authority of Commissary Blair—its minister had given him great offense by preaching several sermons against adultery at a time when Parke had a mistress, whom he introduced to Williamsburg as "my Cousin Brown," although she was in reality the wife of an Englishman who had deserted her husband for him. William G. Stanard, in his sketch of Col. Parke written for Virginia Historical Portraiture, points out that the Commissary cannot be considered an impartial witness and argues that the woman was a bona fide cousin on the ground that Parke later sent messages from her to his daughters, and must have been incapable of so far forgetting the decencies as to bring his own daughters into communication with his mistress. Against this charitable supposition is the proven fact that he did in his will devise all his very considerable property in the Leeward Islands to an illegitimate daughter, stipulating that she should take his name and coat of arms; and the further fact that, even for those days, his reputation as a libertine was notorious.

Daniel Parke II was the son of Col. Daniel Parke I, who came to Virginia from Essex County, England, and his wife, Rebecca Evelyn. The first Daniel Parke was a member of the Council and succeeded Thomas Ludwell as Secretary of State for Virginia. He was a greatly honored and respected man, whose name headed the list of the first vestry of Bruton Parish and in whose memory a tablet was placed in Bruton Church. His son Daniel was born in 1667, and was probably educated in England. Returning to Williamsburg, Daniel II found himself possessed of a godly fortune, as heir to his father (who had died in 1679), and free to follow his own sweet will.
He soon became notorious for the violence of his temper and his actions. He took fencing lessons and, after thus acquiring proficiency in the use of the sword, he delighted in public quarrels and issuing challenges right and left, with or without provocation. After Andros became Governor in 1692, Parke was one of his most intimate friends, and especially did he ingratiate himself with the Governor by making himself as offensive as possible to Commissary Blair and Governor Nicholson of Maryland, with whom Andros was at odds. The latter he publicly insulted and challenged to a duel, well knowing that it was too dangerous for Nicholson to engage in such an affair on Virginia soil. Nicholson is said to have offered to supply Parke with a horse and to pay his expenses if he, Parke, would go to Pennsylvania and fight him there. In 1696, at a meeting of the Board of Visitors of William and Mary College, Parke struck Nicholson across the face with a horse whip, and the latter challenged him to a duel to be fought in Carolina. News of the proposed meeting was permitted by Parke to reach the ears of Andros, who prevented it by putting his friend under arrest. These and perhaps similar activities brought Parke, despite the offices and honors with which Andros rewarded him, into such ill repute in Virginia that in 1697 he sailed for England, and never returned to his native land. Anderson, in his History of the Colonial Church, gives this account of his subsequent life:

"The offenses of Parke's early life had compelled him to flee from Virginia, the land of his birth, to England, where he purchased an estate in Hampshire and obtained a seat in Parliament. Not long afterward, he was expelled from the House for bribery; and the provocation of fresh crimes drove him again a fugitive to Holland, where he entered as a volunteer in the army of the Duke of Marlborough, and was made his aide-de-camp. He carried home, in a brief note written on the field by Marlborough to his Duchess, the first tidings of the victory of Blenheim, and, through the interest which then prevailed at the court of Anne, obtained the government of Antigua. His arbitrary and oppressive conduct in public matters and the gross licentiousness of his private life soon stirred up against him the hatred of all classes of its inhabitants. The Home Government ordered his recall, but he, refusing to obey it, persisted with arrogant insolence in his course of tyranny. At length it could be endured no longer, and on the morning of the 7th of December, 1710, a body of five hundred men with numbers of the Assembly at their head, marched to the Government House, determined to drive him from it by force. The attack was made, and resisted with equal violence by the soldiers and others whom Parke had summoned to his aid: but the assailants in a few hours conquered, and Parke fell a victim of their fury. It was a lawless punishment of a lawless act, and excited great indignation in England. But the catalogue of Parke's offenses had been so enormous, and the effusion of blood would have been so great had the sentence of capital punishment gone forth against all, or even the leaders of those who had been concerned in his violent death, that it was judged expedient to issue a general pardon."

Lack of physical courage can never be counted as one of Col. Parke's failings. His behavior at the Battle of Blenheim was so meritorious that the Duke of Marlborough rewarded him by sending Queen Anne news of the great victory by him. It was the custom in those days to reward the bearer of such glad tidings with a purse of 500 pounds of gold. When, in his audience with her Majesty, Anne directed that he be given the customary reward, Parke fell on one knee before her and begged that she give him instead a likeness of herself. The Queen, flattered at this request from a cavalier
so handsome and who bore himself so gallantly, gave him the diamond encircled miniature of herself which he is shown wearing in Kneller's portrait, reproduced on another page, and the purse of gold as well, to which gifts she later added a handsome service of plate.

Col. Parke married in Virginia Jane Cottington Ludwell, only daughter of Col. Philip Ludwell, the Elder, and his first wife, Lucy Higginson, who had previously married and survived Maj. Lewis Burwell I and Col. William Bernard. By her, he had two daughters, Frances and Lucy, who survived him. When he went to England in 1697, he left his family behind. In fact he deserted it. His wife's pathetic appeals to him to return to Virginia and assist her in bringing up their daughters and the management of their property fell upon deaf years, nor was he ever willing for them to join him abroad.

Both his daughters inherited a goodly share of their father's violent temper. Lucy, the younger, married William Byrd II of "Westover", and became the mother of the beautiful Evelyn Byrd, although no male issue survived her. Frances married Maj. John Custis of "Arlington", Northampton Co., Va. The ten years of Lucy's married life were somewhat tempestuous ones, but they were peaceful and placid indeed in comparison with the stormy years her sister spent with Maj. Custis. An Eastern Shore legend has it that after a particularly violent quarrel, Maj. Curtis invited his wife to go driving with him. She accepted and Maj. Custis drove his horses into the waters of Chesapeake Bay. As the waters deepened, she asked.

"Where are you driving, Mr. Custis?"
"I am driving to Hell, madam."
"Drive on Mr. Custis."

The same colloquy was repeated several times. Finally when the water became so deep that the horses were almost swimming, Maj. Custis had to acknowledge himself beaten, turn around and drive back to the shore. If Frances inherited her father's violent temper, as she did, she also inherited his physical courage. But in their case Maj. Custis was the one who had the last word. He left orders that after his death there should be engraved upon his tombstone that he had only lived seven years—the seven he had spent as a bachelor at "Arlington". His orders were carried out and that tombstone remains to this day one of the most prized curiosities of the Eastern Shore.

Daniel Parke Custis, son of Maj. John and Frances (Parke) Custis, married Martha Dandridge, who, after his death, married General Washington. They became the grandparents of George Washington Parke Custis and Nelly Custis (Mrs. Lawrence Lewis), and the great grandparents of Mrs. Robert E. Lee.

Col. Parke's soldierly qualities won the praise of one of the greatest commanders known to history, the Duke of Marlborough. His personal qualities won him the friendship and support of the Churchill family. Nature showered gifts upon him with a lavish hand, but withheld one, moral sensibility. This deficiency dishonored a career which should have added lustre to the history of Colonial Virginia. Let it be said for him that he knew how
to die. Nothing else in his life can evoke as much admiration as the manner in which he endured the long hours of torture inflicted upon him by his enemies before his soul was finally released to its Maker.

(The history of the Kneller painting, as given by George Littleton Upshur in Virginia Historical Portraiture, is that it was owned by Mrs. Frances Parke Custis and then by Daniel Parke Custis, and hung in the Custis home on the Six Chimney Lot in Williamsburg until after the death of the latter; then it was removed to "Mount Vernon" and was next inherited by George Washington Parke Custis. Its later history has been supplies to the Clarke County Historical Association by its present owner, Dr. George Bolling Lee. The painting hung in "Arlington", near Washington, until after the death of G. W. P. Custis, who left it to his daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Lee. It next hung in Gen. Lee's home in Lexington. Mrs. Lee left it to her grandson, the present owner, and it now hangs in his New York City home).
ONE FOR ONE HUNDRED

By HENRY W. CARPENTER

As the speeding motor tourist passes over the smooth macadam turnpike between the little town of Berryville and the historic city of Winchester, Va., this summer he may, possibly, be met by a keen, soldierly old gentleman, quietly ambling along the roadside on a gray horse.

This sturdy old soldier of more than seventy-five years is none other than Lieut. John S. Russell, now a farmer.

During the war between the states Lieut. Russell served with Col. John Singleton Mosby's 43d (regular) Separate Battalion of Confederate Cavalry, and, although both the Federal and Confederate armies were filled with brave and daring men, it must in truth be said that not one of them excelled this little gray man in cool daring and steadfast courage.

The following and heretofore unrecorded tale has to do with an incident in the service of this soldier which for sheer heroism and self-sacrifice has never been exceeded by any soldier, in any army, at any time, in the history of this world, as well as with the noble generosity and full-hearted kindness of one of America's greatest military commanders in any war, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

"Greater love hath no man than that he lay down his life for his friend," and greater still his enemies.

Early in 1864 an unfortunate episode occurred in the town of Front Royal, Warren County, Va., by reason of which a considerable number of men in both the Federal and Confederate armies lost their lives in a most ignoble way. Briefly, that episode was as follows:

Several of Col. John S. Mosby's command, the 43d Separate Battalion of Cavalry, were on furlough at Front Royal, and, having been informed that a Federal sutler's train was approaching the town, and having been joined by several young men of scant age for army service, they prepared an ambush for the purpose of throwing the train into confusion and being able thereby to acquire such stores as might be of value to the cause for which they were fighting.

Unfortunately, however, and absolutely without the knowledge of those composing the ambush, there were several ambulances filled with wounded men of Custer's cavalry command interspersed at different points in the wagon train, and these, during the action which followed the ambush, were more or less under fire, although it is not believed that any of the occupants of the ambulances were killed or wounded.

The escort of the train, part of a regiment of Michigan cavalry, suffered to a greater extent, and although the attacking force was too small to make a very serious impression on the train, several of the Federal soldiers were killed or wounded.

Finding out from sources unknown, that the attacking party had been composed in part of "Mosby's Guerrillas," a cry was raised and when, a few days afterward, seven of this command were captured by Federal cavalry, as were also a few of the militant youth, the captives were either hanged or summarily disposed of in a less civilized manner.
This action on the part of the Federals brought a vow of vengeance by Col. Mosby and was shortly followed by the hanging of several Federal prisoners on Grindstone hill, just west of Berryville, Va. One excess brought on another, and for several months no quarter was given by either Mosby's command or that of Gen. Custer to members of the opposite command who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of their enemies.

This was the situation in the spring of 1864, when, through the success of certain movements, over 500 of the men of Custer's command had been taken prisoners by the 43d Separate Battalion and were concentrated at a point near the top of the Blue Ridge at Ashby's gap and within a few miles of the small town of Paris, Va.

Col. John Mosby and Lt. John Russell. Photo was taken in 1914 two years before Col. Mosby died.

Every effort having been made by Mosby, through letters and messages to Gen. Custer, to stop the wholesale slaughter without success, Col. Mosby decided, in order to protect his men taken prisoners in future, and to show the Federals that he would exact an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, that he would hang one man in five of his prisoners as an example. This was followed by the celebrated war incident, at which the whole 500 Federal prisoners were paraded in line and compelled to draw lots from a hat presented to them by their captors—a scene which the writer does not believe that he or any other writer has the ability to describe.

Several heart-breaking incidents occurred, in one of which a drummer boy of tender years was so unfortunate as to draw one of the fatal ballots, but through his fright, misery and anguish so moved Mosby that he roughly ordered the poor chap be eliminated from the unfortunate. There was another incident of two brothers, standing side by side, one being successful in the lottery of death and the other doomed to die.

No matter what the cause, the hanging of 100 Americans in cold blood was hardly a relishable job for other Americans, and there were many murmurs of disapproval by the assembled members of the 43d Separate Bat-
talion. Mosby, kind at heart in spite of his trade, was also impressed, especially when over a hundred letters were delivered to him from those condemned to die and written, as they supposed, in the presence of death, to their loved ones at home.

No human could stand such a tax on his ideas of vengeance, and Mosby weakened. He therefore determined that before carrying out the sentence imposed on the unfortunate prisoners he would make one last effort to see if he could not so arrange matters with Gen. Sheridan that such barbarity on both sides could be eliminated, and to this end sought some member of his command who had sufficient courage, in view of the known order of Gen. Custer that members of Mosby's command were to be treated as beyond the pale of civilized warfare and were to be shot on sight, and without question, to attempt to get in touch with the Federal commander, then at Winchester.

It was known that the command of Gen. Custer, which had been the prime cause of the "war to the knife, and without quarter," lay in the valley of Virginia and in direct line with Winchester, and any one attempting to reach the latter city and Gen. Sheridan must of necessity pass through these enemies.

Brave as were the men of the 43d Battalion, and as willing to give battle to a superior number of the enemy as any man ever living, Mosby, who could not order under the circumstances, but had simply to request, found the selection of a truce flag bearer a difficult proposition. Four of the most courageous members of his command, men tried in hundreds of battles and skirmishes, frankly informed him that he could hang them himself for refusal to obey his orders, but to attempt to get in touch with Sheridan through the lines of Custer at Millwood they would not. They preferred, if death had to come to them, to die within their own lines, and that death could possibly pass them by, if in the hands of Custer's Michigan cavalry, was more fanciful than that it would snow in July. No, do as he pleased with them, but go through Custer to Sheridan, even with a flag of truce, they would not!

Mosby was about to abandon the noble impulse which had prompted him when he suddenly thought of a young soldier of his command, Lieut. John S. Russell, who not only had stood by him in many close places, but who had himself brought into camp fifty-five of the very prisoners then under sentence of hanging.

As a last resort he sent for John, and after explaining fully to him his desire that a letter he had written Gen. Sheridan begging that this inhuman sort of warfare stop, and offering that, in the event of his men being in future treated as any other Confederate belligerents, he would rescind the sentence of death on the unfortunate one hundred and send them as prisoners of war to Richmond, and after further telling him that already four of his comrades had stated that they preferred being hanged by Mosby rather than the certainty of being hanged by Custer and had therefore flatly refused to undertake the mission, asked him if he felt that he could or would attempt to get through.

Lieut. Russell had just witnessed the fatal drawing of lots and had witnessed also the heartrending human feelings brought out in the unfortunate one hundred, and his heart was touched. He recognized the peril of
the trip. He fully knew that unless good luck, the very best sort of luck, attended him, he would soon find himself hanging high to an oak limb without having had a chance to explain that his efforts were in the cause of saving the lives of one hundred miserable beings who wore the same uniforms as did his executioners.

No one knew the condition better than Lieut. Russell, for had he not been in touch with all the sorry incidents of the vendetta, and had he not commanded at least one party whose sad duty it had been to execute justice and make reprisals through the medium of a rope and the bough of a tree? He was a young man, twenty-two years old, and life and the joy of living, especially as he saw it through the glasses of excitement of battle and raid, were keen in him. However, he had also seen the prisoners. He could not forget them. It did not take him long to make up his mind that if he lost his own life in an attempt to save the lives of one hundred Americans it was very well worth the effort.

With little hesitation and without the slightest sign of heroics, he informed his commander that he would go—that he would take the letter to Gen. Sheridan, deliver it into the general's hand—if he was able to get by Gen. Custer's men without being hung or shot at sight.

Now let us use Lieut. Russell's own words as to what occurred:

"The colonel looked at me for a minute or so and then said, 'John, you know what you are going up against, don't you?' 'Yes, colonel,' I told him. 'I know it is going to be hell to get through Custer's men at Millwood but I can't think of those boys and men up there in the gap being hung simply because I am afraid of making the attempt.'

"The colonel told me that he would keep every man of his command on the east side of the Shenandoah river till I got back, or until he got word that they had hanged or shot me.

"There was nothing else to say, so he gave me a letter, sealed, to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, commanding the United States forces in the valley of Virginia, and about a hundred letters written by the condemned prisoners to mothers, sisters, wives and other relatives at home. There were several letters written by officers among those condemned to Gen. Sheridan and to other officers of the Yankees, who I supposed they believed might help them, and I wrapped all these letters in a piece of paper and put them in my pocket.

"There was nothing more to say to the colonel, except I believe I told him I would start at once. I think it was then about 2 o'clock, and I had eight miles to go before I could expect to see Yankee troops.

"I got on my horse and slipped out of Paris (Va.) with as little fuss as I could, for I did not want any one except the colonel to know where I was going. I had no difficulty down the mountain, and I crossed the Shenandoah river at Berry's ferry without interference.

"When I got to Millwood, three miles west of the river, I went to old Mr. Clarke, who kept store at Millwood, to find out if the Yankee lines had been changed, and he told me that they were about four miles to the west of Millwood, and that Gen. Custer, whose command was holding that part of the Yankee lines, had his headquarters about a mile behind the lines, which
would be about a mile to the east of the Opequon creek. Mr. Clarke thought I was out on a scout, for I had frequently been by Millwood when trying to get information for the colonel.

"However, when I asked him as to what he thought my chances were of getting into Winchester under a flag of truce to carry a letter to Gen. Sheridan from Col. Mosby he seemed scared to death.

"He told me that I was a fool, and that Custer's men knew there were no Confederate cavalry anywhere near there except Mosby's men, and that they would shoot me on sight. He advised me to go on back to Paris, as it was impossible for me to get through.

"I studied a while, and I believe I was a little 'skeered.' I asked him if Judge Page of Pagebrook was at home, and he told me that he was. I made up my mind to go on and have a talk with the judge, and it was not far from sundown when I got there.

"I told the judge that I was going to try to get through to Winchester, and the old gentleman also told me that he thought I was a fool. I kind of commenced to believe that I was myself, but I could not get the faces of those 100 prisoners out of my mind.

"The judge told me the nearest Yankee picket was on the back road about a mile and a half from Pagebrook, and I bade him good-bye and rode on out of the back gate of Pagebrook into the back road to Winchester.

"After I had gone about a mile and a half I came out of the woods and saw some Yankee troops on the hill to the right of the road, and I immedi-
ately commenced waving a white handkerchief which I had tied to a stick. The soldiers did not seem to see the handkerchief, for they came riding down the hill in a trot, firing their carbines at me as they came. I waved the handkerchief as high as I could and tried to dodge the balls that came zipping around me. They did not seem to pay any attention to me, and when they—there were a dozen or more of them—came within a quarter of a mile and were still shooting. I turned my horse and galloped out of sight in the woods. It was then just about sundown.

"They came only a little way and stopped shooting. I think they feared a trap. I went back to Pagebrook, saw the judge and told him what had happened. He again told me that I was a fool, and that I had better go on back to Mosby and tell him that the Yankees had fired on a flag of truce and that I could not make it to Winchester. I felt that he was right—that I was a fool—but still I had promised the colonel to get that letter to Gen. Sheri-
dan or be killed doing it, and I had not been killed. Besides, I could not forget those prisoners. I asked the judge if I could stay all night at Page-
brook and he said no. I then asked him if I could sleep in the barn, and he told me he would rather I went somewhere else. He was, naturally, afraid the Yankees would come, find me there and burn his house. I did not blame the old gentleman at all.

"I told him that maybe I would take a chance on the barn, but he need not know I was there. He then asked me to come on down and get supper, which I was very glad to do. I put up my horse, put the saddle and bridle near at hand and went to sleep in the feed room, after having made up my mind to try again in the morning.
"I was up before sun-up, fed my horse and when he was through eating, saddled him and rode out in the back road again. After I had got to the clearing I saw a vidette up the road and commenced waving my white handkerchief again. He shouted to me to halt. He was about a hundred yards or more away from me. I halted and he commenced to call, 'Officer of the guard! Officer of the guard!'"

"I kept on waving the handkerchief and presently an officer and several men rode up to the vidette.

"This officer shouted to me to advance, and the men covered me with their carbines as I did so. I continued to wave the white handkerchief and when I got a few yards from them the officer told me to halt and asked me what I wanted. I told him I had a letter from Col. Mosby to Gen. Sheridan and wanted to go through to Winchester to deliver it, but he said as he belonged to Mosby's command he had orders to shoot me on sight.

"I told him that Mosby had 100 prisoners who were going to be hanged unless I got through to Sheridan, or if he shot me, and advised him not to do it. I think I was a little upset for a while. He sent one of his men away, and after about fifteen minutes a colonel came galloping up with his staff and an escort.

"This colonel asked me what I wanted—came right up to me and seemed to be a very good sort of a man, by his conversation. I told him what I had told the other officer and he said that I had better give him the letter from Col. Mosby, as well as the other letters. I told him I had orders to deliver the letters to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and that, while he could kill me and take them away from me, he would only get them in that way. I intended to obey my orders if I possibly could.

"The colonel, after thinking a while, said he would take a chance of taking me to Gen. Custer, and they fell in around me and we rode up the road toward the west. About a mile from that place we turned into a lawn where there were a large number of horses tied to the fence and trees and some soldiers lounging around, and rode up to the porch, where I was told to dismount.

"As I was getting off my horse a young man with long yellow hair hanging down over his shoulders, came out of the door and, after saluting, the colonel stated that I was one of Mosby's men, and before he said anything about the letters, this young man who I knew by description to be Custer, shouted: 'I will hang the - - - to the first limb in the woods!' The colonel went on telling him about the one hundred prisoners about to be hanged and then he cooled down.

"He told them to take me inside which they did, and then said to me: Give me those letters. I told him that he had force enough to take them away from me, but I had orders to deliver the letters to Gen. Sheridan and I intended to do so unless he took them.

"He went across the hall and called several officers and shut the door. What they talked about I don't know, but while they were away the colonel and several other officers came up to me and asked me about the men who were to be hanged. I told them I did not know anything about it except that I thought the colonel intended hanging them in retaliation for our men
that they had hanged at Front Royal and elsewhere.

"After a while Custer came out and told me he ought to have me hung, but he would send me to Winchester. I told him to suit himself, as I was in his power. I also suggested that if I did not get back to Paris he could depend on it that one hundred of his men would be swung up. He went away swearing and mumbling and soon after that I was blindfolded, put on my horse and with a number of men surrounding me, was started out into the road again.

"We evidently passed through a considerable camp of cavalry, for I could hear horses on all sides of me, and a number of men shouted.

"The shouts and taunts continued for several miles, at intervals.

"About midday we got to Winchester and halted at the house on the corner of Loudoun and Piccadilly streets, where the Evans Hotel now stands, which was the headquarters of Maj. Parsons, Gen. Sheridan's provost marshal.

"They told me to get down. I was led inside and the bandage taken off my eyes. There was a small, nice-looking officer in the room and he asked the officer who came in with me, a captain or lieutenant, I think, who I was. On being informed he told me that he was the provost marshal and that I should give him the letters. I told him that I had orders to deliver them to Gen. Sheridan and that I would do so unless they were taken away from me by force. He thought for a moment, asked the officer with me as to his orders and then said that I was right to obey my orders and that he would send me to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. The latter were in the house of Lloyd Logan, a citizen of Winchester, and thither I was taken by two soldiers as guards. They had never offered to take my side arms from me, but the provost marshal had directed that my horse be taken away and cared for.

"After arriving at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters I was taken into a long room like a parlor, with a number of officers and men at the far end, and told to sit down. The two guards sat one on each side of me. I don't know how long I waited, but after a while a group of officers rode up in front of the house and dismounted. They came up on the porch, led by a handsome officer, who passed down to the end of the room and sat at a desk.

"One of my guards told me that he was Adjt. Gen. Russell, a New Yorker. He had the same name as my own." After a while he beckoned to one of my guards and talked to him and I was then directed to come to his desk. He received my very courteously, stated that he understood that our names were the same, and after some further talk asked me to give him the letters to Gen. Sheridan, as he was adjutant general and empowered to undertake such business.

"I told him that I would like to do as he suggested, but that I had orders to deliver the letters to Gen. Sheridan in person.

"Gen. Russell laughed and said that I was perfectly right in obeying orders and that if I would wait for a few minutes, possibly about half an hour, Gen. Sheridan would be in. I told him that I was sent there to wait and would wait as long as it was necessary.
In about fifteen minutes Gen. Sheridan came in, or, at least, I knew it was Gen. Sheridan, for he was a short, thick-set man in a general’s uniform. He walked like a cavalry-man. He went back to the end of the hall and Gen. Russell followed him into a room and the door was closed. In a few minutes Gen. Russell came out and told my guards to take me to the general.

“I entered the room and found the general sitting at a table. He told the guards to go out and close the door. He then asked me what I wanted and I told him that I had a letter from Col. Mosby as well as about a hundred letters from some Federal prisoners who were under sentence to be hanged. I handed him the letter and told him I had been ordered to put them in his hands, and I had done so, in spite of the effort of the officer near Pagebrook, Gen. Custer at his headquarters, the provost marshal at Winchester, and finally Gen. Russell, to get me to give them up to them.

“He smiled and said that no man could fail in his duty if he obeyed his orders. He asked me to sit down while he read the letter from Col. Mosby.

“When he was through reading he looked over the letters from the prisoners and then asked me whether I did not think it was cruel and inhuman to hang these men? I told him I certainly did, but that this execution, as well as others that had taken place on our side, was in retaliation for the same work on the part of his men and that the latter had started the whole wretched business by executing the men in Front Royal for ambushing the train.

“He asked me whether I did not think it a breach of civilized warfare for our men to have fired on the train in the first place, and I told him that I did think so but for the fact that it had been done under a misapprehension and that the men engaged in the ambush had no idea the train contained anything but sutlers and supply wagons; that these men were simply trying to get a chance to get some of the supplies contained in the wagons by stampeding the wagon guard.

“At this Gen. Sheridan laughed and remarked, ‘Just like Mosby—always looking for a chance to get at the eatables.’ I laughed a little also, for there was some truth in what he said. He asked me as to how I was able to get to Winchester, and I told him fully; also about being fired on so briskly when I was waving a flag of truce.

“At this he became very grave and stated that there was no excuse for such conduct, the only explanation being the state of mind of Gen. Custer, always a hot head, and his men, who were of the self-same Michigan cavalry which had figured in the Front Royal affair.

“However, he said that he would see that nothing like that happened again and complimented me on keeping on with my mission when I had every excuse for going back. I told him that I wanted to go back, but could not get the faces of the prisoners out of my mind.

“He got up, stuck out his hand to me and complimented me on doing what I had done and the way I felt about it. He said I was to go to the Taylor House, where I would be given a room and fed, and to wait there till he sent for me, as he would have to communicate with Gen. Grant before he could answer the letter received from Col. Mosby. He bid me good-bye, shook hands again, called in the guard as well as one of his aides, and told
the latter that I was to be put up at the Taylor House, and, turning to me, said, 'Of course, with the understanding that you will give me your word not to leave Winchester without my permission.' I gave it.

"I was fed, wined and dined, as well as visited and talked with by officers of all grades until the next day, when about 11 o'clock I was sent for to report at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters.

"The general had a letter addressed to Col. Mosby and sealed, and he said he wanted me to deliver it. He said that he would send an escort of cavalry with me as far as Millwood in order to protect me from annoyance by the federal troops, for feeling against Mosby and his men was running high at that time. He asked me if I could guarantee that the escort would not be attacked when Millwood was reached and although I had Col. Mosby's word that none of our men would be allowed on the west side of the Shenandoah river until my mission was finished one way or another, I did not think it necessary to tell the general this fact and therefore told him that I could not guarantee the escort against a sudden attack if the two parties met on the road and before I could stop our men. He said that was true enough. I told him that if he would send me with a small escort to Berryville I would guarantee that they would meet none of our men going around in that way and that we would miss the Federal troops, as Gen. Chapman of the Federal army was at Kennon's Shop with his brigade and we would not run into them, for they were three miles north of Berryville. Gen. Sheridan smiled and asked me how I knew where Gen. Chapman was, but I also smiled and said nothing.

"After agreeing to my proposal he bid me good-bye and it was not long before I was back at Paris with the answer to the colonel's letter. The escort treated me like a prince all the way and we had quite a time of it, for they had more than six bottles of champagne and put three in my saddle-pockets when I left them at Millwood. I had a chance to stay all night at my home in Berryville, which was really the reason why I suggested that route instead of the one to Millwood direct.

"I don't know what the letter contained any more than I know the wording of the first one, but I do know that the one hundred prisoners were not hanged and from that time hangings on account of the Front Royal incident growing out of it were stopped."

NOTE—The above story appeared in the Washington (D. C.) "Star" for July 22, 1922. We believe it is well worthy of more permanent and accessible form.
REPORT OF PORTRAITS COMMITTEE

One of the most interesting and historically valuable private collections of portraits of Virginians owned by a Virginian is the collection of Dr. George Bolling Lee of New York City. Dr. Lee is the only surviving grandson of the immortal Robert E. Lee, and the son of Gen. William Henry Fitzhugh Lee (1837-1891), C. S. A., and his second wife, Mary Tabb Bolling. Certainly there is no other private collection anywhere which holds for Virginians as great a sentimental interest as does Dr. Lee's, because so many of these paintings hung in "Arlington", Mrs. Lee's girlhood home, and later in the home of Gen. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee in Lexington. Dr. Lee's portraits have an added interest for members of the Clarke County Historical Association since most of them were left to him or his father by Mrs. Robert E. Lee, who was born at "Annfield" in Clarke County, and, throughout her life, had many kinsmen and kinswomen living in Clarke.

For these reasons the Portraits Committee takes pleasure in reporting that through the courtesy of Dr. Lee it has been enabled to add during the past summer to the Clarke Collection photographs of Dr. Lee's paintings. It also wishes to express its appreciation to Miss Ethelwyn Manning, Librarian of the Frick Art Reference Library, who, in some way, succeeded in supplying the actual photographs at a time when the Library's supply of print paper had been exhausted and when none was obtainable through ordinary channels.

The Portraits Committee has received from Dr. Lee a brief account of the provenience of portraits in his collection. This constitutes a valuable historical record, and is the more appreciated because it was prepared in response to a request of the Committee when Dr. Lee himself was ill.

The Committee recalls, with what it hopes will be considered justifiable pride, that the Clarke Collection now has photographs of all the paintings in what to the best of its knowledge and belief are the four largest and most important private collections of portraits owned by Virginians. Circumstances have, so far, made it impossible to secure negatives of Dr. Lee's pictures. Through the courtesy of Miss Estelle Taylor, the Clarke County Historical Association was enabled to photograph all the portraits in the "Mount Airy" Collection; through the courtesy of the late Mr. W. Harrison Welford, it was enabled to photograph all the paintings in the "Sabine Hall" Collection, and through the courtesy of Mrs. James Harrison Oliver, it photographed all the pictures in the "Shirley" Collection. It is a fact, as unusual as it is interesting, that descendants of a large majority of the subjects of all the portraits in these four outstanding collections have lived, and many now live, in Clarke County.

The second World War, now by the mercy of God happily ended, again handicapped the photographic work of this committee. However some thirty-two portraits were added during the year to representation in the Clarke Collection. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore for the invaluable assistance he has given the committee throughout the year in its work. This eminent authority has in 1945, as in past years, most generously made available to the Clarke County Historical
Association his expert and comprehensive knowledge of American portraiture, and of the genealogy of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania colonial families.

In the death of Mr. C. Fred Barr, which occurred last summer, the Portraits Committee suffered the severest loss it has ever sustained. Mr. Barr did all the photographic work for the Clarke County Historical Association from its organization until his death. For more than fifty years he followed the profession of photographer in Winchester, Va. It will be difficult indeed for this Association to find a successor whose work in portrait photography will be of comparable excellence to his. Mr. Barr's death represents a very real personal loss to those members of the Clarke County Historical Association who came into enough contact with him to know him; for to know him was to understand him, and to understand him was to respect and like him for the many fine qualities that were his, and to know that it was these qualities which guided and directed him through a long and useful life.

As a public service, the Clarke County Historical Association will furnish at cost prints from any negative it owns, provided the purchaser obtains the written consent of the owner of the portrait of which he desires photographs.

The following portraits have been added to representation in the Clarke Collection in 1945—the accession number is given, then the name of the subject of the painting, the owner's attribution, and the name of the owner:

466. "Lord Ravensworth", a member of the Fitzhugh family: Bridges: Dr. Lee.
468. William Fitzhugh: John Wollaston, the Younger: Dr. Lee.
469. William Fitzhugh of "Chatham": St. Memin: Dr. Lee.
472. Mrs. William Fitzhugh (Anne Randolph): John Wollaston, the Younger: Dr. Lee.
474. Custis Children: att. to Pine, also to Pratt: Dr. Lee.
477. David Meade I: John Wollaston, the Younger: Dr. Callender.
478. Mrs. David Meade (Susannah Everard): John Wollaston, the Younger: Dr. Callender.
480. Dr. William Nelson of "Rosney": Charles Fraser: Miniature: Mrs. Stewart Bell.
483. Benjamin Harrison of "Brandon": Charles Willson Peale: Mrs. Isabella Harrison Mayo.
484. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison (Anne Randolph) (1st wife): Sir Thomas Lawrence: Mrs. Ritchie Harrison Roberts.

The Clarke County Historical Association owns negatives of those portraits in the above list marked with a star(*).
REPORT OF ARCHIVES COMMITTEE
MRS. ELVIRA WILLIAMS, Chairman


6. By John Esten Cooke:
   (1) Hammer and Rapier (1870)
       1898 (reprint) Dillingham Co.
   (2) Surry of Eagle's Nest (1866)
       1894 (reprint) Dillingham Co.
   (3) Out of the Foam (1872)
       1900 (reprint) Dillingham Co.
   (4) Robert E. Lee (1871)
       1899 (reprint) Dillingham Co.
   All presented by The Hawthorne Library.


9. The Proprietors of the Northern Neck. By Fairfax Harrison. Vol. XXXIV The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, pp. 19-64, January 1926, being the fifth and final chapter of this work. It contains several pages on Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax of Greenway Court (1693-1781), Proprietor of the Northern Neck, a photograph of his portrait now in the Masonic Lodge at Alexandria, and a photograph of an old print of the Greenway Court house. Presented by Miss Martha M. Kennerly.


11. MS poem by Alex W. Pagett. Headed Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 5th, 1882 and addressed to Capt. Thomas Timberlake, White Post, Clark Co., Virginia. It asks about many of the people living in the vicinity of White Post, Stonebridge and Milldale, mentioning them by name. Presented by Mrs. Charles Davis.


LEGEND TO ACCOMPANY MAP OF THE ROBERT CARTER TRACT

1.—Rattlesnake Spring.
2.—St. Patrick’s Stone.
3.—Home of James Brown, settler before 1776.
4.—Home of Darby Murphy, pioneer before 1744.
5.—Home of Augustus Vance, pioneer before 1741.
6.—Home of Matthew Kelly, pioneer before 1741.
7.—Home of Samuel Ballenger, pioneer.
8.—Home of Harry Maechen, pioneer.
9.—Home of Christopher Kersey, pioneer before 1741.
10.—Home of James Kersey, pioneer before 1741.
11.—Kersey’s Ferry.
12.—Home of John Hardin, pioneer before 1741.
13.—Home of Lea Helm, pioneer before 1741.
14.—Home of John Scott, pioneer before 1741.
15.—John Scott’s Mill.
16.—Home of Samuel Timmons, pioneer before 1741.
17.—John Preston, pioneer in 1731.