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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The Clarke County Historical Association is glad to be able to publish the sixth issue of the Proceedings, in spite of the slenderness of its resources and the increased cost of printing. We trust that it will meet with a reception as cordial as those which have greeted its predecessors. The fifth issue has been very favorably reviewed. The demand for this and other previous issues from libraries and historical societies has steadily increased, thus bringing in an additional, if modest, source of revenue.

As far as other projected fields of activity are concerned, the Association has done very little. Our recovery from the effects of war has been slow in this as well as in many other walks of life. It is to be hoped that our record for 1947 will be better. The necessity and opportunity for preserving the records of our inheritance are very great.

Members living outside of Clarke county now furnish the major part of our financial support. It does seem as though those living within the county should be able to do at least as much. We shall have to increase the number of special memberships in order to meet rising costs. The cause is worthy, the interest ample. It needs only to be translated into action.

A. MACKAY-SMITH,
President.
"STONEWALL" JACKSON

In November 1862, Nathan Routzahn, a Winchester photographer, took what was described by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Graham as "the perfect likeness" of General Jackson. In 1865 the Vendann Studio of Baltimore had Kester paint the pastel portrait, reproduced here, from Routzahn's photograph. Mrs. Thomas K. McCaw, who was Juliet Atkinson, sister of Judge W. M. Atkinson of Winchester, through the instrumentality of Mr. C. Vernon Eddy, presented the painting to the Handley Library of Winchester, where it now hangs.
THE CARTER BURWELL TRACT
and
CARTER HALL
The Home Estate of Col. Nathaniel Burwell
In Clarke County, Virginia
By CURTIS CHAPPELEAR

Among the early large land grants of the Shenandoah Valley was a grant of something more than fifty thousand acres of land in one body, made from the Office of the Proprietor of the Northern Neck, in September, 1730, to several of the descendants of Col. Robert (King) Carter. This body of land was surveyed in 1740, and divided into eight lots. One of these eight lots was assigned to each of the several descendants named in the grant. A lot containing 5325 acres of land was in the division assigned to Carter Burwell a grandson of Col. Robert Carter. This lot lay on the Shenandoah River at what came to be known as Berry's Ferry and extended from the river westward to a straight line about two miles in length running northeast and southwest, near what is now the town of Boyce. The boundaries of, the lot inclosed the greater part of what became the Millwood neighborhood.

Carter Burwell was a son of Maj. Nathaniel Burwell, of Gloucester county, Va. His mother was Elizabeth Carter a daughter of Col. Robert Carter. He was born in Gloucester county, October 25, 1716, and died at "The Grove" in James City county, Va., in 1756.

Carter Burwell never came from Tidewater, Virginia to reside on his land in the Shenandoah Valley. His son Nathaniel Burwell inherited the Shenandoah Valley land assigned to his father in the division of the grant of 1730. He came from James City county to make his home in the Shenandoah Valley in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Prior to coming to the Shenandoah Valley to reside on his inherited land Col. Nathaniel Burwell had purchased of Hugh Nelson of York county a large body of land which adjoined and lay on the north side of the land he inherited from his father. The purchased land was part of the lot assigned to Robert Carter Nicholas in the division of the Carter grant of 1730. This land had been conveyed to Hugh Nelson before 1773. In that year Hugh Nelson had offered to give to the Vestry of Frederick Parish two acres of land for the purpose of having built on them a new chapel. The acres offered had on them the site of an old chapel and an old burying-ground. Owing to the fact the vestrymen and the people were divided in opinion as to the place where the new chapel should be located Hugh Nelson's offer was not accepted. Some of the vestrymen and people thought Carney's Spring, a few miles north of Battletown, was the proper place for the new chapel. After purchasing from Hugh Nelson, in 1790, the land of which the two acres offered for the site of a new chapel, was a part. Col. Nathaniel Burwell offered to
donate the same two acres for the same purpose. His offer was accepted August 3rd, 1790, and the Old Chapel, which is standing today in a fine state of preservation, was built near the site of the original chapel. After buying the Nelson land Col. Burwell had more than eight thousand acres in one body of land. Under his able management and careful supervision, Col. Burwell converted this undeveloped land into one of the finest plantations in the Shenandoah Valley. He divided the entire tract into eleven small farms all of which were very fertile and gently rolling.

In the month of April, 1804, two of these farms were conveyed by Col. Burwell to two of his sons. To his son Nathaniel Burwell, Jr. he conveyed a farm containing 1028 acres lying in the southwest corner of the entire tract. The boundaries of this farm inclose what are now "Athlone", "The Moorings", "Powhatan", and part of "The Glen", now the home of Mrs. Roland G. Mitchell.

On April the 30th, 1804, he conveyed to his son Philip Burwell the farm called "Chapel Green", lying on both sides of Chapel Run and containing 814 acres.

On the 13th day of May, 1809, he gave to his son Dr. Lewis Burwell a deed for the farm called "Prospect Hill", containing 921 acres. This farm inclosed almost all of what is now the "Scaleby" estate.

On December the 2d., 1811, he gave to his son Robert Burwell 680 acres. Robert Burwell died at "New Market", on the 22d. of August, 1813, and the farm was later assigned to other heirs in a division of Col. Burwell's residue estate.

On November the 30th., 1811, he gave a deed to his son William Nelson Burwell, for the farm called "The New Mill Farm". This was later divided into the two farms called "Glen Owen" and "Glenvin". The "New Mill Farm" contained 725 acres.

In his will proved May 2, 1814, Col. Nathaniel Burwell left to his son Thomas Hugh Nelson Burwell the farm called "Spout Run", containing 760 acres, and to his youngest son George Harrison Burwell the farm called "The Island Farm" containing 1060 acres. He left to his daughters Mary and Eliza Gwyn Burwell the farm called "The River Farm" containing 638 acres: This place was later divided into the two farms, "Clay Hill" and "Shenandoah Hill", now called "Shan Hill". The home farm "Carter Hall" containing 147 acres, was left to Lucy Burwell, the widow of Col. Burwell, during her natural life.

The residue of Col. Burwell's real estate was divided among his several heirs in the month of April, 1828. The division was made by Philip Nelson, John Page, and James Bell, commissioners appointed for that purpose, and it was made by lottery. In this division "Carter Hall" with 147 acres around the mansion house was drawn by George Harrison Burwell. Millwood containing 129½ acres was drawn by Dr. Matthew Page and Polly Randolph Page his wife. "New Market" was divided into three lots and Lot No. I of that farm was drawn by Philip Lewis Burwell, son and heir of Carter Bur-
well of "Carter's Grove", in James City county. This lot lay along the Robert Page boundary line and came to be known as "Ben Lomond". Carter Burwell the father of Philip Lewis Burwell was a son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell. He never came from James City county to live in the Shenandoah Valley. Lot No. 2 of "New Market" was drawn by Philip Burwell, and Lot No. 3 the southern end of "New Market" was drawn by James Hay and Eliza Gwyn Hay his wife. Bosteyon's Mill (the lower mill) and lot were drawn by Robert Randolph and Thomas Hugh Nelson Burwell. The upper mill, known as Morgan's Mill, with the six acre lot around it, was drawn by Philip G. Randolph and Lucy Randolph. What was known as Tilthammer Mill and the sawmill at that place, with a lot of 42½ acres around them, were drawn by Francis B. Whiting and Mary his wife and the heirs of Dr. Lewis Burwell. The northern end of "The Vineyard" farm was drawn by Nathaniel Burwell, and the southern end of that farm was drawn by the heirs of William Nelson Burwell. This farm including the mill lot contained 763 acres. "Ferry Farm" containing 210 acres was drawn by Susan Randolph.

In the division of Col. Burwell's residue estate two of the heirs, Thomas Hugh Nelson Burwell and George Harrison Burwell, expressed a wish to have "Carter Hall". It being agreeable to the other heirs that either of the two should have "Carter Hall", the commissioners arranged to have the two draw by lot to decide which should have the place. In the drawing George H. Burwell became the owner of the mansion house and one hundred and forty-seven acres around the mansion.

Col. Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall" was born April 15, 1750, at "The Grove" in James City county, Va. His mother was Lucy Grymes. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, where he won the highest honors in mathematics. On March the 28th., 1772, he married a cousin, Susan Grymes. He was a member of the State Convention of 1788, and voted in that convention for the adoption of The Constitution of the United States. On the 24th of January, 1789, he married his second wife, Lucy Baylor, the widow of Col. George W. Baylor, of Caroline county, Va. He died at "Carter Hall" on the 29th of March, 1814. His second wife, Lucy Baylor, was a daughter of Mann Page II of "Rosewell". Her mother was Anne Corbin Tayloe, of "Mount Airy", Richmond county, Va. Her first husband, Col. George Baylor, served on the staff of Genl. Washington in the Revolutionary War. She was born at "Rosewell" in 1759, and died at "Carter Hall" on the 11th of November, 1843.

It does not seem to be known just when Col. Nathaniel Burwell came from James City county to make his permanent home in the Shenandoah Valley. It was probably after the year 1793. He had a temporary place of residence in Millwood as early as the month of May, 1793, which he lived in while the mansion house at "Carter Hall" was being built. This was the house now owned by the Cox family. When he gave a deed, on May 10th, 1791, to the Vestry of Frederick Parish for the two acres of land on which Old Chapel is built, he was living in James City county, Va. He was executor of the will of his friend Dr. William Pasteur, who died in Williamsburg,
Va. in March, 1791. A deed he gave to Joseph Tuley in November, 1793, for a 4 acre lot in Millwood begins thus: "This Indenture made this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three, between Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter's Grove" in the county of James City, of the one part and Joseph Tuley of the county of Frederick of the other part." This deed would show that in the latter part of 1793 he still claimed James City county as his place of residence, although a survey of this lot made on the 13th day of May, 1793, by George Bell, shows he had a place of residence in Millwood at that time. In this survey the boundary lines began at "a small white oak standing on the main roadside in front of Burwell's door, running thence North 55 West two poles to the corner of said Burwell's yard."

The large and stately old mansion house at "Carter Hall" appears to have been built round the year 1800, and had been completed before the year 1804. Legal papers signed by Col. Burwell, after the year 1803, give his place of residence as "Carter Hall, in the county of Frederick."

Edmund Randolph the eminent lawyer and statesman, who was governor of Virginia, the first Attorney General of the United States, and Secretary of State in the cabinet of George Washington, died at "Carter Hall", on the 12th of September, 1813. His grave lies beneath the boughs of a large and aged willow tree in Old Chapel Cemetery, three miles north of Millwood.

George Harrison Burwell the youngest son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell was a life-long resident of the Millwood neighborhood was the owner of "Carter Hall" from 1828 until the time of his death in October, 1873. George H. Burwell was born in Millwood, on October the 6th, 1799. As a student he attended the colleges of William and Mary and Yale. He was married twice. His first wife was Isabella Dixon of Gloucester county, Va., and his second wife was Agnes Atkinson of Dinwiddie county, Va. George H. Burwell was an excellent and successful farmer, a breeder of thoroughbred horses, and a Virginian of the old school.

His son George H. Burwell, Jr. was also owner of and lived at "Carter Hall" many years. This place is now owned by Gerard B. Lambert of Princeton, N. J. The country around Millwood was permanently settled by Virginians from the Tidewater section of the State. Most of these Virginians came from the plantations along the banks of the James and the Rappahannock. They brought with them the culture of Old England. They planted that culture on the Shenandoah and in doing this made the Millwood community the most highly Anglicized community west of the mountains.
BERRY’S FERRY

And Old Roads Leading To That Ferry

On the plat made by Robert Brooke, in 1740, of the 50,212 acre Carter grant lying on the Shenandoah River are shown the location of early settlers' homes and of places associated with some of the settlers. Among the homes shown on the plat is that of James Kersey. His name appears in two places on the plat near what came to be known as Berry's Ferry. The place bearing his name closest to Berry's Ferry was probably the site of the ferry he was known to have operated in the 1740's and early 1750's. A ferry at or near this point was mentioned in the Journal kept by two Moravian missionaries who crossed the Shenandoah there in the month of November, 1743. (See Virginia Magazine, Vol. XI, p. 375).

Located near the early ferries on the Shenandoah were wagon fords which bore the name of the ferry operators as a usual thing. Among the earliest records of Frederick county was this road order issued by the Court on the 9th of November, 1744: "On the petition of Thomas Hankins, Peter Woolf, Edward Corder, Darby Murphy, Spencer Jones, Isaac Gross, Richard Pierceful, John Read, Marmaduke Vicory, and John Nation to have part of the road which cometh from John Hite's mill to Kersey's Ford be cleared by the petitioners and that John Nation be overseer of the same." This was part of the old Dutch Road.

On the 15th of February, 1749, the Court of Frederick county ordered: "That Samuel Timmons, Leonard Helm, and Henry Hardin lay off a road from the landing place on the south side of the Shenandoah River at Kersey's Ferry to Fox Trap Point and Leonard Helm is appointed surveyor thereof." Fox Trap Point is just southwest of the present Wiley's store.

In the month of May, 1751, Joseph Combs was appointed overseer of the road "from Burwell's Mill to Fox Trap Point and also the road to the wagon ford." Burwell's Mill mentioned in this order was evidently the John Scott Mill shown on the Robert Brooke plat made in 1740, (See map No. 21) and was probably located on the site of old Tithammer Mill. At about this time Carter Burwell had a Quarter which appears, according to a road order, to have been located near the island later called Burwell's Island. This island was called "The Long Island" as late as 1793.

On September 2d., 1760, John Prince was appointed overseer of the road "from Lord Fairfax's quarter where Nation formerly lived to the Ford at Combs' (i. e. Berry's Ferry) in the room of Thomas Bryan Martin, Gent." Lord Fairfax's quarter was near Nation's spring northwest of the present J. H. Funkhouser residence at the Double Toll Gate.

On June the 7th, 1763, Joseph Berry was appointed overseer of the road from Combs' Ferry to Seaburn's Ford. This ford was near the mouth of Howell's Run, which empties into the east side of the Shenandoah about eight miles south of Berry's Ferry. In 1767, Baalis Earle was appointed overseer of the road from Nation's to Berry's Ferry, and Joseph Berry was
granted a license to keep an ordinary at his ferry on April 7th in that year.

John Timmons was appointed overseer of the road from Berry's Ferry to Howell's Ford, on November 6, 1771. This was practically the same road that leads from the site of Berry's Ferry to Howellsville, at the present time.

On August the 4th, 1772, Joseph Berry was appointed overseer of the road "from his Ford and Ferry to the top of the Ridge."

In October, 1772, James Ware was appointed overseer of the road "leading from Berry's Ferry to Winchester. Part of this old road is still in use, and crosses the road leading from Boyce to Old Chapel near "New Market". There is reason to believe that this road did not in Colonial days end with its intersection with the road leading from Millwood to Berryville, but ran north of Carter Hall along the present driveway of the Stacy Lloyd residence and continuing in a comparatively straight course to Berry's Ferry.

Genl. Daniel Morgan petitioned the Court of Frederick county in 1785, to have this road changed so that it would go by a mill being built at that time in Millwood. In May, 1785, the Court disposed of Genl. Morgan's petition as follows: "The persons appointed to view the road from Berry's Ferry to Opequon reported the conveniences and inconveniences which would attend the turning of the same to go by Morgan's Mill (now Algers). Ordered that James Ware overseer of the said road do turn the same as ordered and laid out by the viewers."

An order issued by the March Court in 1785, seems to show that the old road leading from Borden's Spring (near Stone Bridge) to Cunningham's Chapel which probably at that time ran west of Millwood was changed in its course so that it would go by the mill built in partnership by Genl. Daniel Morgan and Col. Nathaniel Burwell. "Upon the petition of Daniel Morgan praying for a road to be opened from James Ware's fence between the Chapel Road and the road to Berry's Ferry, by a new mill to be erected on Burwell's land. Ordered that Marquis Calmes, William Ball, Charles Webb, and Isaac Webb or any three of them do view the ground and report the conveniences and the inconveniences that would attend the altering the said Chapel Road so as to go by the said mill." In the above order, issued in March, 1785, is seen this statement," by a new mill to be erected on Burwell's land." It has been supposed that the stone work in the building of this mill was done by Hessian prisoners captured in the Revolutionary War. The Treaty of Peace ending that war was signed on the 19th of April, 1783. Could these Hessians have been war prisoners two years after the Peace Treaty was signed?

In 1773, Joseph Berry purchased of John Fishback of Fauquier county a lot of 120 acres of land lying on the river near his ferry. This lot lay on the (east) right bank of the river and extended from a point about where the east end of the present bridge is located to a point down stream opposite Burwell's Island. The boundary line between the lot and the Landon Carter grant of 1731 ran parallel to the old turnpike leading to Ashby's Gap and six poles north of the center of the turnpike.

On the 3rd of November, 1795 Joseph Berry's land was let for a term of twenty-one years to John Morgan and John Brahan who then succeeded
to the operation of the ferry. The deed conveying the lot to Morgan and Brahan describes it thus: "the tract of 120 acres on which Joseph Berry lives known by the name of Berry's Ferry with all houses, mills, distilleries, building yards, orchards, meadows, pastures, woods, ways, watercourses, and appurtenances whatsoever, including a sawmill now being built." Later this lot was owned by William Berry who kept a tavern in the house still standing on the tract. (See Map No. 12-A)

The ferry was discontinued in 1904, when the first bridge across the river at that place was built. The first bridge was located a short distance above the present bridge which was built in 1929. When the present handsome and substantial structure of iron and concrete was built across the river it was thought to be like a bridge built some fifty years ago across the Shenandoah at Riverton, of which the late Senator John W. Daniel said, "It is so high and so strong the Daughters of the Stars cannot flirt with it." Neither of these bridges proved immune to the flirtation of the Daughter of the Stars, however. The record breaking high water of the 1942 flood flowed over the floor of the Berry Bridge. It is claimed the water of the 1942 flood was seven feet higher than that of the very disastrous flood of 1870. Besides these two floods there were great floods on the Shenandoah in the years 1818, in April, 1843, and in May, 1889.

On the 2d. of June, 1752, Thomas Ashby was appointed overseer of the road "from Burwell's Mill to the forks of the road at Fox Trap Point and also the road to the wagon ford in the room of Joseph Combs."

On the 6th of March, 1753, Thomas Bryan Martin and others were ordered by the Court to "lay off a road from Peter Stevens' lane (which was near the Double Toll Gate) to the Dutch Road at Kersey's Ferry."

On November the 8th, 1752, Thomas Lord Fairfax, Marquis Calmes, and Thomas Bryan Martin were ordered by the Court to lay off a road "from Howell's Ford to Ashby's Gap." This long abandoned road was supposed to have passed east of Blue Ball Mountain and along near Wild-Cat Den and Fox Trap Point.

In March, 1753, Marquis Calmes was appointed overseer of the road "from John Sturman's old place to Burwell's Spout Run." (See Map No. 21). John Sturman lived near "Springsbury." (See Map at S)

On the 3d. of May, 1757, John Lindsey was appointed by the Court to take the list of tithables "from the mouth of Buck Marsh Run up the river on both sides to Combs' Ferry and up the main road to the Opequon." At the same time Thomas Bryan Martin was appointed to take the list of tithables "from the forks of the Shenandoah to Combs' Ferry up the Town road to the Opequon, up the Opequon to Capt. Stevens' old place and down Crooked Run to the river."

On the 4th of October, 1757, the Court of Frederick county ordered "That Marquis Calmes is appointed overseer of the road from Burwell's Mill to Cunningham's Chapel and that the tithables on the river below Combs' Ford to Moses Gist's upper quarter keep the same in repair." This chapel
was named for James Cunningham and was built in the early 1740s. James Cunningham lived near where Old Chapel now stands. He was granted a license to keep an ordinary at his house in 1747.

On June the 5th, 1759, Joseph Combs was given a license to keep an ordinary at his ferry, and on the 8th of the same month the Court ordered "That Joseph Combs, ferry keeper, keep a boat sufficient to carry a wagon and two horses and to keep two able hands."

In 1760, Owen Wingfield was appointed overseer of the road "from Col. Fielding Lewis' Quarter to the ferry landing at Combs' in the room of Moses Gist". This quarter appears to have been near the place now called Pigeon Hill. Moses Gist (sometimes spelled Gess and Gest) was probably a kinsman of Christopher Gist who was the companion and pilot of George Washington on his perilous trip to the region west of the Alleghanies to deliver a message from Governor Dinwiddie to the French commander in that region, in the winter of 1753-1754. Christopher Gist died in Winchester in 1759.

On a map published with and attached to Thomas Jefferson "Notes on Virginia", the place then known as Berry's Ferry was set down as Ashby's Ferry. This map is known as Thomas Jefferson's map of Virginia, and it was made in 1786. By comparison it looks somewhat like the map made by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1751. The Fry and Jefferson map was not free of errors. It was revised by John Dalrimple and engraved in London, in 1755. This map too had Ashby's Ferry where Joseph Berry had a ferry on the Shenandoah. It had also the headspring of Goose Creek in Ashby's Gap instead of in Manassas Gap where it should have been: Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia" was written in 1781 and 1782. His map was made while he was in Paris, France, in 1786. That he did not think his map was as it should be is shown by a letter he wrote in Paris, on February 22, 1786, to Edward Bancroft in London. His letter to Bancroft stated that he was then engaged in drawing the map and would "finish it in about a fortnight, except the Divisions into Counties of Virginia, which I cannot do at all till I can get a copy of Henry' map of Virginia. I do not propose that my name shall appear on the map, because I do not wish to place myself at the bar of the public." The Henry map he referred to was that made by John Henry, the father of Patrick Henry. The name of Samuel Lewis was printed on the Jefferson map as the maker of it.

It has long been a tradition that Capt. John Ashby, the noted Indian fighter and soldier of the French and Indian War, was once a ferry operator and tavern keeper at the place on the Shenandoah known as Berry's ferry. Old orders from the Court of Frederick county and Military records seem to show that Capt. John Ashby did not operate a ferry or keep a tavern on the Shenandoah at the time he was supposed to have done so. Capt. John Ashby never owned or leased any land close to Berry's Ferry. He owned and lived on a farm about four miles up the river from that ferry.

The records of the Frederick County Court concerning roads refer to the place where Ashby was supposed to have had a ferry as Kersey's Ferry
in the year 1740 and as late as March 6, 1753. The records show that Joseph Combs had a ferry at that place on May 3rd, 1757 and also in 1759, 1760 and 1763. Joseph Berry was licensed to keep an ordinary at his ferry in 1767 and still had the ferry when he leased the property to Morgan and Brahan in 1795.

Capt. John Ashby was a soldier in Braddock's campaign against the French and Indians, in 1755. He was in command at Fort Ashby in Hampshire (Mineral) county after Braddock's defeat, and continued in the military service as commander of a company of rangers on the frontier until the close of the French and Indian War. On May the 9th, 1757, Capt. Ashby presented to the House of Burgesses a claim for pay "for raising recruits, purchasing provisions, and other necessities for use of the soldiers at the Fort under his command in Hampshire and pay for himself and soldiers." In considering the petition of William Istobe, of Prince William county for relief, this entry was made in the Journal of the House of Burgesses, on the 15th of March, 1759: "That it appears by a certificate from John Ashby, captain of one of the ranging companies, that the petitioner was enlisted in the said company the 8th of September, 1755, and continued in the service until the 5th of April, 1756, when he was taken prisoner by the Indians and was a prisoner twenty-two months at Fort Duquesne, Montreal, and Quebec." In the Journal of the House of Burgesses the following entry was made on November 16, 1764:—"Petition of Michael Teibolt praying to be allowed for a horse impressed into the service of this Colony by Capt. Ashby, in the year 1759, for which he hath not received no satisfaction."

On the 28th of November, 1757, a tract of 611 acres of land lying on Licking Run in the lower part of Fauquier county, was sold by Thomas Stone, Jr. and his wife Mary Stone to Daniel Bradford and Capt. John Ashby, and divided by the purchasers into two equal parts. At the close of the French and Indian War, Capt. Ashby removed from his home on the Shenandoah river to the lower part of Fauquier county. He was living in Fauquier in 1760, when he contracted with the Vestry of Frederick Parish to have repaired Cunningham Chapel. In the year 1761, he was living in Fauquier when he bought a lot of 815 acres of land from the trustees appointed to sell the Shenandoah Valley land of George Carter deceased. He was living in Fauquier when he gave in 1772, to his son Lewis Ashby his farm of 756 acres, on the Shenandoah river. He was living in Fauquier at the time of his death, in 1789.

Thomas Ashby, Jr., a brother of Capt. John Ashby, was granted from the Proprietor's Office, on December the 18th, 1747, a tract of 398 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Shenandoah and on Howell's Run. He lived on this land and was given, on February the 7th, 1748, a license to operate a ferry near his home. He was given a license to keep an ordinary at his house on June the 2d., 1752. His license to keep an ordinary at his house was renewed in June, 1754. Thomas Ashby like his brother John removed to Fauquier county, where he was living when he gave a deed for his farm on the Shenandoah, on March the 30th, 1759, to Joseph Berry, of
King George, county, Virginia. Thomas Ashby’s ferry was located not far from what is now Howellsville.

Robert Ashby, another brother of Capt. John Ashby, also removed from his farm on the right bank of the Shenandoah to Fauquier county. He made his home in Fauquier on part of a tract of land patented by his father, Thomas Ashby, Sr., in 1742. This tract of land was on the right bank of Goose Creek at what is now Delaplane. His home was at “Yew Hill”, a half mile south of Delaplane. The old dwelling house in which he lived is still standing and in good shape.

Nimrod Ashby a son of Robert Ashby of “Yew Hill”, commanded a company of militia on the frontier in the year 1763. He returned to his home in Fauquier, in the winter of 1763-1764, to get money to pay for clothes and other things needed by his company. On his way back to the frontier he was robbed and murdered by the Indians.

Nimrod Ashby was a brother of Capt. Jack Ashby of the Revolutionary War, who was the grandfather of Genl. Turner Ashby, the Confederate cavalry leader. It has long been an unanswered question as to whether Capt. Jack Ashby was a son of Robert Ashby or of Capt. John Ashby the Shenandoah Valley pioneer and Indian fighter. Some authorities on the family history claim he was the son of Robert while other authorities claim he was the son of John Ashby. In the county records of Fauquier is to be found in Deed Book Eleven, Page 217, evidence that should prove beyond a doubt he was a son of Robert Ashby. This evidence appears in a deed for a tract of land, 32 acres more or less, conveyed to Thomas Adams by John Ashby and Mary his wife, on April the 1st, 1793. The deed describes the land sold as, “being part of a larger tract of 100 acres conveyed by Bertram Ewell to Nimrod Ashby, decd., the 24th day of September, 1760, which had devolved to Martin Ashby, eldest son of Nimrod Ashby, who conveyed the same to Robert Ashby, Decd., and by him to his son the said John Ashby.”

Capt. John Ashby, the grandfather of Genl. Turner Ashby, married Mary Turner, of Maryland, in 1768. They owned the hundred acre tract, part of which was sold to Thomas Adams.

The above evidence would seem to be conclusive that the Ashby’s never kept the ferry at Berry’s ferry.
PLACES ON THE MAP
Indicated By Numbers

No.—1 A tract of land sold by Col. Nathaniel Burwell to Genl. Daniel Morgan, in the year 1788, and which became a part of the Saratoga estate.

No.—2 A corner of Prospect Hill and of Nathaniel Burwell, Jr.'s tract of land which corner was marked by a stake "in the lane leading to Millwood," in 1809.

No.—3 A road leading to Stone Bridge, in 1786.

No.—4-5 The dwelling house of Joseph Tuley, in 1793, and his tannery in that year.

No.—6 A mill built by Genl. Daniel Morgan and Col. Nathaniel Burwell in partnership, about the year 1785. A court order issued in May, 1785, refers to this mill as "a new mill to be erected on Burwell's land." In a survey made by John Cordell in June, 1786, it is mentioned as "a Merchant mill held in partnership by the said Burwell and Morgan." It is supposed this mill was owned by Genl. Daniel Morgan and was called Morgan's Mill, but it was the property of Col. Burwell until his death, and was assigned to his heirs in a division of the residue of his real-estate made in April, 1828.

No.—7 The old road from Berry's Ferry.

No.—8 A dam built for the lower mill called "the new mill" in 1811.

No.—9 The lower mill built by Col. Nathaniel Burwell before 1811. This mill was sometimes called Bosteyon's mill, named for Adam Bosteyon, the miller. It was sold to Adam Bosteyon, in 1830, by the heirs of Col. Burwell.

No.—10 The dwelling house of Adam Bosteyon, the miller.

No.—11 The old abandoned Newtown road.

No.—12 Part of a road leading from Berry's Ferry to Millwood mentioned in a survey made in November, 1811. This old road was about 37 poles north from the present road leading from Berry's Ferry to Millwood.

No.—12A Old house still standing where William Berry kept a tavern in 1834 and probably earlier.

No.—13 The location of Berry's Ferry in 1828. It was at that time 42 poles down the river from the southern boundary line of Carter Burwell's entire tract.

No.—14 The ferry in 1900.

No.—15. The old wagon ford, which was 86 poles below the ferry of 1828.
No.—16 The home of John Hardin in the year 1740.

No.—17 Bat Wood's Quarter in 1740.

No.—18 The home of Leonard Helm in 1740.

No.—19 The home of John Graves in the year 1793.

No.—20 The home of John Scott in 1740.

No.—21 John Scott's mill in the year 1740. The site of this mill was at or near the site of old Tilthammer Mill.

No.—22 The site of the Calmes Settlement made before the year 1747, in which year Marquis Calmes received from Lord Fairfax a lease for 98 years which included a provision forbidding the hunting of buffalo, bear and elk.

No.—23 The home of Samuel Isaacs, Jr. in 1740.

No.—24 The home of Samuel Isaacs, Sr. in 1740.

No.—25 An old stone cabin mentioned in a survey made by John Warner before 1747, and a later survey made by James Genn. The latter, James Genn, was the surveyor mentioned in George Washington's Journal as being with him and George William Fairfax, in 1748, when they crossed the Blue Ridge to survey Lord Fairfax's land.

No.—26 Home of John Adams in 1740.

No.—27 Home of John Alford in 1740.

No.—28 Home of John Reed in 1740.

No.—29 Site of Phillip Earhart's mill.

No.—30 Site of Cunningham Chapel.

No.—31 Old road to Snickers' Ferry.

No.—32 Old road leading to Battletown (Berryville).

No.—33 Boundary line the lands of John and Matthew Page.

No.—34 Part of the old road leading from Berry's Ferry to Winchester.

No.—35 Corner of Saratoga and of Page Brook.
SOME OF THE OLD AND THE MODERN HOMES

On the Land Owned by Col. Nathaniel Burwell, of "Carter Hall"

A—Saratoga—built by and the home of Genl. Daniel Morgan, the Revolutionary soldier, the home of Maj. James Heard, son-in-law of Genl. Morgan, and of Nathaniel Burwell, Jr., who bought the Saratoga estate from the heirs of Genl. Morgan.

Nathaniel Burwell, Jr., a son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell and Susanna Grymes Burwell, was born at "Carter's Grove" in James City county, February 16, 1779; and died at "Saratoga", November 1, 1849. He married Betsy Nelson of Yorktown, a daughter of Nathaniel Nelson of that place. "Saratoga" was the home of R. Powel Page and is now the home of his daughters, Miss Mary Page and Miss Agnes Page.

B—Kentmere—a modern mansion built on the "Scaleby" estate.

C—Scaleby—built by Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Gilpin about 40 years ago on the site of "Pleasant Hill", the home of Maj. Kenneth N. Gilpin. "Pleasant Hill" was built by Nathaniel Burwell Whiting who was born at "Clay Hill", December 9, 1818, and died at "Pleasant Hill", December 11, 1868. He married Mary C. Pleasant, of Baltimore, Md., July 24, 1852.

D—Meadow Brook—part of the "Powhatan" estate and once the home of the late Thomas M. Nelson.

E—Powhatan—the home of the late Col. Peter H. Mayo of Richmond and Clarke county; now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas N. Carter.

F—The Moorings—the home of Maj. Beverley Randolph, of Philip Grymes Randolph, and of Benjamin O'Fallon Randolph. The last built the present "Moorings" near the site of the first. Maj. Beverley Randolph was born June 26, 1823, in Cumberland county, Va. His parents were William Fitzhugh Randolph and Jane Cary Randolph, daughter of Randolph Harrison, Cumberland county, Va. He was a veteran of the Mexican War and of The War Between the States. His home was at "The Moorings" from the year 1850 until the time of his death November 19, 1903. Maj. Beverley Randolph married Mary Conway Randolph daughter of Dr. Philip Grymes Randolph and his wife Mary O'Neal of Washington, D. C.

G—Athalone—the home of the late William F. Randolph; now the home of Capt. William Barrett.

H—Fairview—the home of the late Thomas Burwell; now the home of Mrs. Louis Burwell Meade.

I—Gleven—in—the home of Nathaniel Burwell, of Dr. Phillip Burwell, and of the late W. Wilkes Bowles.
Nathaniel Burwell of “Glenvin” was a son of William N. Burwell of “Glen Owen” and his wife Mary Brooke Burwell. He was born August 7, 1819; and died at “Glenvin” November 29, 1896. He married Dorothy Willing Page of “The Briars”, December 8, 1842.

J—The old stone house was built on the Ferry Farm about 1820 by William Nelson Burwell (1791-1822) who inherited it from his father Col. Nathaniel Burwell of Carter Hall. On his death it was inherited by his daughter Eliza, who was born in 1816. During her minority it was rented to Dr. Robert H. Little who had married Mary Blair Whiting, sister of Frances Beverley Whiting I of Clay Hall. Passages in the diary of Rev. F. D. Goodwin (which appeared in the Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Society for 1844) describe life in the old house in Dr. Little’s day. After Eliza Burwell’s marriage (Aug. 4, 1835) to David Holmes McGuire (who practiced law in Berryville) they occupied the house until her death on May 31, 1856. The house is now owned by Mr. Kenneth N. Glipin and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Jr. who have recently done it over as a restaurant.

K—The Vineyard—The home of Phillip Pendleton Cooke, the poet.

Phillip Pendleton Cooke was a brother of John Esten Cooke the noted novelist and historian. He was born at Martinsburg, W. Va. October 26, 1816. His parents were John R. and Maria Pendleton Cooke. He was a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1834, and later studied law. He practiced law for some years but it is said he was too fond of hunting and of writing poetry and novels to make a successful lawyer. He married at “Saratoga” on May 1, 1837, Ann Corbin Tayloe Burwell, a daughter of William N. Burwell of “Glen Owen”. His wife came into possession of “The Vineyard” and soon after their marriage they made that place their permanent home. On a hunting trip in the mountains across the Shenandoah River from his home Phillip Pendleton Cooke got wet in crossing the river which brought on an attack of pneumonia from which he died January 20, 1850. His wife Ann Burwell Cooke, born April 29, 1818, died at “The Vineyard” on November 23, 1899.

The most noted poems written by Phillip Pendleton Cooke were “Florence Vane” and “Young Rosalie Lee”. The former, “Florence Vane”, was written in 1839 and was first printed in the March number Gentleman’s Magazine, in 1840. This magazine was then under the editorship of Edgar Allen Poe, who held a high opinion of Cooke’s talent as a poet. “Florence Vane” gave to Cooke a national reputation as a poet.

In an unpublished letter written in 1841, by Phillip Pendleton Cooke, he refers to his most noted poem as follows: “Tell Mary (his sister) that the little piece of verse ‘Florence Vane’, that I wrote two years ago, is getting me an amusing reputation among the ladies far and near. Hewitt, the Baltimore composer is about to set it to music, and Russell has done so in New York.” About this time a gentleman living in Cincinnati, Ohio wrote to the author telling him he had named his baby girl Florence Vane and requested a manuscript copy of the poem. The
poet did as requested and added to the manuscript a note in which he said, "Florence Vane" came into my mind one spring day as I walked in a flower-garden and heard my young wife sing from a window of an old country house." This poem was written when the poet was only twenty-two years of age.

L—The Play Garden—the home of Edward G. Butler.

M—Spout Run—the home of Thomas Hugh Nelson Burwell, a son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell, of "Carter Hall"; now the home of Edward Lindsey whose paternal ancestors lived in what is now Clarke county two hundred years ago. Members of the Lindsey family have lived in what is now Clarke county since John Lindsey settled near what is now Berryville. In 1750, John Lindsey bought 223 acres of land which inclosed part of the site of Berryville and the site of "Rosemont", the home of Senator Harry F. Byrd. John Lindsey was a vestryman of Frederick Parish and a member of the Frederick County Court.

N—Ryton—built by and the home of Dr. William Holland Wilmer, now the home of his widow, Mrs. William H. Wilmer. Dr. Wilmer was a noted oculist of Washington, D. C. and Baltimore. He was a son of Bishop Richard Hooker Wilmer of Alabama.

O—Longwood—built by and the home of Dr. Matthew Page, and of Dr. Benjamin Harrison.

Dr. Matthew Page was born in 1800, and died at "Longwood" January 17, 1837. He married Mary Randolph of Clarke county, a daughter of Archibald Cary Randolph and Lucy Burwell Randolph.

Dr. Benjamin Harrison was a son of Benjamin Harrison of "Berkeley", who married Mary W. Page of "Page Brook". Dr. Harrison was born February 18, 1824. He married Mattie Cary Page, a daughter of Dr. Matthew Page on February 4, 1858. He died at "Longwood", May 11, 1898. His wife, Mattie Cary Page, was born August 26, 1835, and died at "Longwood" August 31, 1898.

P—Edgewood—the home of Everard Kidder Meade, was built by Francis Beverley Whiting II, of "Clay Hill".

Q—Clay Hill—built by and the home of Francis Beverley Whiting, the home of William Henry Whiting, and of Prof. William H. Whiting, Jr. The first of the family to live at "Clay Hill", Francis B. Whiting, was born in Jefferson county, now West Virginia, August 10, 1785. He was a son of Henry and Elizabeth Braxton Whiting. He married Mary Burwell, a daughter of Col. Nathaniel Burwell, and his wife Lucy Page Burwell of "Carter Hall", on October 16, 1816. He died at "Clay Hill", on June 14, 1867. His wife, Mary Burwell, was born in Millwood, January 18, 1798, and died at "Clay Hill" on December 15, 1880.

William Henry Whiting a son of Francis B. Whiting, was born September 28, 1823, and died at "Clay Hill" on July 29, 1898. He married Mary Foote, of Cooperstown, N. Y. in December, 1857.

Prof. William H. Whiting is a son of William Henry and Mary Foote Whiting. He established and was principal of Clay Hill Academy from.
the year 1888 until June, 1902. On closing his academy at "Clay Hill" he became a member of the faculty of Hampden-Sydney College. Before Prof. Whiting's retirement from the faculty of Hampden-Sydney in 1929, he had twice been acting president of the college. "Clay Hill" is now the home of Capt. Ewart Johnston.

R—Shan Hill—the home of George Greenhalgh, Jr. This place and "Clay Hill" were originally, one estate called The River Farm. It was divided, in 1817, between Mary Whiting and Eliza Hay, two daughters of Col. Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall". Eliza Hay and her husband, Dr. James Hay of "Farnley", never lived at "Shan Hill". George Greenhalgh, Jr. married Sybil Burwell Jacobs, a descendant of Col. Burwell of "Carter Hall".

S—Springsbury—the home of George Lewis, of Col. George Stubblefield, of Hon. John Holker, and of George Greenhalgh, Sr.

T—Chapel Green—the home of Philip Burwell, and of Alexander Baker. Philip Burwell, a son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell and his first wife, Susanna Grymes, was born in Williamsburg, January 15, 1776. He was twice married. His first wife was Betsy Page, of Hanover county and his second wife was "the Widow Wellford" (Susan R. Nelson). He died February 11, 1849, at his home in Clarke county. His second wife, Susan Nelson Wellford was a daughter of Col. Nelson of Hanover county, Va. She was born May 18, 1790; and died at "New Market" December 27, 1869.

Maj. Alexander Baker was born in 1814, and died at "Chapel Green" on January 7, 1892. He married Caroline Madison Hite of "Guilford". She was a daughter of James Madison Hite a nephew of President James Madison. She married Maj. Baker August 29, 1839.

U—The home of the Briggs family.

V—Chapel Hill—the home of Philip Burwell, and now the home of David Donovan.

W—New Market—the home of Dr. Robert Carter Randolph, a son of Archibald and Lucy Burwell Randolph. He was born at "Carter Hall", December 1, 1808. On April 1, 1830, he married Lucy Wellford at "Chapel Green". His wife was the only daughter of "The Widow Wellford who married Philip Burwell. Dr. Randolph graduated at a medical college in Philadelphia in 1828, and practiced his profession in the Millwood neighborhood many years. He died at his home "New Market" on the 14th of January, 1887.

Col. Archibald Cary Randolph the father of Dr. Robert Carter Randolph lived in his early years at "Ben Lomond" in Goochland county where he was interested in the breeding of race horses. In 1805, he, with Col. John Tayloe, bred Sir Archy the king of the turf in the early years of the nineteenth century. This great race horse was never beaten except in his first race. Col. Randolph spent the closing years of his life in the Millwood neighborhood where he died on November 14, 1813.

In The War Between the States Dr. Robert C. Randolph had four sons in the Confederate Army. His eldest son, Dr. Archie Cary Randolph
was surgeon in Genl. Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry Division. After the war he practiced medicine in Clarke county. He died in Millwood March 30, 1887.

Col. William Wellford Randolph a son of Dr. Robert C. and Lucy W. Randolph was commander of the Second Virginia Infantry Regiment, Stonewall Brigade, when killed in the battle of The Wilderness on the 5th of May, 1864, in the 28th year of his age.

Capt. Robert Carter Randolph, fourth son of Dr. Robert C. Randolph, was Captain of Company C., 2d. Va. Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, when killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, at the age of 25.

Thomas Hugh Randolph, son of Dr. Robert C. and Lucy Wellford, was wounded and made prisoner in the first battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. He was a member of Company C., 2d. Va. Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, and was only sixteen years of age when wounded.

These young men of the Stonewall Brigade were definitely of the kind of soldiers from the Shenandoah Valley who gave to Genl. Jackson the sobriquet "Stonewall".

Company C. of the 2d. Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, was raised in Millwood by Captain William Norborne Nelson, in 1860. In the first battle of Manassas Capt. Nelson was badly wounded. He never fully recovered from his wounds. He died at his home "Linden", in the western edge of Millwood, on the 12th of January, 1894.

X—The site of "Prospect Hill"—built by and the home of Dr. Lewis Burwell, a son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell and Susanna Grymes Burwell his wife. Dr. Lewis Burwell was born September 26, 1783, at "Carter's Grove", in James City county, Va. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and in Europe. Soon after his return to this country from his studies in Europe, he married Maria M. Page, a daughter of Mann and Mary Page of "Mannfield". He died at "Prospect Hill", on the 24th of February, 1826.

Dr. Burwell had built at "Prospect Hill" a fine mansion somewhat similar to that at "Carter Hall". This mansion was destroyed by fire in 1838.

"Prospect Hill" was also the home of Francis B. Meade, youngest son of Bishop William Meade, born at "Mountain View", in 1815. He married Mary Mann Burwell, a daughter of Dr. Lewis Burwell, in 1839. Francis B. Meade died at "Prospect Hill", on the 5th of September, 1886. His son, Dr. Richard Kidder Meade, was a member of Genl. Stonewall Jackson's staff in the War Between the States, and lost his right arm in the first battle of Manassas.

Y—Mt. Airy—the home of George H. Burwell.

Z—Glen Owen—the home of William Nelson Burwell, later the home of John Jolliffe.

William Nelson Burwell, a son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell and Lucy Page his wife, was born at "Carter's Grove", in James City county. He married Mary Brooke, a native of Fauquier county. He died at "Glen Owen" in December, 1822.
EARLY OWNERS OF LAND

Adjoining That of Col. Nathaniel Burwell

A2—Robert Page and John Page.
A6—Robert Carter and Thomas Massie.
A8—John Fishback and Joseph Berry.
A9—Denny Fairfax and Rawleigh Colston.
A10—Robert C. Nicholas, William Ball, and James Singleton.
A11—Robert C. Nicholas, Hugh Nelson, and James Ware.
A12—Robert C. Nicholas, Fielding Lewis, Sr., George Lewis, and Lawrence Lewis.
A13—Robert C. Nicholas, Fielding Lewis, Sr., Fielding Lewis, Jr., and Thomas Byrd.
DR. WILLIAM NELSON OF "ROSENY"

He was a son of Philip and Sarah (Burwell) Nelson of "Long Branch", and a grandson of Governor Nelson. Born at "Long Branch" in 1809, he died at his home, "Rosney", Oct. 25, 1851, and was buried at the Old Chapel.
MRS. WILLIAM NELSON
(Nancy Mitchell)

She was born in Charleston, South Carolina and married Dr. Nelson in 1834 and had issue. The two miniatures reproduced on this page were painted by Charles Fraser and are owned by Mrs. Stewart Bell (Rosalie Nelson), of Winchester.
FREDERICK PARISH, VIRGINIA, 1744-1780
Its Churches, Chapels and Ministers
(By EVERARD KIDDER MEADE)
(IN TWO PARTS: PART II)

THE MINISTERS OF FREDERICK PARISH

Four clergymen of the Established Church served as ministers of the parish either from the time of its organization or soon thereafter until the close of the colonial period. They were:

1. The Rev. John Gordon, from 1744 or 1745,51 until his death, which occurred before May 3, 1757.

2. The Rev. William Meldrum, from 1759, or earlier, through all, or most, of 1766; also, as acting rector, from January 8, 1768 to November 18, 1768.

3. The Rev. Benjamin Sebastian, from March 3, 1767 to January 8, 1768.

4. The Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, from November 18, 1768 to January, 1777.

There is no evidence to show that any one of the four failed to discharge his ministerial duties conscientiously and acceptably. A fair appraisal of their services might well support the conclusion that in obtaining them Frederick Parish was neither particularly fortunate nor unfortunate.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Meldrum obviously devoted a goodly part of their time, energy and thought to seeking relief from the unfair and harsh provision of the Act of 1738 which stipulated that the salaries of the ministers of this parish should be paid in money at the rate of three farthings in lieu of a pound of tobacco.

Records preserved in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army confirm the fact that Mr. Sebastian served in the Virginia Line during the Revolution. Mr. Thruston won great distinction as a Revolutionary soldier, rising to the rank of colonel. After that war both abandoned ecclesiastical for secular careers. Both were eminently successful in these, until the lure of Spanish gold tempted Sebastian into the betrayal of his country. His treasonable activities were discovered and he ended his days a disgraced and broken man.

As far as official records go, the story of the ministries of the Rev. Mr. Gordon and the Rev. Mr. Meldrum in Frederick is almost entirely a narrative of their endeavors to get relief from the disastrous reduction in their salaries already referred to. It is difficult to escape the feeling that the long, hard battle was fought by these two ministers not so much, perhaps, for their own personal gain as to right a glaring injustice. But view the motivation as one may, it cannot be denied that in making the remarkable fight they did make, they added an interesting chapter to the history of the Established Church in Virginia. A chronological account of the more important events of the struggle follows:

51. The parish levy for 1744 shows that he was paid his salary for the entire preceding year.
1747. The vestry levied 23680 pounds of tobacco for Mr. Gordon's salary, and an allowance of 1280 pounds for his casks. Paid at the rate of three farthings per pound, he received 74 pounds for a year's work.

1748. On December 2, the Committee on Propositions and Grievances of the House of Burgesses submitted the following resolution to the House: "Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Petition of John Gordon, Minister of the Parish of Frederick, praying that his salary may be paid him by the said Parish in Money, at such a Rate as to make it equal to those of other Ministers of this Colony, is reasonable." This resolution "was passed by the House in the negative".52

1758. Mr. Gordon again sought relief, this time sending a petition to the General Assembly of 1752-1755, asking that his salary be paid as were those of other ministers of the Established Church in Virginia, or, as an alternative, that he be paid 100 pounds. The petition was read in the House of Burgesses. It was then referred to the appropriate committee, which recommended the rejection of the first and the acceptance of the second proposal.53 The final result was the passage of legislation by the General Assembly on December 18, 1753, which provided that the ministers of Frederick, Augusta, and Hampshire parishes should be paid 100 pounds per annum.54

1760. October 6. The Governor read to the General Assembly an order from his Majesty in Council55 repealing the Act of the General Assembly which provided a salary of 100 pounds per annum each for the ministers of Frederick, Augusta, and Hampshire Parishes.

1760. October 10. A petition56 from William Meldrum and John Jones,57 ministers respectively of Frederick and Augusta Parishes, was read to the House of Burgesses. It set forth that a few years before an Act of the General Assembly to pay the petitioners a salary of 100 pounds per annum had been passed, and that, although the salary thus provided was greatly inferior to the provision made for other Virginia clergy of the Established Church, they were well satisfied with it. The petitioners then asserted that by a "late proclamation" the "above mentioned Act is repealed", and that they were reduced to the same distresses "from which they were relieved by the said Act." The petitioners prayed the consideration of the House on their state. The House, having heard the petition, ordered that it lie on the table.58

1760. October 10. A petition from the County Clerks of Frederick, Augusta, and Hampshire Counties on behalf of themselves and others was read to the House of Burgesses. The petitioners asserted that the inhabitants they served had "grown rich and were better able to pay their dues than most of the other inhabitants of this Colony", and protested vigorously against the "half-pay" they were receiving because of the provision of the

53. Ibid., 1752-1755, pp. 128 and 134.
54. Hening, VI, pp. 369 and 370.
56. Ibid., pp. 190 and 191.
57. The Rev. John Jones became minister of Augusta Parish in November, 1752, and was paid a salary of 50 pounds with an allowance of 20 pounds for his board. By 1772 his salary had been increased to 200 pounds per annum.
Act of 1738, which authorized the payment of their fees in money at three farthings in lieu of a pound of tobacco. This appears to have been the first and only protest registered officially by any of the civil officials of the three counties then affected by the Act of 1738. It got short shrift. The House promptly ordered the petition tabled and that was the end of it.59

1760 (?). His Britannic Majesty's Order in Council abrogating the Act of 1753 was a crushing blow. It blocked the road to relief through legislation by the General Assembly. Today it seems strange indeed that the most powerful emperor in the world and his august council should have concerned themselves with the question of whether several ministers of the Established Church on the extreme western frontier of Virginia should get a few pounds more or less a year. They did, and their action would have caused any less determined man than William Meldrum to acknowledge defeat. To him it acted as a stimulus to further effort.

Mr. Meldrum's next move was to enter suit against the Vestry of Frederick Parish in the General Court, then sitting in Williamsburg. Unfortunately the records of this court were burned in Richmond in 1865, and the papers in the cause of Meldrum vs. the Vestry of Frederick Parish, destroyed. The date the suit was brought is not known, but considering the plaintiff's record of prompt and energetic action, it is reasonable to assume that the action was begun before the end of 1760. The case dragged along for years, but official records show that a decision awarding the plaintiff a large sum was handed down before December 5, 1769.

1767. March 7. The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported to the House of Burgesses that it had considered a petition from the vestry and inhabitants of Frederick Parish asking that the former be "empowered to levy on the Inhabitants a sufficient sum for the support of a Minister", and had found this request "reasonable."60 This started the legislative wheels in motion and resulted in the passage on April 7 of the same year of an Act by the General Assembly. This law held that the Act of 1738 provided inadequate salaries for the ministers of Frederick and Augusta Parishes and ordered their vestries to levy and collect 91 pounds per annum for each.61

1769. December 5. The House of Burgesses gave leave to James Wood II and Robert Rutherford, the Burgesses from Frederick County, to bring in a bill to reimburse the vestry sued by William Meldrum for the judgment awarded the plaintiff by the General Court.62 "An Act to Reimburse the Vestry for Meldrum's Judgment" was passed by the General Assembly on December 21, 1769. It recited that "whereas William Meldrum, the late Minister of Frederick Parish, by judgment of the General Court has recovered against John Hite, John Greenfield, John Bowman, Thomas Speake, John Lindsey, William Cocke, Robert Lemon, William Crumley, Cornelius Riddell (Ruddell), Isaac Hite, Thomas Swearingen, and John Funk, late vestrymen of the said parish, 149 pounds, 12 shillings and 1 penny for his

59. Ibid, p. 182.
salary as Minister of Frederick Parish; and also 3 pounds and 9 pence and 4655 pounds of tobacco for costs; and whereas the Vestry were also at some expense in their defense, the General Assembly thinks it reasonable to reimburse the Vestry. The Vestry is authorized to levy on the Parish for its relief.\(^63\)

1769. December. The General Assembly passed legislation\(^64\) repealing its act of April 7, 1767, which directed the vestries of Augusta and Frederick Parishes to levy and collect 91 pounds each for the salaries of the ministers of these parishes, stating that the repealed act has been passed "under the mistaken opinion said salaries were payable in money at three farthings a pound of tobacco."

It is therefore obvious that the General Court based its decision in the Meldrum suit upon the ground that the Act of 1748 for the Better Support of the Clergy (it provided a base salary for all of them of 16,000 pounds of tobacco a year), had automatically superseded the provision in the Act of 1738 providing for payment of the salaries of the ministers of Frederick and Augusta Parishes in money at three farthings for a pound of tobacco. The General Assembly, in its above Act of December, 1769, simply accepted and applied the court’s decision. Following passage of this law, the vestry of Frederick Parish, judging from its minutes, adopted the practice of making its own salary arrangements with its minister, and took care to see these were agreed to before accepting the clergyman as minister of the parish.

1770. August 8. At a meeting of the Vestry of Frederick Parish, it was “ordered that the collector do pay to John Hite, Isaac Hite, Cornelius Ruddell, and Thomas Swearingen the money levied at laying the last Parish levy, and directed by an Act of Assembly to be applied to the discharge of a judgment obtained by William Meldrum, Clark, against the late Vestry of the said Parish.”\(^65\)

Thus ended the long struggle of the ministers of Frederick Parish against the unjust salary provision of the Act of 1738. Their victory was complete, unqualified. It is to the credit of the government of the colony that it was generally willing to right in part at least the injustice. It is also to the credit of the vestries and other parishioners of Frederick Parish that their attitude was one of benevolent neutrality. If they did not actively champion the cause they certainly offered no opposition. How completely the decision in the Meldrum suit had reversed the position of the minister and the vestry is shown by quoting as a postscript to the official record of an historic fight the following order of the Frederick Parish Vestry:

1773.—May 31. At a meeting of the Frederick Parish Vestry, it was "Ordered that Mr. White prepare a petition against the next meeting of the Vestry, to be presented by the members of the County, to the next session of the Assembly for the relief of the people in paying the Minister’s Salary. And that a copy of this order be transmitted to the different Vestries of the

\(^63\) Hening, VIII. p. 415.
\(^64\) Ibid, pp. 430 and 431.
\(^65\) Frederick Parish Vestry Book, p. 46.
Parishes of Augusta, Fincastle, Beckford, Norborne and Hampshire, desiring their concurrence therein.”

There are no parish records which show whether or not this order was ever carried out. If such a petition was ever presented by the Burgesses from Frederick County to the House of Burgesses the Journals of the House contain no record thereof. Nor was it a matter of any importance. Disaster lay just over the horizon for the Established Church and for its clergy in Virginia.

**THE REV. JOHN GORDON.**

The first reference to this clergyman that has been found in the records of Frederick County shows that on November 20, 1746, he prosecuted a "miscreant" for stealing his silver watch. Terence Reilly brought suit against him alleging that he had not paid for posts and rails used in enclosing the rectory garden. A suit brought in 1747 by the parish against Archibald Craig charged that the defendant had not completed the first church built in Winchester according to the terms of his contract, and that Mr. Gordon had signed his surety bond.

After his death, his widow married William Neill and both of them sued the vestry of 1747 and got judgment for his salary for that year, which he had never received due to the rascality of Andrew Campbell. Accounts of all these legal actions are given by the late Mr. Richard E. Griffith in his "Notes on the Early History of Frederick Parish, 1744", published in Volume III of The Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Association.

In 1761, the Rev. Mr. Gordon's widow, as administratrix, presented a claim to the House of Burgesses "for three horses impressed into his Majesty's service".

Mr. Gordon died before May 3, 1757, for on that day his widow qualified as administratrix of his estate. Nothing else has so far been found in any record of parish, county, or Colony, about the first minister of Frederick Parish. How he became its minister remains unknown. The presumption is that he served it faithfully and well.

**THE REV. WILLIAM MELDRUM.**

William Meldrum was licensed for Virginia on June 13, 1756, and ten days later received the King's Bounty for Virginia. Since no record has yet been found of his executing his ministerial office in any parish in Virginia before he became the rector of Frederick Parish, it seems probable—especially in view of the date upon which he received the King's Bounty—that he was accepted by Frederick in 1757 or 1758. That he was serving as minister of Frederick Parish in 1759 is established by the records of Frederick County as well as by those of the General Assembly. The vestry minutes are curiously silent as to when and why his services as minister ended. They show that he received his full year's salary of 40 pounds for 1766 and nothing in 1767, creating the almost certain presumption that his rectorship of the parish did not extend into the latter year.

66. Ibid., p. 63
68. Frederick County Court Order Book 7, p. 236.
It seems probable that Mr. Meldrum's suit against all of the individual vestrymen serving in 1759 alienated him from his vestry, and that the ordination of Mr. Sebastian gave it the opportunity to get rid of him. It is another curious fact that his name never appears in vestry minutes except in connection with sums levied for his salary and the judgment awarded him by the General Court. The minutes record these payments to him:

Levy of November 8, 1765, 40 pounds, "for his services four y'rs past."
Levy of November 14, 1766, "for his services this year, 40 pounds."
Levy of November 18, 1768, "for his services in this parish, 30 pounds."

Frederick County Court records show that Mr. Meldrum continued to live in the county after he ceased to be rector of Frederick Parish. He was living in it when his successor's resignation was accepted, and while he was immediately engaged on a temporary basis, he was not asked to accept the rectorship of the parish. This is proven by the following excerpt from the minutes of the vestry meeting held February 27, 1768:

"Mr. Walter McGowan having informed the Vestry that he proposed to apply for ordination in the Clergy, and in case of success, would willingly accept of this Parish if he should be agreeable to the Vestry and Parishioners. It is resolved that this Parish shall be kept vacant until the last day of November next, and that the Vestry will further consider of Mr. McGowan's proposals upon his return in case he should obtain Holy Orders."

"Walter MacGowan. Licensed for Va. June 24, 1768. K. B. (King's Bounty), Va. June 30, 1768." Presumably this Walter MacGowan was the Walter McGowan of the above vestry minutes. It may be added, parenthetically, that the Frederick Vestry never saw him again.

As evidence of the shabby treatment of Mr. Meldrum as regards his salary, is the fact that while the vestry paid his successor, without demur, at the rate of 142 pounds 10 shillings per annum, it later paid him for his temporary services at the rate of only 40 pounds a year.

That this clergyman was a stubborn, resolute, and resourceful fighter has already been shown. That he was also a contentious man with a penchant for litigation is substantiated by an abundance of evidence in the records of the courts of Frederick County. A cursory examination of these records shows him as a principal in the following suits:

Order Book 8, p. 322. Meldrum and wife, plaintiffs vs. Patrick Combs, who operated a ferry across the Shenandoah, now known as Berry's Ferry in Clarke County.
Order Book 9, p. 37. Meldrum, plaintiff, vs. Patrick Callahan.
Order Book 14, p. 313. Meldrum, defendant, vs. Hughes, plaintiff.

Neither the place nor the date of William Meldrum's birth or death is known.

THE REV. BENJAMIN SEBASTIAN.

The minutes of the vestry meeting on April 1, 1766, have this entry:

"Mr. Benjamin Sebastian being Desirous of Entering into Holy Orders, and having made his Application to the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of this Parish for a Recommendation. It is Ordered that he be Humbly recom-
mended to the Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop of London as a Person of a Sober, Sedate, and Upright life and Conversation; and that it be Certified that he would be highly Acceptable to this Parish as their Rector in Case he should Obtain Holy Orders."\textsuperscript{71}

The minutes for the vestry meeting of March 3, 1767, record that "Upon the motion of the Revd. Benjamin Sebastian to be Received as Rector of this Parish. Resolved that the said Mr. Sebastian be Inducted into the said Parish, and that his Salary Commence from this day."\textsuperscript{72} Furthermore the vestry appropriated 600 pounds for the purchase of a glebe for his benefit, and set the new rector’s salary—by agreement with him—at 142 pounds 10 shillings per annum.

On January 8, 1768, Mr. Sebastian appeared before the vestry to inform it "that he had accepted of and been inducted into the Parish of St. Stephens in Northumberland County the 21 of December last."\textsuperscript{73} Thereupon the vestry laconically "Resolved that this Parish is vacant" as of January 8, but took care to enter into an agreement with Sebastian that he should receive no salary after November 13, preceding, when the last parish levy had been laid.

Mr. Sebastian remained as rector of St. Stephens Parish for some years. War Department records attest that he served as a soldier in the Virginia line for three years. The greater part of his life was spent neither in Virginia nor in that highest of all callings, the ministry. Just when he moved to Kentucky and just when he abandoned the Church, then experiencing some of its darker days, is not precisely known. Both were, however, before 1784, when Kentucky records show he was admitted to the practice of law in Louisville.

In Kentucky, Sebastian engaged in the practice of law and politics and his very real ability, aided by an engaging personality, soon resulted in his attaining an eminent position in the state. He was licensed as attorney in 1786, and on June 28, 1792, appointed a judge of the Kentucky Appellate Court.

His political career also made rapid progress. He soon became one of the more influential members of the state legislature, and a member of the famous "Political Club" in Danville. Numbered among his friends and associates were two other former Virginians of note, Harry Innes and George Nicholas. In conventions leading up to statehood for Kentucky, Sebastian espoused the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, and thus came under the favorable notice of that notorious traitor to his country, James Wilkinson, commander-in-chief of the United States Army.

In 1795 Thomas Power, acting as intermediary for the Spanish Government, suggested to Sebastian a plan for the immediate separation "of the western country from the eastern, and the establishment of its independence through Spanish aid." He promised that Spain would make $100,000 immediately available for the initial expenses, and provide an equal sum together with war equipment when its independence was declared. The inter-

\textsuperscript{71} Frederick Parish Vestry Book, p. 23.
\textsuperscript{72} Ibid, p. 30.
\textsuperscript{73} Ibid, p. 34.
mediary promised that those who should lose offices because of participation in this plan would receive from the Spanish Government pensions equal to their forfeited salaries. These proposals Sebastian laid before Innes and George Nicholas, and are said to have been repudiated by both.

In that same year, 1795, Sebastian handed down an important decision on land titles, which resulted in impeachment proceedings being brought against him in the Kentucky legislature. These proceedings failed because the impeachment resolution, while it received a majority vote, failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

Sebastian had long been suspected of being in the pay of Spain but no proof of a treasonable connection with the Spanish Government could be discovered until 1804 when the death of a Natchez merchant, through whom he had cashed a voucher of that Government, disclosed it by purest chance. A, for him, most untimely visit of Aaron Burr to Kentucky revived the scandal of the earlier Spanish conspiracy. The Federalist faction attacked him with great virulence and the legislature was petitioned to investigate his dealings with Spain.

In 1806, Judge Sebastian resigned from the legislature in a final effort to block such an investigation. In this he failed. An investigating committee was appointed and obtained proof of his guilt. Harry Innes and other friends testified against him. The investigation developed facts proving that throughout his most successful years he had been engaged in furthering the plots and intrigues of Spain against the United States as a paid agent of the Spanish Government.

His public career ended in obloquy, Sebastian moved to Grayson County and built a grist and saw mill. His death was then a quarter of a century distant. His will was recorded on March 17, 1834.

The account of Benjamin Sebastian's career in Kentucky given here is largely a summary of a thoroughly documented biographical sketch of him which appears in the Dictionary of American Biography, Edited by Dumas Malone, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, in 1935.74 As the writer of that sketch states—and certainly he cannot be charged with making an over-statement—"... his moral principles were not sufficient to withstand his monetary needs ... he followed a course of intrigue that promised to protect his personal interests at the expense of state and nation."

THE REV. CHARLES MYNN THRUSTON.

Charles Mynn Thruston appeared at a meeting of the Vestry of Frederick Parish held March 2, 1768 and "motional the Vestry that he be inducted into this Parish as Rector." But that body, having agreed to consider Walter McGowan should he return with Holy Orders after nine months, "Resolved, that until the arrival of Mr. McGowan, on the last day of November next no person shall be inducted into this Parish without Mr. Thruston's having previous notice to attend in order to make his application to the Vestry."75

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75. Frederick Parish Vestry Book, p. 36.
When the vestry met on December 18, Mr. Thruston was again present, renewed his application and was received as minister of the parish. The minutes of the meeting state "... that his salary commence from the time of his removing into the Parish, and it is ordered that he regularly attend to perform Divine Service at the Church in Winchester, at Cunningham's, Morgans, Mckays, & Mecklenburg Chapels by rotation, and at the other Chapels in this Parish twice in every year, in the months of May and November."

In the parish levy, laid November 30, 1769, the salary arrangement made with the new rector is fully given in the following entry:

"To the Rev. Charles Minn Thruston 16000 lbs Tobacco with the legal allowance for cask & shrinkage by consent of Mr. Thruston to be discharged at 25 shillings per c 214: 0: 0."

The vestry later agreed to allow him 30 pounds per annum in lieu of a glebe; still later, Mr. Thruston agreed to accept 150 pounds and the glebe allowance for his year's salary.

At its meeting held November 26, 1770, the vestry considered a charge made by parishioners that Mr. Thruston had neglected his duty in failing to hold the stipulated number of services. The vestrymen held that the charge had been proved, and as punishment omitted any salary provision for him in the parish levy they laid that day. But recalling Meldrum's successful suit and evidently fearing that their present minister might bring with equal success an action to recover his omitted salary and secure a judgment against them, they took good care to pass the following resolution:

Resolved that the sum of Two Hundred Pounds be levied on the Tithable Persons in this Parish to be applied towards purchasing Sixteen Thousand Pounds of Tobacco with the usual allowance for Casks and Shrinkage and which is to be paid to the said Thruston if he should recover his full Salary by a due Course of Law.

However Mr. Thruston resorted to his vestry and not to the courts. At a meeting held December 27, 1770, he appeared before the vestry and "having excused himself and giving reasons to the Satisfaction of the Vestry for the Neglect of Duty complained of by the inhabitants of the town of Winchester, and moreover having agreed to make up the Deficiency by Preaching on Week days, if requested by the Vestry", the matter was amicably disposed of by the vestry ordering that he be paid 160 pounds for his salary, "he being in Vestry and Assenting thereto."

There is good reason to believe that the neglect of duty complained of was due to Mr. Thruston's activities in behalf of the Revolutionary movement, a movement which had the sympathy of a large majority, if not all, of the vestrymen. Both county and parish records testify to Mr. Thruston's increasing fervor for the cause of the colonies in their dispute with the mother country. From 1770 on, it is evident that his interest in the stirring events in secular affairs, and his participation in them, were absorbing more and more of his time, thought, and effort. He was Chairman of the Committee of Safety for Frederick County and a justice of the county court.

76. Ibid, p. 42.
77. Ibid, p. 56. This resolution was passed by a 5 to 4 vote.
minister of Frederick Parish he took good care to see to it that parish funds bought and paid for a goodly supply of ammunition—powder and lead—certainly a remarkable proceeding for a parish of the Established Church.

On August 6, 1776, he took the oath prescribed for county judges by the new Commonwealth of Virginia, thus openly declaring his allegiance to the Revolution. The following January he, like his neighbor in adjoining Beckford Parish, decided that there was a time for all things and that now the time for war had come. He resigned his ministry of Frederick Parish, never to practice the clerical office again, was elected captain of a company of volunteers (which he had raised), and marched it off to join Washington's army. From January, 1777, Frederick Parish had no minister for the remainder of the period covered by this paper, nor for some years thereafter.

Mr. Thruston was born in Gloucester County in 1738, and was a student at William and Mary College in 1754. He was licensed for Virginia on August 13, 1765, and two days later received the King's Bounty for Virginia. Upon his return to the colony, he became rector of Petsworth Parish in Gloucester County. His next charge was Frederick Parish, which was also his last.

Combat service in the Revolution was what this "fighting parson" most desired, and that is what he got. In leading a vigorous attack upon a strong Hessian outpost at Amboy, N. J., his arm was shattered by a musket ball. He continued active military service after recovering from this wound and finally attained the rank of full colonel. There can be no question of his competence as an officer, nor of the considerable value of his services to the Revolution. His military record was far more distinguished than his clerical record. Not only was he a good fighter but, when it came to enemies of his country, he was also a good hater. If legend, supported by some authentic evidence, is to be believed, he was all in favor of hanging a considerable number of Tories who lived here and there in the lower Shenandoah Valley.

After the Revolution Col. Thruston made his home at "Mt. Zion", a farm near the small village of White Post in the present Clarke County. He took an active and influential part in all public affairs and continued as a judge of the Frederick County Court for many years. He also represented that county in the state legislature. In 1809, he moved to Louisiana, where he died three years later. "The descendants of the invaders whom he had encountered in 1776" one biographer states "in 1815 perished over his grave."79

Col. Thruston's first wife was Mary Buckner of Gloucester County and his second wife was Sarah Alexander of Frederick County. The fruit of both marriages was a total of twelve children. Many descendants of some of these are living today.

DIVISIONS AND BOUNDARIES OF THE PARISH

The original boundaries of Frederick Parish were identical with the original boundaries of Frederick County and have already been given. The

78. The Colonial Church in Virginia, p. 312.
79. Norris, History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, p. 797. Much Thruston genealogy is to be found in the sketch of Col. Thruston appearing in this work.
first division of both the county and the parish was made by an Act of the General Assembly, passed December 19, 1753, but as one of the main purposes of this legislation was to throw into Frederick all that part of Augusta which lay within the boundaries of the Fairfax Grant, the title of the legislation was "An Act for adding a part of the Parish and County of Augusta to the Parish and County of Frederick, and for dividing the County and Parish of Frederick, and the part of Augusta to be added thereto, into Two Counties and Parishes." Under its provisions, Hampshire County was to be established May 1, 1754 and Hampshire Parish, May 1, 1756. The new boundaries as set forth in Section II of the act follow:

"That on the first day of May, next ensuing (1754) all that part of the County of Augusta, which lies within the bounds of the Northern Neck, be added to, and made part of the County of Frederick, and the said part of the County of Augusta so to be added to and made part of the County of Frederick as aforesaid, be divided into two counties; and all that part thereof, lying to the westward of the ridge of Mountains, commonly called and known by the name of the Great North, or Cape Capon Mountain, and Warm Spring Mountain, extending to the Potowmack River, be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Hampshire; and all that other part thereof, lying to the Eastward of the said ridge of Mountains be one other distinct county, and retain the name of Frederick."

The section establishing Hampshire Parish follows:

"And be it further ENACTED that from and after the first of May, which shall be in the year of our Lord, 1756, the said Parish of Frederick shall be divided into two distinct Parishes by a line dividing the said County of Frederick from the said County of Hampshire, and that all that part of the said Parish of Frederick which, after the division, will lie within said County of Frederick is Frederick Parish, and the other part, Hampshire Parish; and that the freeholders and housekeepers of Hampshire shall meet at a convenient place and time, to be appointed and publicly advertised at least one month before by the sheriff of Hampshire County, and before July 1, 1756, and then and there elect a Vestry."

Section I makes the Fairfax line the dividing line between Frederick and Augusta Counties. Section IV specifically states that all of Augusta County lying within the Fairfax Grant, including that part within the boundaries of Hampshire County, shall be a part of Frederick Parish from May 1, 1754, but Section VII makes the boundaries of Hampshire Parish coincident with those of Hampshire County.

The first division of Frederick did not take from the parish a single place of worship nor, so far as it is possible to reconstruct the vestry of 1756, did it deprive it of a single vestryman.

A petition of "Sundry Inhabitants of the Parish of Frederick" was read to the House of Burgesses on October 10, 1760, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. It stated that "the Parish is so large that one Minister cannot perform the Duty of his Office". On March 1, 1761, Charles Carter of "Shirley", Charles City County, Committee Chairman, reported to the House that his committee recommended that consideration of the petition be deferred to the next session of the General Assembly. Evidently Frederick's two Burgesses did not have sufficient influence

80. Hening, VI, pp. 376-379.
FREDERICK PARISH, MAY 1, 1756
AFTER ITS FIRST DIVISION
to secure more favorable consideration. They were George Washington and Thomas Bryan Fairfax. Nor was this matter brought up during the next session of the General Assembly. It just died a natural and painless death.

But some nine years later, on May 31, 1770, the House of Burgesses listened again to the reading of another petition from Frederick, this time addressed to it by "Sundry Persons, Members of the Church of England" in Frederick Parish. It set forth the great inconvenience caused parishioners by the "great size" of the parish, "there being not less than seven Churches and Chapels therein", and prayed its division. This petition was favorably received and resulted in the General Assembly passing on June 28, 1770, a law entitled "An Act for the Division of Frederick Parish into the Parishes of Frederick, Beckford, and Norborne." Under its provisions, the existing vestry of Frederick Parish was dissolved, and the election of vestries for all three parishes was ordered held at least one month before March 1, 1771. Frederick Parish was ordered to sell its glebe, and refund to Beckford and Norborne a fair proportion of the sum received from its sale, to be determined upon the basis of that part of the cost of the glebe which had been levied upon and collected from the inhabitants of each. It also stipulated that Frederick Parish refund to Beckford, on the same basis, a part of the first cost of the Winchester Church (the stone church contracted for in 1766). The boundaries of the three parishes, as set forth in the act, follow:

"That from and after the last day of December next (1770) the said Parish of Frederick shall be divided into three distinct Parishes, in the following manner, that is to say, on the North by a line beginning at William's Gap, where the road intersects the line of Loudon and Frederick Counties, proceeding thence in a direct course so as to pass seven miles to the northeastward of the town of Winchester, till it intersects the line of Hampshire County; thence with the said Hampshire line to the intersection of a line to be run in a direct course West northwest from the mouth of Cedar Creek, and from the mouth of Cedar Creek a direct course to the mouth of Flint Run, thence East southeast to the line of Culpeper County, thence with the Culpeper and Loudon lines to William's Gap, the beginning; and all that part of the present Parish of Frederick within the said boundaries shall be one distinct Parish and retain the name of Frederick; and all that part of the present Parish of Frederick, which lies between the first mentioned line, running from William's Gap and Potowmack River, shall be one other distinct Parish and be known by the name of Norborne; and all the remainder of the present Parish of Frederick, shall be one other distinct Parish, and be known by the name of Beckford."

Less than one year and a half later changes were again made in the boundary lines of Frederick Parish by an act of the General Assembly, effective May 15, 1772, dividing Frederick County into the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, and Dunmore (later changed to Shenandoah), and making the boundaries of Frederick, Norborne, and Beckford Parishes identical, respectively, with those of the counties. The boundaries established by this act were as follows:

83. Ibid, 1770-1772, p. 36.
85. Hening, VIII, pp. 597-599.
86. By enactment of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in October, 1777.
"That from and after the 15th of May next (1772), the said County of Frederick shall be divided into three distinct counties in the following manner, that is to say, on the North by a line beginning in the line that divides the counties of Frederick and Loudon, one mile and a half Northward of the corner in William's Gap, that at present divides the Parishes of Frederick and Norborne, till it intersects the line of Hampshire County, thence with the Hampshire line, to the corner dividing the Parishes of Frederick and Beckford, thence with the line dividing the said Parishes of Frederick and Beckford, East southeast, to the southeasterly bank of Cedar Creek, thence binding on the same to its confluence with the river Shenandoah, thence across said river, East, to the easterly bank of same, thence down the said river, and binding on the same, to the mouth of Passage Creek, and thence with a right line to the line of Culpeper, at the intersection of the road leading through Chester's Gap, thence with the Culpeper, Fauquier, and Loudon lines, to the beginning; and all that part of the county within said boundaries, shall be one distinct county and retain the name of Frederick; and all that part of the county which lies between the first mentioned line, running from the said beginning, in the line of Loudon County and Potowmack River, shall be one distinct county, and be known by the name of Berkeley; and all the remainder of the said county, shall be one distinct county and be known by the name of Dunmore."

The act provided that if these changes in boundaries, made for the sake of convenience, should exclude any of the present vestrymen by making them residents of one of the other parishes, then such vacancies were to be filled by the remaining vestrymen electing successors. The changes did have that effect, and later Beckford Parish protested to the General Assembly that it was being taxed by a vestry it had not elected.87

There was no further division of Frederick Parish and no further changes in its boundaries during the eighteenth century.

THE THIRD VESTRY AND THE PARISH

The story of Frederick Parishes first and second vestries has been told as far as it can be from official records still in existence—the Order and Minute Books of the Frederick County Court, the Journals of the House of Burgesses, the Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, William Waller Hening's Statutes at Large, and the Frederick Parish Vestry Book beginning with the year 1764.

It will be recalled that in Colonial Virginia once a vestry had been elected by the freeholders and housekeepers of a parish it could only be dismissed by an Act of the General Assembly. The vestry had the right and duty to elect two church wardens and successors to those of its members who died or resigned.

Emphasis has been placed upon the extraordinarily heavy turnover of vestrymen in Frederick Parish through the period 1744-1780. No complete list of all those elected to its vestries in these years can now possibly be compiled. Strangely enough, the vestry book itself ignores the election of the third vestry of Frederick Parish in 1771. Order Book 1588 of the Frederick County Court contains records of the swearing in not only of every

88. Pages 102, 106, 114, 119, and 120.
FREDERICK PARISH, 1771
AFTER ITS SECOND DIVISION
member of this vestry, but also of every member of the vestries for the newly created parishes of Norborne and Beckford as well, all three of these vestries being elected at the same time. The vestrymen elected were:

**FREDERICK PARISH**

1. Robert Wood  
2. Angus McDonald  
3. John Hite  
4. George Rice  
5. Frederick Conrad  
6. Alexander White  
7. Dr. John McDonald  
8. Philip Bush  
9. James Barnett  
10. Edward Snickers  
11. Marquis Calmes II  
12. Isaac White

**NORBORNE PARISH**

1. Samuel Washington  
2. Adam Stephens  
3. Thomas Rutherford  
4. John Neville  
5. Robert Worthington  
6. George Cunningham  
7. William Hanchir  
8. Magnus Tate  
9. William Baldwin  
10. Morgan Morgan II  
11. Hugh Stephenson  
12. James Keith

**BECKFORD PARISH**

1. Lawrence Snapp  
2. George Keller  
3. Burr Harrison  
4. John Wolfenberger  
5. Joseph Pugh  
6. John Tipton  
7. Henry Nelson  
8. Abraham Keller  
9. Jacob Holdman  
10. Henry Fravell  
11. Philip Hoofman  
12. Frederick Stoner

An examination of the above vestry lists shows that the second division of Frederick Parish cost it five of the vestrymen serving at the time of the election of the new vestry; four of these lived within the boundaries of Norborne Parish and were elected vestrymen of that parish. These were Thomas Rutherford, John Neville, James Keith, and Thomas Swearingen II. The fifth, Burr Harrison, lived within the boundaries of Beckford and was elected a vestryman of that parish.

It has been possible to compile from official records lists of the vestry of Frederick Parish in 1764 and in 1770. To illustrate strikingly the rapid changes in vestry personnel these are subjoined in parallel columns:

**VESTRYMEN, 1764**

1. John Hite  
2. John Greenfield  
3. Thomas Wadlington  
4. Cornelius Ruddell  
5. John Neville  
6. James Wood II  
7. Isaac Hite  
8. James Keith  
9. Charles Smith  
10. Thomas Rutherford  
11. John Bowman  
12. Robert Lemon

**VESTRYMEN, 1770**

1. John Hite  
2. Burr Harrison  
3. Thomas Swearingen  
4. Jacob Hite II  
5. John Neville  
6. Angus McDonald  
7. Isaac Hite  
8. James Keith  
9. Charles Smith  
10. Thomas Rutherford  
11. Van Swearingen II  
12. James Barnett (?)

Jacob Hite, vestryman for Frederick Parish, 1765-1770, appears to have been a son of the Jacob Hite who settled on the Richard Morgan Grant in

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89. Thomas Swearingen II was sworn in as vestryman for Norborne Parish, November 7, 1771. (Order Book 15, p. 282.)

90. The only man elected a vestryman in 1752 who was also elected to the third vestry of Frederick Parish.
what became Berkeley County, and who was—for those days—a “neighbor” of Morgan Morgan, and one of the three builders of Morgan’s Chapel. Jacob Hite, the vestryman 1765-1770, according to an old tradition, lost out in a bitter controversy with Gen. Adam Stephens over the location of the county seat for Berkeley County, became disgruntled, sold his property, and removed with his family to South Carolina. Be the traditional cause of his moving south fact or fiction, he did settle in South Carolina, and there conducted a large store and did a big business with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, having gained the friendship of those tribes. One night a friendly squaw called on Mrs. Hite (she was a Madison from Orange County and an aunt of President James Madison), and warned her that the next day the Indians planned to murder her, her husband, and all their family. Hite, when told of the warning, laughed at it, and made no preparations for either flight or defense. The next day a party of Indians came to his store and murdered him and most of his family. Hite, himself, they literally hacked to pieces. Two of his daughters they carried into captivity as they did all of his slaves. Mrs. Hite and all the young children were killed. Nothing was ever again heard of the two nearly grown daughters carried off by the Indians, although after the Revolution, their brother, Capt. George Hite, spent many months in a fruitless search for them.

The third vestry of Frederick Parish held its first meeting on February 7, 1771, and its first order was in connection with the sale of the glebe “agreeable to an Act of the Assembly.” In 1772, it ordered James Barnett to provide a chest for holding the books at Cunningham Chapel, and in the same year directed public notice be given “that the Vestry have resolved not to make the Parish liable” for the support of any illegitimate children “born of servant women within the Parish, without it is made to appear to them that the owner of such servant has given information to a Magistrate, and otherwise showed a real inclination of indemnifying the Parish, by discovering the Father.” The following year steps were taken toward the purchase of a new glebe.

Charles Smith became again a member of the vestry on January 5, 1773, and when later in the year James Barnett resigned, John Smith was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. The following year Philip Bush resigned and Warner Washington was elected to succeed him. Four more vestry resignations followed quickly. These, with the death of another vestryman, reduced the number remaining to less than seven, and left the vestry as a body impotent to transact vestry business legally. This situation led the General Assembly to pass in December, 1775, an act inviting the vestrymen who had resigned to return to the vestry, and providing that if enough of them did not accept that invitation within two months “to make a vestry”, then a new vestry in its entirety must be elected. As a result of this enactment, those who had resigned, and not been replaced, returned to the vestry.

91. Cashiered from the Continental Army for drunkenness and neglect of duty.
93. Frederick County Court Order Book 16, p. 19.
94. Hening IX, pp. 97 and 98.
In April, 1773, bids were called for the building of a stone church "at a place called Battle Town." When the bidding took place at the court house in Winchester on May 31, the low bidder was John Neville. He agreed to build the church on the land of Charles Smith at a place called Carney's Spring for 449 pounds and to finish it before November 30, 1774. The contractor was given the right to build a wing and "to dispose of the pews and gallery therein for his own emolument." Two hundred and fifty pounds were to be paid him upon his giving the church wardens sufficient security for the carrying out of his contract, one-half the remainder on June 10, 1774, and the balance when the church was completed.

This church was to replace Cunningham Chapel, which had fallen into a sad state of disrepair. But then the vestry received Col. Hugh Nelson's offer of two acres, to which reference has already been made, and deeming the land offered by him "the most central and convenient to the Parishioners", it revoked its order for building a church at "Battle Town" (now known as Berryville and in Clarke County), and directed it be built on Col. Nelson's land. On August 4, 1774, the vestry having viewed the Nelson two acres, which included the site of Cunningham Chapel, "are of the opinion that the Church . . . . ought to be built on top of the hill, to the Eastward of the upper Spring, a little to the Northward of an old cabin", and ordered that a surveyor be employed to lay off the land so as to include the present Chapel (Cunningham) and Burying Ground."

Charles Smith countered Col. Nelson's offer of two acres with one of an acre and a half at Carney's Spring, and opposed vigorously building a church elsewhere. When it was found impossible to dig a foundation for the new church on the spot selected by the vestry, that body, at a meeting held September 6, 1774, once more ordered the church built on Smith's land, to which vestrymen Robert Wood, Isaac Hite, and Philip Bush dissented, the last submitting his resignation before the meeting adjourned. In the meantime Neville was kept busy hauling his materials from the one site to the other, and back again, as first one and then the other location was approved.

Vestry minutes make no further reference to the proposed church after those of its meeting on September 6, 1774. The rapidly approaching struggle for independence absorbed more and more the thought and energy of the parish, and particularly of its minister.

In 1776, Frederick Parish came under the control of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The King's Writ no longer ran in county or parish. Virginians had elected Patrick Henry as their governor and he took office on July 5. The first General Assembly under the new order convened on October 7, and remained in session until December 21, following. The Established Church was on its way to becoming the Dissestablished Church. The new Assembly lost little time in passing legislation exempting dissenters from payment of parish tithes, under certain specified conditions. The attack had begun.

The vestry book records no meeting of the vestry from Christmas Day, 1775, to January 7, 1777. The only order entered in the minutes of the
January 7 meeting is one directing Col. Angus McDonald and Alexander White to dispose of "the ammunition belonging to this Parish, and make report to the next Vestry." At the next meeting, held April 25, 1778, John Peyton, Jr., was appointed clerk of the vestry to succeed "James Wood, an officer in the Continental Army", and it was "Ordered that the powder and lead belonging to this Parish be put into the hands of Colin Angus McDonald, who is ordered to dispose of the same to the best advantage. At this meeting also, George Rice resigned, and Edmund Taylor was appointed to succeed him, while Benjamin Sedwick was added to that body to replace Edward Snickers who had resigned earlier. Snickers was again a vestryman in 1779. Joseph Holmes and James Gamble Dowdall were the last men to be sworn in as members of the third vestry of Frederick Parish. Both took the vestryman's oaths in 1779.96

The exemption of dissenters from paying parish tithes under certain conditions, provided for by the General Assembly in 1776, was renewed at each succeeding session of that body until the session of October 4—December 19, 1779. At that time the first of a long series of smashing blows was struck at the Established Church by the passage of a law repealing ALL ACTS providing salaries for its clergy, but stipulating that all sums due its ministers up to January 1, 1777, must be paid them. This legislation also empowered the vestries to continue to levy to meet legal engagements entered into with the clergy before that date and authorized these vestries to make provision for the poor, as theretofore.97

The vestry held what was to prove to be the next to its last meeting on March 3, 1779. The unusually large number of ten of its members were present, including both church wardens, Marquis Calmes II and Frederick Conrad. It proceeded to lay its final parish levy—"By 1515 tithables at 14/ per poll . . . 1061 (pounds): 0:0:,.". John Melton was appointed collector of the levy and he was required to give adequate security to the church wardens.

At the close of the meeting the vestry "Ordered that Mr. White be directed to draw up a Petition to the next Assembly for the dissolution of this Vestry", and then adjourned.

The Virginia Assembly of May 1-July 14, 1780 passed an act dissolving the vestry of Frederick and a number of other parishes, turning over their welfare work to Overseers of the Poor, and making provision for election of the latter triennially.98

The third vestry of Frederick Parish held its final meeting "at the Court House of Frederick County the 4th day of May 1780". Present were Dr. John McDonald and Alexander White, Church Wardens, and Isaac Hite, Frederick Conrad, Benjamin Sedwick, Robert Wood, and James Gamble Dowdall; also John Peyton, Jr., clerk. The parish had had no minister since the departure of the Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston in January, 1777.

96. Frederick County Court Order Book 17, p. 340.
The vestry ordered that the 461 pounds, 16 shillings, and 6 pence of parish funds in its hands "be applied to the relief of the poor in such manner as the Church Wardens shall direct, and that the said account be recorded." It then took under consideration the case of Myles Reyle, "a poor, infirm man", and "Ordered that Mr. White do pay him out of the money in his hands such a sum as he may judge his necessities require." This was its last official act. The minutes of this final meeting next record:

"Then the Vestry Dissolved."99

The membership of the third vestry of Frederick Parish when it dissolved was:

1. Dr. John McDonald, Church Warden
2. Alexander White, Church Warden.
3. Benjamin Sedwick
4. Isaac Hite
5. Edmund Taylor
6. Joseph Holmes
7. Frederick Conrad
8. Robert Wood
9. Edward Snickers
10. Marquis Calmes II
11. John Smith
12. James Gamble Dowdall

THE PARISH AND RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS

Charges of religious persecution of dissenters in Frederick Parish have occasionally been made by conscientious and reputable historians. When these have been general in character, authoritative denial of them becomes an impossibility, and for the simple reason that no one has yet spent the endless hours of research upon the records of Frederick County which would be necessary to the denial of such an allegation. This much can and should be said: many hours of research have been spent on these records and so far no evidence has been found in them by any one to substantiate a single instance of religious persecution in Frederick Parish.

On the other hand, in the few known instances when charges of specific acts of religious persecution have been brought, they are refuted conclusively by the records of the Frederick Courts. The best known and the most frequently made of these is the alleged persecution of the family of Benjamin Borden (1692-1743), a Quaker.

"The religious persecution of this family" wrote Dr. John W. Wayland, in a recent and invaluable contribution to the history of the Shenandoah Valley100 "continued after his (Benjamin Borden's) death, and the records of Frederick County show that on May 7, 1746, the grand jury of that county presented Zeruliah Borden, Deborah Borden, and Mercy Fearnley for

99. At the Court House in Frederick County on Tuesday, October 3, 1780, there was a gathering of freeholders and householders (keepers) of Frederick Parish. The act of the General Assembly of Virginia entitled "An Act for Dissolving Several Vestries and Election of Overseers of the Poor" was produced and read. The election was then held by ballot. Those elected were Alexander White, Benjamin Sedwick, Frederick Conrad, Philip Bush, and John Swearingen. The first three were members of the third vestry of the parish when it was dissolved; the fourth had been a member of that vestry, and the fifth was a member of a family which, in the past, had supplied three vestrymen for the parish.
100. Hopewell Friends History, 1734-1934, p. 27.
'speaking several profane, scandalous, and contemptible words against the Holy Order of Baptism.'"

It is to be regretted that Dr. Wayland did not prosecute further his search of Frederick County records.

Order Book 2, page 81, records the presentment of the widow of Benjamin Borden and two of her daughters as told by Dr. Wayland. It further records that it was made on information supplied by George Johnston. There is no record of his ever being a vestryman, or other officer of Frederick Parish.

The result of the grand jury presentment of the Bordens is recorded in Order Book 2, page 140, of the Frederick County Court, in this entry made on August 7, 1746: "The defendants being presented for speaking several profane and scandalous words against the Holy Order of Baptism. Appeared and it Appearing to the Court that since the said presentment was preferred against them they had been Baptized, and on their Acknowledgment of their Error, the said presentment is Dismissed, they paying costs."

That is the record and the complete record. It shows that the Bordens instead of being "persecuted" were treated with extraordinary leniency. To speak "profane and scandalous words against the Holy Order of Baptism" was against the laws of the colony and members of the Established Church guilty of so speaking would have been presented as readily as dissenters. The record explodes the myth that the Quaker Bordens were victims in Frederick of religious persecution.

The historian Norris wrote:101 "The Rev. William Williams was fined 4 pounds and costs for 'joyning in the bonds of Holy Matrimony several persons, he being no orthodox Minister.' He was also fined twenty-six shillings for, as the record states 'behaving indecently' before the Court! . . . It is altogether probable that when the Court informed him of their verdict, Mr. Williams became justly outraged at the injustice of their decision and gave them a piece of his mind in primitive English, for which the judges mulcted him for an additional sum."

But Norris has overlooked the fact that under the laws of Virginia at that time, the performance of the marriage ceremony by Williams was illegal. In performing it, Williams was guilty of a serious offense against the law and the fine assessed against him was a mild punishment for the offense.

A third specific instance recorded in the early order books of the Frederick County Court which has been construed as religious persecution was the presentment of Jonathan Curtis by the grand jury on May 7, 1745 for "writing and publishing several things against the Church of England." This presentment was made upon information furnished by Andrew Campbell, who was then in all probability a vestryman of Frederick Parish. Here again a complete examination of the records disproves the charge. The records show that Campbell and Curtis were conducting a personal feud by

laying "informations" against each other, and generally withdrawing them before being required to substantiate them in court.

It cannot be maintained that the Established Church in Virginia was never guilty of intolerance, never guilty of religious persecution. It could not possibly in reason be entirely innocent of such offenses, human nature being what it is and always has been, when one considers the inevitable results of the power given church officials by the General Assembly in such laws as the "Act for the Effectual Suppression of Vice."102 The Church has every right to a great pride that its record shows that when opportunity and temptation were alike so great, its sins in this respect were so few.

There is no evidence whatsoever in any known Frederick County or Parish record of religious persecution. A material percentage of Frederick's population were Quakers. This sect on principle declined military service, refused to pay taxes for any military purpose, would not work on fortifications, or do any labor which would aid in common defense. These principles must have made them appear to the other inhabitants of the county, one of whose chief concerns at the time was to be assured of waking up in the morning with their scalps still intact, as extremely undesirable neighbors. It is to the everlasting credit of the county that the Quakers, or those of them who lived up to the above principles, were not persecuted.

The story of Frederick Parish, 1744-1780 has been told. In the years that followed, the Established Church was to emerge from its ruins as the Protestant Episcopal Church, and under that name was to endure for some years more "persecution" than it had ever inflicted in the same space of time upon dissenting churches. Frederick Parish was one of the few parishes in Virginia which retained vitality throughout all the disastrous years that came after 1780, and emerged from them with renewed strength and greater faith to carry on the work of the Church.
APPENDIX I

Legislative Record of Frederick Parish

1738. Frederick and Augusta Parishes and Counties created by Act of the General Assembly, and their organization provided under certain conditions. (Hening V, pp. 78-80).

1743. Frederick County Organized.

1744. Frederick Parish Organized.

1748. The General Assembly passed an Act for the Better Support of the Clergy, superseding and replacing a similar Act passed in 1727. Both laws provided that ministers of parishes of the Established Church in Virginia should all receive 16,000 pounds of tobacco per annum, plus certain allowances. They differed somewhat in other provisions. The Act of 1748 was made effective, June 10, 1751. (Hening VI, pp. 88-90).

1748. Rev. John Gordon in a petition to the General Assembly asks that he be paid as are other clergymen of the Established Church. (Journals House of Burgesses, 1748-1749, pp. 312-313).


1752. Dissolution of the first Vestry of Frederick Parish ordered by the General Assembly because of Vestry's misconduct. (Hening VI, pp. 258-260).

1753. The Rev. John Gordon renews his salary petition to the General Assembly, asking that he be paid the same salary as was paid to other ministers of his church, or, else 100 pounds per annum. (Journals House of Burgesses, 1752-1755, pp. 128 and 134).

1753. Act of General Assembly added to Frederick County all of Augusta County lying within Fairfax Grant: provided for division of Frederick into Frederick and Hampshire Counties, effective May 1, 1754; and of Frederick Parish into Frederick and Hampshire Parishes, effective May 1, 1756. (Hening VI, pp. 376-379).

1753. The General Assembly passed an Act providing for the payment of Ministers of Frederick Parish an annual salary of 100 pounds. (Hening VI, pp. 369 and 370).

1759. Dissenters ordered ousted from all Established Church Vestries having seven or more Church of England Members. (Hening VII, p. 302).

1760. County Clerks of Frederick, Augusta and Hampshire Counties in a petition to the General Assembly protested against being paid in money at three farthings for a pound of tobacco. (Journals of House of Burgesses, 1758-1761, p. 188).

1760. The Rev. William Meldrum sent a petition to the General Assembly in regard to his salary. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1758-1761, pp. 190 and 191).

1760. An Order from His Majesty in Council revoking the Act of Assembly for paying Ministers of Frederick and Augusta Parish 100 pounds a year was read to the General Assembly. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1758-1761, p. 184).
1760. Sundry Inhabitants of Frederick Parish petitioned the General Assembly to divide the parish into three Parishes. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1758-1761, pp. 189 and 241).


1767. Petition of Vestry and Inhabitants of Frederick Parish for power to levy sufficient sum for the support of a Minister approved by Burgesses. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1766-1769, pp. 81, 91, 110, 113 and 114).

1767. General Assembly passed an Act ordering Vestry of Frederick Parish to levy and collect 91 pounds per annum for salary of Minister. (Hening VIII, pp. 267 and 268).

1769. Vestry of Frederick Parish sought relief of the General Assembly from the exactions of the collectors of their parish levies. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1766-1769, p. 313).

1769. The House of Burgesses granted leave to the Burgesses from Frederick County to bring in a bill to reimburse the Vestry of Frederick Parish against which the Rev. William Meldrum had obtained a judgment. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1766-1769, p. 314).

1769. In December the General Assembly passed an Act reimbursing the vestrymen against whom the Rev. Mr. Meldrum had obtained a judgment. (Hening VIII, p. 415).

1769. In December the General Assembly repealed its Act of April 7, 1767, stating that this law had been passed under the "mistaken opinion" that the "salaries of the Ministers of Frederick and Augusta Parishes were payable in money at the rate of three farthings for a pound of tobacco." (Hening VIII, pp. 430 and 431).

1769. An Act of the General Assembly was passed to give Frederick Parish relief from the exactions of collectors of the parish levies. (Hening VIII, pp. 381-385).

1770. Members of the Church of England in Frederick Parish petitioned the General Assembly to divide Frederick Parish. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1770-1772, p. 36).

1770. Frederick Parish was divided into the Parishes of Frederick, Norborne, and Beckford. The Act required Frederick Parish to refund to Beckford its due share of the first cost of the Church in Winchester. It provided for the election of Vestries for the three Parishes not later than February 1, 1771. In other respects the law was effective from January 1, 1771. (Hening VIII, pp. 425-429).

1772. Frederick Parish petitioned the General Assembly to repeal the provision requiring it to refund to Beckford Parish its proportion of the cost of the Church in Winchester. This petition gives information about the Church and Chapels in the Parish. (Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1770-1772, p. 184).

1772. An Act of the General Assembly ordered the appointment of a Commission to appraise the present value of the places of worship in Frederick and Norborne Parishes, and to determine how much these exceeded in value the two Chapels in Beckford. The Commission was ordered to report to the Vestries before October 1, 1772. (Hening VIII, pp. 597-599).
1772. Frederick County was divided into the Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, and Dunmore by Act of the General Assembly, effective May 15, 1772, and the boundaries of the three counties were made, respectively, the boundaries of Frederick, Norborne, and Beckford Parishes. (Hening VIII, pp. 597-599).

1773. The Frederick Parish Vestry ordered a petition to the General Assembly prepared, praying for relief of the people in paying the Minister's salary.

1776. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia passed an act inviting resigned vestrymen of Frederick Parish to return to the Vestry, and providing that if not enough returned within two months to give that body a legal quorum, a new Vestry must be elected. (Hening IX, pp. 97 and 98).

1776. Legislation exempted dissenters from contributing to the support of the Established Church and its Ministers, under certain conditions. This Act was renewed at successive sessions of the General Assembly throughout 1777 and 1778. (Hening IX, pp. 164-167, 312, 387, 469, and 578).

1778. In an effort to force Frederick Parish to pay to Beckford the proportion of the first cost of the stone church in Winchester and the glebe previously paid by tithables of that parish, the General Assembly ordered the Vestries of Frederick, Norborne, and Beckford Parishes to appoint a Commission to appraise the value of the Churches and Chapels in these Parishes as a basis for an adjustment of their financial disputes. (Hening IX, pp. 436 and 437).

1779. May. The final Act passed for renewing suspension of payment of salaries heretofore given the clergy of the Church of England, etc. (Hening X, p. 111).

1779. The General Assembly repealed outright all acts providing salaries for clergy of the Established Church, but stipulating that all sums due them up to January 1, 1777, must be paid, and empowering the vestries to make provision for the poor as theretofore. (Hening X, pp. 197 and 198).

1779. March 3. The Vestry of Frederick Parish ordered a petition drawn up and presented to the next Assembly for "the dissolution of this Vestry."

1780. The General Assembly dissolved the Vestry of Frederick and some other parishes, turned over the care of the poor to Overseers of the Poor, and provided for triennial elections of the latter.

1780. May 4. The third vestry of the Parish of Frederick of the Established Church met in Winchester, transacted its business, and then dissolved.
APPENDIX II

The Old Chapel’s Two Acres

Mr. George H. Burwell III of Clarke County is the owner of what almost certainly is Robert Brooke’s original plat and report upon his division of the Fairfax grant of 50,212 acres on the Shenandoah, and the assignment, by lot, of each of the eight parts of “equal value” into which he divided it, to a beneficiary.

The High Court of Chancery in Williamsburg ordered this division as the result of a suit brought by one of the grantees, Col. Landon Carter of “Sabine Hall”, and appointed this noted surveyor its Commissioner to carry out its order. The Brooke report was signed by him, November 3, 1740.

His survey shows the northern boundary of the part allotted to Carter Burwell identical in its entirety with the southern boundary of the part allotted to Robert Carter Nicholas. Furthermore it shows, according to some interpretations, this boundary running well south of the Old Chapel’s two acres, and, it will be recalled, the Old Chapel stands within a few yards of the site of the earlier Cunningham Chapel. If this interpretation is not in error and it is supported by Mr. Curtis B. Chapplear, who has expended a great deal of time and research upon the Carter Burwell tract, and whose opinion is entitled to carry unusual weight—then it would appear to refute the statements made in the following paragraph appearing in this paper:

“It has been erroneously stated that the two acres on which Cunningham Chapel stood were originally owned by Robert Carter Nicholas. Frederick County Records prove conclusively that while they adjoined this land they were actually in the part of the 50,212 acre Fairfax Grant that went to Carter Burwell.”

When this paragraph was written, its writer had not seen the Brooke plat. The statements therein were made upon the authority of the late Mr. Richard E. Griffith, whose knowledge of Frederick County records has never been excelled or even equalled by any one, and he was thoroughly conversant with the Brooke map and report. Moreover, the statements in the quoted paragraph were reaffirmed to the writer by Mr. Griffith a short time before his death, and after he had completed a thorough and comprehensive study of that part of the Robert Carter Nicholas tract which lies immediately north of the Old Chapel’s acres, a study which involved much careful and pains-taking research. His habitual caution in making any positive statement of fact, and the proven accuracy of his statements, have been matters for general comment among those who worked with him upon historical research.

The inaccuracy of Virginia surveys in the first half of the eighteenth century is a well established fact, and those of Mr. Brooke provide no exception. A survey made in 1774, and recorded in Frederick, of the part of the 50,212 acre grant allotted to Benjamin Harrison shows a variation of some 250 acres from the Brooke plat. It does not, therefore, at all necessarily follow that the Old Chapel’s two acres lay within the Robert Carter Nicholas tract because the Brooke survey so shows—if it does.
There is conclusive recorded evidence to prove they lay within the farm known as the Chapel Green Farm. This evidence will be found in Deed Book 16, p. 474, Deed Book 28, p. 370 and p. 387, Frederick County Records, and in an advertisement offering Chapel Green for sale, signed by Col. Nelson, and appearing in the Virginia Centinel or Winchester Mercury for January 6, 1790. Shortly after the publication of this advertisement Col. Nathaniel Burwell bought Chapel Green, (although no deed recording its transfer has yet been found), for the minutes of a meeting of the Frederick County Vestry on August 3, 1790, record his offer to the church of the same two acres previously offered it by Col. Nelson.

The question of whether the Old Chapel land lay within the Carter Burwell or the Robert Carter Nicholas tract has, of course, little importance to the early history of Frederick Parish. It is, nevertheless, an interesting one, and one which, in the present opinion of this writer, must remain a moot question for lack of conclusive and authenticated evidence. It might not so remain if Mr. Griffith were living and could point out those deeds recorded in Frederick County upon which he based his statements.
MRS. WILLIAM MEADE
(Thomasia Nelson)

Thomasia Nelson (May 6, 1795-July 26, 1836), daughter of Thomas Nelson, Jr., and Frances Page, his wife, was the second wife of Bishop William Meade, whom she married at her home, "Edgewood" in Hanover County, December 16, 1829. Her portrait was painted in Norfolk in the fall of 1835 by Hubard. It hung in Bishop Meade's study at "Mountain View" until after his death. It is now owned by and hangs in the Norfolk home of Mrs. William P. Moore, one of his descendants.
MAJOR MATHIS WINSTON HENRY, C. S. A.
of Bowling Green, Ky.

by JULIETTE BURWELL HENRY JONES

If you walk down through the "Old Chapel" graveyard, near Millwood, Va. to the lot of Nathaniel Burwell of "Glenvin", you will find a monument with this inscription: "In Memory of Major M. W. Henry, Born Nov. 28, 1838. Died Nov. 28, 1877." And in the old Register of Christ Church, Millwood, you will find the signatures of Mathis Winston Henry and Susan Randolph Burwell, who were married in Christ Church, Oct. 26, 1875, by Rev. Joseph R. Jones. They were the parents of Juliette Burwell Henry (Mrs. Courtney Byrd Jones 1876——) and Dorothy Willing Page Henry (Mrs. Henry W. Frost, 1878-1943). His widow married Dr. A. C. Randolph of "New Market" in October, 1881.

Major Henry was the twelfth child of Major Mathis Winston Henry and Juliette Pitts Henry of Bowling Green, Kentucky.¹

He was the great grandson of Rev. Robert Henry,² who emigrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, about 1740. Having received his early education at Edinburg, he took his M. A. at Princeton in 1751. His name appears on the list of graduates in italics, showing his choice of the ministry as his profession. He was a licentiate of the Synod of New York and was ordained by the Presbytery of that State in 1753 and sent as a missionary to Virginia. In 1755 he was installed as the first Pastor of Cub Creek Church in Charlotte County and Briarly in Prince Edward County. These two churches were a part of the Caldwell Settlement of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians allowed by Gov. Gooch in 1738. The "Hanover Presbytery, the first Presbytery in Virginia."³

General William Henry (April 12, 1761-Nov. 23, 1824) the son of Rev. Robert Henry and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, after serving at seventeen as a private in the War of the Revolution, settled in Kentucky. He was a member of the Convention, which framed the Constitution of Kentucky and was for twenty years a member of her Legislature from Scott County. As General of the Militia, he had the confidence and sincere friendship of Gov. Shelby and General W. H. Harrison. His descendants are the Flourney-Henrys of Kentucky.⁴

Mathis Winston Henry graduated from West Point May 6, 1861, and was appointed brevet 2nd Lieutenant and 2nd Lieutenant of Mounted Riflemen. He was transferred August 3, 1861 to the 3rd Cavalry. Not being willing to fight against the South, he resigned his commission, August 19, 1861, and made his way into the Confederate lines. (I have his West Point diploma sent him several years after the War was over.)

3. "Cub Creek Church and Congregation, 1738-1938". Elizabeth Venible Gaines. Published for the author by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication. Whitet & Shepperson, Richmond, Va., 1931.
4. (b) Bulletin of Hampden-Sydney College, "Cub Creek Church; It's Place in History." An address made at Cub Creek Church, June 26, 1938 by Rev. W. L. Lingle, D. D.
Major Mathis Winston Henry, C. S. A.
Gustavus A. Henry, Senator from Tennessee to the Confederate Congress, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Clarksville, Tenn., August 24, 1861, "Tendered the services of his nephew Mathis Winston Henry to the Confederate States, and asked that he be put on immediate duty."

On Jan. 14, 1862, at Ballard House, Richmond, Va., M. W. Henry, enclosing a copy of the acceptance of his resignation in the United States Army, applied for a commission in the Confederate States Army. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry in J. E. B. Stuart's Division. Feb. 15, 1862, under John Pelham of Alabama, his friend and classmate, Captain of Stuart's Light Horse Artillery.

War Records at Washington show Pelham took rank as Major August 9, 1862 and M. W. Henry as Captain August 9, 1862, drawing the respective pay of such rank from that date.

The day after the battle of Sharpsburg, Stuart created his 2nd Horse Artillery, to the command of which Capt. M. W. Henry was assigned (Sept. 18, 1862). It was formed by the division of Pelham's original Battery. While Lee's army rested in the Valley of Virginia, reorganization was completed. Pelham was given the command of a battalion of 5 Horse Batteries, Chew's, Braithed's, Hart's, Moorman's and Henry's. Henry's battery was encamped with the artillery between Strasburg and White Post, and Col. Tuley's home near the latter place, "The Tuleyries", was a center of gaiety.

It was during this time that Captain Henry of Stuart's Light Horse Artillery met Susan Randolph Burwell, then seventeen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Burwell of "Glenvin", through her brother, Lieut. Robert Powel Page Burwell, who was in his battery, thus beginning a romance which lasted through the years.

Her father was born at "Glen Owen", the home of his father William Nelson Burwell, who was born at "Carter's Grove". Her mother Dorothy Willing Page, the daughter of Dr. Robert Powel Page and his first wife Mary Willing Francis of "The Briars", was born in Philadelphia at the home of her grand-mother, Mrs. Thomas Willing Francis. Dorothy Willing Page was raised by her step-mother Susan Randolph, at "The Briars", to whom she was most devoted.

Dorothy Willing Page and Nathaniel Burwell of "Glenvin” were married at the residence of her father Dec. 8th, 1842. They were the parents of twelve children. The two first, Lieut. Robert Powel Page Burwell and my mother, were born at “The Briars”. The next, George Harrison Burwell was born at “Glenvin”. He entered the Confederate Army at fourteen and served throughout with distinction, afterwards going to Mexico where he became a Captain in Maximilian's Imperial army and was killed in action. In 1862, when Captain M. W. Henry visited “Glenvin”, including the above, there were six sons and two daughters, the youngest being Thomas Hugh Burwell, age one year.

which Pelham distinguished himself at Fredericksburg, were most gallantly handled."

The Battle of Fredericksburg was fought Dec. 13, 1862. J. E. Cooke says in his "Life of Stonewall Jackson", first published in Richmond in 1863, "Soon after daybreak, the troops were all in position, and General Lee rode along the lines, close on the enemy. The movement had already begun, and the enemy were seen advancing across the bottom directly upon Gen. Jackson's position. By direction of Gen. Stuart, Major John Pelham, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, immediately brought up a Napoleon gun, and opened on their left flank. Three batteries replied, and for many hours this one gun fought them all with unyielding firmness. Major Pelham and Captain Henry, who both superintended the working of the piece, were publicly complimented, and their obstinate stand in an important position unquestionably had a most valuable part in demoralizing the Federal forces."8

(On the margin in pencil is written, "P. told me H. was entitled to all the credit. N. B.")

Captain Henry was promoted on the field of battle at Fredericksburg to a Majority and was ordered to report to General Hood as Chief of Artillery of his Division.9

This promotion brought his transfer to Longstreet's 1st Corps, with Col. J. B. Walton, Chief of Artillery. I have a letter from Gen. J. B. Hood and one from Gen. J. B. Walton, written from New Orleans Oct. 21st and Oct. 24th, 1865. Hood says, "Major M. W. Henry was Chief of Artillery of my Division in Virginia." Walton says, "Served in my Corps of Artillery under Gen. Longstreet with distinction."

Longstreet spent the winter of '62 and '63 below Richmond; with him were Hood and Pickett with Dearing's and Henry's battalions.

Hood, writes in "Advance and Retreat;" "Again in May we were in bivouac on the Rapidan, and preparations were initiated for another campaign. . . . At this period my division was in splendid condition, it's four brigades being under the direction of Law, Benning, Anderson and Robertson . . . The Artillery had again been increased by the addition of a number of pieces, as will be seen by the following . . . ." (which reads in part.)

"Copy of Report of Major Henry's Battalion of Artillery, July 19th, 1863, attached to Hood's Division. First (Longstreet's) Corps. Army of Northern Virginia Battery Commanders, Captain Buckman, Captain Garden, Captain Riley, Captain Latham . . . ."

"This battalion completed the organization of as brave and heroic a division . . . as was ever made ready for active service."

Wise says, "Nothing is so indicative of the growing appreciation of the importance of the Artillery as the increased interest now displayed in the theoretical features of gunnery. By a special order of June 8th a board to

consist of not less than three nor more than six artillery officers, to be designated by the Chief of Artillery was created, . . ." Pendleton appointed Col. Alexander, Majrs. Dearing and Henry, Capts. Riley, Blout and Fraser to the board, and immediately they set to work extending their investigations over a wide field and contributing in innumerable ways to the betterment of the Arm."

Then came the movement which resulted in Gettysburg.

On June 15th Longstreet's Corps, with Henry's, Cabell's and Dearing's battalions left Culpeper, the point of concentration, and moved along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge to cover the gaps. Between the 23rd and 25th, after resting in camp near Millwood and Berryville, the 1st Corps crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. (My mother S. R. Burwell, said Major Henry had visited her the evening before leaving for Gettysburg.)

At Gettysburg Stuart's absence and reconnaissance were sorely felt. On Confederate Ave., is a large bronze marker, bearing in part:

"C. S. A.
Army of Northern Virginia
Longstreet's Corps, Hood's Division
HENRY'S BATTALION
Reilley's, Bachman's, Garden's and Latham's Batteries.
Eleven Napoleons, four 10 pounder Parrots, two 3-inch Rifles,
one 12 pounder Howitzer and one 6 pounder Bronze Gun . . ."

There are other markers showing the exact position of Hood's Artillery, on the extreme right of the Confederate forces, opposite the Round Tops. July 2nd and 3rd. Pendleton in his report to Lee dated, "Hdqrs. Artillery Corps, Army of N. Va. Sept. 12th, 1863," says, "Col. Alexander, by Gen. Longstreet's direction proceeded to explore the ground farther to the right, and Henry's battalion, accompanying Hood's Division, was thrown in that direction, . . . Meanwhile the enemy threw against our extreme right a considerable force, which was met with energy by Henry's Battalion, rendering in it's repulse efficient service."

On August 30th General Law wrote the following:

"HeadQtrs Hood's Division
August 30th, 1863"

Genl. S. Cooper
A. & I. Genl.
Richmond, Va. General:

At the request of Maj. Gen. Hood I have the honor to make the following recommendations for promotions in this Division.

Major M. W. Henry Comdg. Artillery Battalion Hood's Division, to be Lieut. Colonel of Artillery. For more than seven months Maj. Henry has commanded the Artillery of this Division with marked Gallantry and efficiency."

Brig. Genl. Comdg."

E. M. LAW,

This promotion was not made; instead there was reorganization and the scene changes.

When Longstreet marched to Tennessee to reinforce Bragg against Rosecrans, Major M. W. Henry accompanied the Artillery, which had been reorganized into a single battalion under Col. E. P. Alexander, who had been promoted after Gettysburg. Being delayed it did not arrive until after the battle of Chicamauga, fought on the 19th and 20th of September 1863.12

When General Bragg, in command of the Army of Tennessee, laid siege to Chattanooga, Alexander’s artillery was posted on the crest of Lookout Mountain, but on the 4th and 5th of November all Virginia troops were withdrawn from the line and ordered by Bragg to the siege of Knoxville and so back to Virginia in the Spring.

On February 4th, Hood returned from Richmond, having been absent for six months recuperating from wounds received at Gettysburg and Chicamauga. He had been promoted to the rank of Lt. General and given the command of a corps under General Johnston, then in command of the Army of Tennessee. Major M. W. Henry had been transferred and was a member of his Staff.

War Records show that “Major M. W. Henry, Artillery, Hood’s Staff, convalescent from acute rheumatism, on March 3rd, 1864, requested a leave of absence on certificate of disability, for sixty days, to go to Sulphur Springs, Meriwether County, Georgia. This certificate was signed by the Surgeon in charge of General Hospital 4, Richmond, Virginia, approved by the Medical Director and leave was granted by Special Orders, date 12, March, 1864.”13

On July 17th, just as the siege of Atlanta (which lasted six weeks) was about to begin, President Davis ordered General Hood to take over the command of the Army of Tennessee. In Special Field Orders dated, “Headquarters, Army of Tennessee, In the Field.” 25th August, 1864, Major M. W. Henry was ordered to report for duty to Colonel M. W. Wright, Commanding officer at Columbus, Georgia.14

Prisoner of War Records show Major M. W. Henry was captured at Salisbury, N. C. April 12th, 1865, just two days before the surrender of General Johnston, again in command of the Army of Tennessee, to General Sherman. He was released on oath of allegiance to the United States, July 25th, 1865, at Johnson’s Island, Ohio.15

The following tribute was paid Major M. W. Henry at the West Point Annual Reunion, June 13, 1878, by Col. C. M. K. Loeser, his classmate:

Mathis Winston Henry
No. 1931. Class of May, 1861.
Died, Nov. 28, 1877 at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 39.

Henry was appointed from Kentucky, and graduated May 6, 1861. Some three months after receiving his diploma, he joined the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy and was appointed to a Captancy of Light Artillery under Pelham in J. E. B. Stuart’s Division.

He was complimented by Lee after the Battle of Fredericksburg and promoted to a Majority. His promotion brought about his transfer to Long-
street's Division, where he served with credit till the war left him without a profession. He went to Mexico with the intention of taking service under Maximilian. Not liking, however, the rank that was offered him, he returned to the United States and, after a short experience in a Real Estate office in St. Louis, was commissioned to go to California to superintend a quicksilver mine. This determined his career and soon afterwards he located himself in White Pine county, Nevada, which residence he maintained, having been at the time of his untimely death, visiting New York in the interests of his affairs in White Pine.

He held several offices in White Pine county, and had an excellent reputation as a mining engineer. His knowledge of the district was second to that of no one in it. He was the discoverer and original sole owner of the well known Henry Tunnel, which is probably destined to yield vast returns.

Some three years ago he married Miss Susie R. Burwell, the daughter of Nathaniel Burwell, Esq., of whom many pleasant memories are still cherished by those whom the shifting fortunes of war carried up and down the Shenandoah Valley a dozen years or so ago. His widow has the care of two little children thrown upon her by her husband's death. She has taken his remains to her father's home where they are now interred.

Henry's was one of those rare, sensitive natures that must be perfectly well known in order to be thoroughly appreciated. Gentle as a woman with those he loved, he was as cool as the nether millstone when deadly peril threatened; temperate, even abstemious, in his habits on ordinary occasions, he will long be remembered as among the foremost of the revelers when the occasion was worthy. His sound, good sense and his sound, good heart will long be remembered by those of us who knew him well and, though there be many whose names are inscribed somewhat higher up on the roll of fame, it is safe to say none shines with a fairer lustre, and the memory of none will be wept longer or more sincerely."

(Colonel C. M. K. Loeser.)
MRS. JOHN BILLUPS LaRUE
(Frances Haney Major)

She was born in 1807, married Col. John Billups LaRue of "Bloomfield", in the present Clarke County, on June 15, 1828 and died Aug. 21, 1836. Col. LaRue was a son of James LaRue (1762-1809) of "Bloomfield" and his wife, Clarissa Billups (1776-1845) of Caroline County, Va. Mrs. LaRue's portrait was painted in 1832 by Jefferson Wright. It was stolen by a Union soldier during the Civil War, but returned some forty years later. It is now owned by a granddaughter, Miss Carrie LaRue, and hangs in her home in Summit Point, W. Va.
REPORT OF PORTRAITS COMMITTEE

The year 1946 saw the number of paintings represented in the Collection of the Clarke County Historical Association by negatives or photographs reach and pass well beyond the five hundred mark, an increase of forty-five for the twelve months.

Twenty-seven negatives were added to the collection and all but two were gifts to the Association. Twenty-two were negatives of portraits now hanging in Clarke County homes and two were of paintings which once hung in Clarke.

There was a small but steady demand for prints from collection negatives throughout the year and this demand came almost entirely from persons outside the county, and a material part of it from those living in other states.

The deeply lamented death of the Association's portrait photographer, Mr. C. Fred Barr, left the Portraits Committee facing the difficult problem of finding a capable successor to him. Expert opinion upon the portrait photography of a number of photographers was sought and obtained. As the outcome of the Committee's efforts, the Clarke County Historical Association entered into a contract with Mr. Hugh G. Peters of Winchester, Virginia, for all of its photographic work, and the Portraits Committee feels, and certainly hopes, that in securing Mr. Peters' services it has solved satisfactorily the problem of obtaining a satisfactory successor to Mr. Barr.

There remain a considerable number of paintings hanging in Clarke County homes which are not represented in the Association's collection. It is hoped that the owners of these portraits will give negatives of them to the Clarke County Historical Association. Arrangements for photographing them can be made at any time through any member of the Portraits Committee.

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

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

*486. James Ware III: Amer. School: Mrs. John Anker.
490. David Meade: Thomas Hudson: Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.
ROLAND GREENE MITCHELL (1811-1899)

Huntington painted this portrait of the grandfather of the late Roland Greene Mitchell of "The Glen", known however to everyone in Clarke as "Roy" Mitchell. The painting is now owned by Mrs. R. G. Mitchell and hangs in "The Glen."


494. Mrs. Lewis Burwell (Mary Willis): Att. to Bridges: Mrs. Reed.


496. John Parke & Martha Custis: John Wollaston, the Younger: W. & L.

497. Daniel Parke Custis: Wollaston, the Younger: W. & L.

498. Mrs. Daniel Parke Custis (Martha Dandridge): Wollaston the Younger: W. & L.


500. David Meade: Att. to Benjamin West: Dr. John Meade Callender.¹

501. Mary Meade (Mrs. George Walker): John Wollaston, the Younger: Dr. Callender.

502. Ryland Randolph (c. 1740-1785): Wollaston, the Younger: Dr. Callender.


508. Mr. Simmons: Amer. School: Mrs. Mitchell.


517. Lucy Trumbull Robinson (Mrs. Sidney Towbridge Miller): Am. School: Mrs. Byrd.


521. Joseph Warren Lewis: Mary Lewis: Miss Mary Lewis.

522. Simon Draper: Att. to Chester Harding: Miss Lewis.


*525. Mrs. John Billups LaRue (Frances H. Major): Jefferson Wright: Miss LaRue.

*526. William Augustine Major LaRue: Wright: Miss LaRue.


*528. Mrs. James Grantham (Phoebe LaRue): Herrington: Mrs. Grantham.


The Association owns negatives of the portraits in the above list which are marked with a star (*).

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1. Also attributed to John Wollaston, the Younger.

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REPORT OF THE ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

Accessions 1946

1. Record of Wickliffe Parish.
   Baptisms 1864 to 1880. Typewritten manuscripts given by W. S. Powers

2. Photograph of Confederate veterans leaving for reunion in Richmond.
   Taken at depot in Berryville. Given by Mrs. Frank Whiting.

3. Medal worn by Mr. John R. White at reunion of the Clarke Cavalry in Richmond, 1907.
   Given by Miss Margaretta C. Whiting.

