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REPORT OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT

The spring meeting of The Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society was held at the Court House in Heathsville, Northumberland County, on the third day of June 1960. The minutes of this meeting will be reported by the Secretary and become a permanent record by being published in the magazine.

I attended a meeting of the Publications Committee at Montross on July 15, 1960, presided over by Mrs. C. T. Peirce. I wish to state for the record that Mrs. Peirce is an ardent friend and devoted to the work of the Society.

It becomes my sad duty to report the death of Honorable Robert O. Norris who has been the President of The Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society from its beginning in 1950 to his death on the twenty-first day of June 1960. As Acting President of the Society, I attended the funeral services for Senator Norris held at Lebanon Baptist Church and the interment in the cemetery at St. Mary’s White Chapel Episcopal Church, both being in Lancaster County. I appointed a committee to draw up resolutions on the death of Senator Norris consisting of Honorable C. Beverley Broun as chairman together with the entire Executive Committee of the Society and which will become a permanent record by being published in the magazine for 1960. It appears the irony of fate that in the 1959 issue of our magazine, Senator Norris had an article on Lebanon Baptist Church of Lancaster County, the church in which services were held at the time of his death.

The Society has also lost by death, in addition to Senator Norris, Mr. Thomas F. Ball, Mrs. Claude Marshall Lee, Mr. M. H. Omohundro,
Mr. Paul B. Valle, Col. William E. Pheris, Mrs. R. P. Waller, Mrs. W. H. Welford, and Mr. Sandy Lee Hurst. It was a joy and pleasure to have known and associated with these wonderful people and we shall miss their presence.

We now have a paid-up membership of three hundred and twenty-six. The Secretary reports the addition of twenty-six new members during the past year with every indication that the Society will continue to grow and be a common meeting ground for those who love the Northern Neck of Virginia and are willing to give of their time and effort to unlock the many hidden historical treasures to be found here and bring them out to be recorded for future generations to enjoy.

Charles F. Unruh
THE CAVALIER

by THOMAS LOMAX HUNTER

My friend, Walter Johnson, of Heathsville, is a pleasant person to parley with, and I want to say that there is much that must be admitted in his reply to me. The Northern Neck does not offer large commercial opportunities to its sons. They must go elsewhere to find these. But the things which Mr. Johnson would mend are those things which to me make the Northern Neck a place of unique charm. I might say in passing that I do not see how the coming here of the UNO capital would mend matters much.

I think it is better to have our sons go where industrial opportunities offer than to bring those distracting things here. Let the Northern Neck remain a place where her sons who have gone to make their fortunes can, when they are wearied, come back for peace and repose.

In the biggest and busiest of cities we have large areas devoted to parks and playgrounds, where people may step for a moment out of the hurly-burly and find quiet. Let the Northern Neck continue to be this sort of spot, set apart where the worn and weary may come for repose. Let us keep it a land to give heartease to

Hearts worn out by many wars
And eyes grown dim with gazing on the pilot stars.

I am fearful that my friend, Mr. Johnson, is right and that in spite of all we can do the Northern Neck will "progress." Progress means to go forward, and by going forward one may go to worse things as well as to better. Progress is not synonymous with improvement.

That this is a land not enduring the pains of progress is what makes it so desirable to me. It is a land which has reached the angle of repose. Long ago I saluted it in song:

Whenever I remember, sirs, the country of my birth,
I feel that I am just as blessed as any man on earth,
And I proudly doff my hat, sirs, and make a bow profound,
To the land that's standing still, sirs, while the vulgar world goes round,
This is a land like that to which came the weary mariners of Tennyson’s *Choric Song*. They were worn out with buffettings and resolved to wander no more.

In the rhyme of this restful land, from which I quoted above, I sang of it as

*Land where in the Wintertime the people never tire*

*Of dolce far niente and a-sitting by the fire,*

*Land where in the Summertime the people seem made*

*For dolce far niente and a-sitting in the shade.*

Hustle and bustle and the things that men call work are not hard to find. The world is filled with the din and dust of these. What I would keep here is a haven from all this, a place where man may loaf and invite his soul. Keep inviolate this land where there is something more important to do than work, something more delightful to look for than money.

It is true, as Mr. Johnson says, our sons must go away to seek their fortunes, but the lure of this lovely land holds on to their heartstrings, and there is hardly one of them who does not plan some day to come back and rest.

Even while he toils in the smoky town he loves to remember the fragrant airs of this sheltered region. It would shock him to think of coming back here and finding this garden of his dreams filled with mephitic factories, and the noise of men in the clamor and contention of labor.

If ever a Chamber of Commerce comes to these shores, menacing us with a factory, I hope it will be met on the river bank by the indignant citizenry and driven away. As I have pointed out, God meant this to be a land blessed by the things He didn’t give it.
“VIRGINIANA” FOR POSTERITY

by Ross Valentine

Mrs. Thomas Lomax Hunter, of King George, widow of “the Cavalier,” whose essays appeared daily in this corner for more than 20 years, recently received a letter from the Alderman Library. It marked the consummation of her dream.

It notified her that her late husband’s manuscripts, of which she had been the affectionate custodian since his death in June of ’48, are now stored in a room at the University library, equipped with temperature and humidity controls, to assure their preservation for posterity.

“I am more excited about Mr. Hunter's papers as I examine them,” wrote a librarian. “They should offer many hours of rewarding research for scholars and students interested in twentieth century Virginia. . . . All of us are deeply appreciative of your willingness to part with these papers. Please be assured that we will treasure them.”

I took from my shelves Columns from the Cavalier, the volume published in ’35 by the Dietz Press of Richmond. In its pages I found Mr. Hunter's last letter to me, written from St. Luke's Hospital, a month or two before his death.

The handwriting was cramped and shaky, but stamped with the hallmark of his courteous, easy-flowing style.

Your so kind letter which came this morning had healing in its wings. . . . The medicine men are encouraging, but my feelings do not endorse their augury. . . .

I leafed, once again, through Columns from the Cavalier, and found them delightful. Tom Hunter wrote, not as a newspaper columnist—in the daily thick-of-things, but as a rustic philosopher “of the old school,” among the serenity of his booklined study, or beside the garden pool under the great oaks that shade “Waverly,” the home where his widow now spends the summer months.

He wrote of Tidewater Virginia as only a man born and bred and rooted in its tranquility could have written.

When he wrote about farm life he did not rhapsodize in the manner of the “new mown hay” school of city-bred literati, but in the percipient way of a poet, with inborn love of his subject.
“Scholars and students” of future generations will be enchanted by the pictures and portraits and landscapes Tom Hunter conjured up with words. Playwrights seeking to recapture the atmosphere of the simpler, happier era of which he wrote, will find his essays invaluable. And among those intimate sketches, they will find small gems of sane philosophy.

As a chronicler of those days, Tom Hunter had few equals. He wrote of “the old farmhouse,” in the pre-super market era:

There is about it an indefinable intimacy with the soil. In its ample cellar are stored the roots which the farmer lays up against the winter, the Irish and the sweet potato and the turnip.

There is a gunrack in the hall, and a hunting coat hung on the newel post of the stairs. In the farm house things are for living rather than looks. There are no polished and perilously slippery floors. The farmers and the boys coming from the barnyard with their boots would soon mar such uncomfortable magnificence.

The farm house is heated by wood fires in open fireplaces, or by stoves, and the housewife is constantly brushing up the litter made by lugging the wood about the house. Rude wood-boxes are part of the furniture of every room.

The turkey cock, the drake and the rooster lead their seraglios about the yard, and put well-kept flower gardens out of the question. The woodpile, at autumn on thrifty farms, a towering pyramid of sawed wood, is near the kitchen door and hard by stands the handy pump.

Tom Hunter’s vignettes of rustic Virginia will afford generations to come a clearer understanding of their forefathers’ way of life.
THE OLD POPE'S CREEK CHURCH SITE

by TREADWELL Davison
Rector, Washington and Montross Parishes

Many colonial landmarks are being preserved for posterity by marking the sites with historical markers. And this is very important as the sites are passing from hand to hand and in some cases almost being lost except in the annals of some crusty legal record.

The site of the old Pope's Creek Episcopal Church is overgrown with honeysuckle and trees. Yet there is a majesty in the site, elevated above Route No. 3 on the highway from Fredericksburg through Kilmarnock. The site is in Westmoreland County, almost the center of the county, in Washington District and Parish, where the road cuts from the highway to Muse's Beach.

Pope's Creek Episcopal Church, which stood on this spot for almost a century, was built in 1744—largely through the efforts of Col. Thomas Lee, builder of "Stratford Hall." Known as the "Lower Church," it was one of three Episcopal churches in Washington Parish during the later Colonial Period, the other two being "Round Hill" and "Leeds." It succeeded "Appomattox" (or "Mattox") Church, which fell into disuse about 1740.

This parish—formerly "Appomattox Parish"—was named "Washington Parish" in 1664 in honor of Col. John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington, the first geographical area in America to be named for a Washington.

Among the colonists who worshipped at Pope's Creek Church were the Lees of Stratford and the Washingtons of Wakefield. Bishop William R. Meade remembered a visit he made to the church in 1812. He recorded the event twenty-six years later:

About twenty-six years ago (1812), when I was in Deacon's Orders I remember to have been in it, with the Rev. Mr. Norris, an early and beloved associate in the ministry, at which time it was beginning to decay in the roof; but there was a large congregation, and twenty-eight children were brought forward for baptism.

After 1825 many members moved away and church attendance decreased. When Bishop Meade visited the place in 1837 the church had been burned. He reported that "a few years ago (prior to 1837) it was
set on fire to prevent injury, from the falling of the roof, to the cattle which were accustomed to shelter there.”

At a later date the Bishop expressed a hope that “some individual would take pleasure in marking the spot where God was worshipped by so many, and where not a few were interred.”

The story of the burning of Pope’s Creek Church is a matter of record in the annals of the county as there seems to have been some feeling about this happening. And the burnor was required to state in court the Whys and Wherefores of the burning.

A few years later, in 1849, the present St. Peter’s Church, Washington Parish, Oak Grove, Virginia, was built by and for the old congregation. And the vestry of St. Peter’s Church has never been unmindful of its responsibility with regard to this old church site. From time to time, at some considerable effort and expense, the vestry have cleaned up the old site.

Recently, in 1957, the subject of the Pope’s Creek Episcopal Church site again came before the vestry and it was decided that the historical site should be properly marked as soon as possible. The vestry, under the wardens, Mr. Carl F. Flemer, Jr., and Mr. James W. Latane put into process the necessary steps to accomplish this matter.

Mr. Russell Gibbs, register of the vestry, did an admirable job in tracing the history of the old site and in handling the correspondence with the proper people. In fact, most of this article is the result of his effort and should bear his name for it has been taken from his file.

The process was quite interesting. The vestry acted on the matter first. Then Miss Brown Beale of Westmoreland County was interviewed for historical information. The Rev. G. McL. Brydon, D.D., historiographer of the Diocese of Virginia, was also written to with regard to this matter. After the situation had been thoroughly gone into, the vestry requested Mr. Gibbs to write to our State Senator, the Hon. Blake T. Newton, and ask him to petition the State Legislature to pass a bill to have a marker placed on this historic place. Senator Newton went before the legislature and secured the proper bill and processed the marker through the proper departments. On May 25, 1959, Mr. Gibbs, the rector of the parish, and the State Highway Department erected the marker which now stands for all viewers.

Mr. Gibbs had been in correspondence also with the Northern Neck Historical Association, through Mr. F. F. Chandler, with regard to the marker, and when the placement had been made, he immediately wrote
Mr. Chandler that this had been accomplished. Mr. Chandler planned through the committee appointed by Mr. Robert O. Norris, late president of the Northern Neck Historical Association, to have a proper unveiling of the marker at the fall meeting of the association.

The Westmoreland News of October 22, 1959, records:

When a veil was drawn from an historic marker on the King's Highway near Potomac Mills, Wednesday, all present felt that one more bond with the past history of the Northern Neck had been rescued from oblivion.

Russell Gibbs, Superintendent of Washington's Birthplace at Wakefield, pulled the cord that disclosed: "On this site, a part of Longwood, stood Pope's Creek Episcopal Church, built about 1744 on land given by the McCarty family. The Lees and the Washingtons worshipped here. About 1826 it fell into disuse and was burned as being unsafe."

The Rev. Treadwell Davison and F. F. Chandler, members of the Northern Neck Historical Society Committee, arranged the details of the simple ceremony which took place at noon about eight miles from Montross on Route 3 (King's Highway). The latter gave a brief summary of the Colonial Church's history and told members of the Historical Society present that Senator Blake T. Newton introduced the bill in the Legislature that resulted in the marker being placed at the site of the Historic Church.
CAPTAIN JOHN HAYNIE

An old cemetery just east of Heathsville suggests the seat of one of Northumberland County’s earliest settlers. It is probable that in the 17th century a branch of Coan (Chicacoan) River was navigable to the old mill situated just below what is now known as Bell’s Hill, and that early settlers came by water to this then remote section of the county.

According to patents of 1652-55 on record in the Clerk’s Office, Capt. John Haynie owned large tracts of land in the county, and his 2,250 acres extended from the eastern boundaries of the court house bounds, far into Newman’s Neck on the Potomac River and “On the branches of Dividing Creek.”

In 1663, Capt. John Hughlett and Capt. John Haynie were given a joint patent of land and later a division was made. We do not know whether this cemetery tract was part of the patent. We do know that the land just west of the tract belonged to the Hughletts, and that the Haynies held a vast tract to the east. The county seat was moved in 1705 from its original site in Hull’s Neck on the Potomac River to “Mr. Hughlett’s old field,” and the settlement around the courthouse in later years became Heathsville.

The early records tell us that Capt. John Haynie was born in 1624, died in 1697, and probably came to Northumberland County around 1650. Records of American genealogy are given in Virginia Historical Magazine, Volumes 22 and 25, and Stannard’s Colonial Record Register give his record as King’s Attorney, member of House of Burgesses, officer in Indian War and clerk of Indian Market for Northumberland County. While historians have ignored this outstanding pioneer, his contribution to the founding of the county is fully evidenced in the county records. We find that he was appointed attorney in behalf of the county on September 8, 1677, and in Vol. 2, page 104 of the Congressional Records he is listed as one of the military officers of Virginia. The prominence of the early Haynie family is attested by the fact that there is hardly an outstanding family of the Northern Neck that cannot trace a Haynie relationship.

Capt. Haynie’s son, Capt. Richard Haynie, came into possession of this cemetery tract, and the remains of his first wife are buried in the old
cemetery under a flat stone, the inscription of which is still intact. It reads as follows:

Here Lyeth the Body of
Elizabeth Haynie Daughter of
Richard & Jane Bridgar Who
Was Born July Y° 16th 1665
Married to Capt Richard Haynie
October Y° 10th 1681 by Whom
Had 8 Children & Died His Wife
Apr Y° 2, 1697

That an early residence of the family was nearby is evidenced by the fact that a slight excavation made in recent years revealed artifacts of an early period. Portions of glazed brick attest the fact that the house was of no mean structure.

Capt. Richard Haynie’s prominence in the affairs of the county is shown by many entries in the early records. We find he joined with another “in the penal sum of 140,000 pounds of tobacco” that the new courthouse be completed by the contractor by May 1706.

His grandson, Bridgar Haynie, was appointed Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary of Provisions in the American Revolution. Bridgar Haynie married Sarah Shearman of Lancaster County, a great-granddaughter of Col. Joseph Ball of Epping Forest. Her grandmother, Easter Ball, was half sister to Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington.

Lt. Bridgar Haynie’s son, Martin, who married Ann Taylor, daughter of Col. William Taylor, left no male issue, therefore the old cemetery tract came into the Hall family by the marriage of his daughter Mary Taylor Haynie to Peter Hall.

The last member of this large family to be interred there was Elizabeth Claughton Wells, wife of Ezekiel Wells, whose first husband was Peter Hall the second. She was buried in 1918 and lies in an unmarked grave near her two husbands and close to the old stone.

The cemetery is the property of the Hall heirs, and to preserve this landmark and to assure identification of the hallowed spot, a substantial brick wall has recently been erected around the stone of Elizabeth Bridgar Haynie. A date brick from the chimney of the last house to
stand on this property has been inserted in the wall and a granite marker bears the following inscription:

HAYNIE - HALL
1697 — 1918
In Memory of
ELIZABETH HALL
1824 — 1863
By Her Granddaughter
Lillian Anderson Metcalf
N.S.D.A.R. No. 276530
1959
THE LOST SETTLEMENT OF QUEENSTOWN

Plow Turns Up Trace of Early Port
by James Wharton

Oysters from the Rappahannock are ranked by connoisseurs among the world's best; and one reason often advanced is that its waters have never been polluted by sewage or factory waste. No city or group of industries has ever flourished on its banks and in the hundred miles that separates its mouth from Fredericksburg at the falls. This condition is not due to a lack of attempted developments.

There is a point of land in Corotoman Creek, in Lancaster County, which looks straight down the Rappahannock to the Chesapeake Bay, 11 miles away. In Colonial days, it had advantages that promised to make it a leading American port: accessibility, shelter, deep water, well-drained, fertile land and a central position for the commerce of the region.

It is the site of the lost settlement of Queenstown.

Few people today have heard of Queenstown, Va. It owed its founding to an act of the General Assembly in 1681, ordering that sites be bought in the existing counties with county funds, one for each county, of 50 acres each, to be port towns. Wharves were to be built and customs fees collected. The government was losing revenue through the disordered, individualistic shipping of the planters. The act stated that dwelling lots of one-half acre each were to be offered for sale with the stipulation that if the purchaser did not build a house there within a stated time he would lose his lot.

Though the first proposal for these town lands was made in 1681, there were delays that prevented its prompt carrying out. It was not until 1692 that the authorities of Lancaster County acquired the site for their town. In that year, it appointed two of its leading citizens, Captain David Fox and Robert Carter, to be feoffees for the project.

In the indenture recorded at Lancaster Courthouse, the men’s names were mentioned just that way. Robert Carter, who is these days usually referred to as "King," was at that time 29 years old and only beginning his majestic career in business and politics. The progress he made is manifest in the change of appellation in the records later. In 1706, it is
Robert Carter, Esqr.; by 1708 often Honorable Robert Carter, Esqr. Such terms were sparingly used in the eighteenth century.

But in 1692, Captain David Fox and plain Robert Carter, as agents, bought from Captain William Ball, son of Colonel William Ball, the immigrant and ancestor of George Washington, for 13,000 pounds of "good merchantable tobacco" and casks in hand paid him by the county of Lancaster, "50 acres of land situated in the said county of Lancaster in White Chapel parish on the NW side of the mouth of Corotoman river and on the NE side of a creek which issueth out of the said river whereon Madam Hannah Ball now lives." The deed, as was customary in those days, gives careful boundary measurements, but they were distinguished by a "cedar post" and a "marked corner red oak" and a "line of marked trees"—all very perishable guides.

On May 11, 1692, the county court ordered that Captain William Ball be offered refusal of the town land lot upon which a barn of his stands and be permitted to carry off some rails now there. Further it was "Ordered that the 20th day of June next the county land lately bought of Captain William Ball be laid out into lots. May the 22nd be the day for such person or persons as have a mind to take a lot that they make take one, two or more, always provided that there be land left for a church to be built upon, a court house, market place, streets and convenient lanes."

This attempt to establish town lands may be said to mark the end of the infancy of the first Virginia counties. Until this time court was usually held in the home of a planter convenient for meeting. The general court had only lately been moved from "James Citty" to "Williamsburgh." A court order of November 4, 1698, for Lancaster typifies the movement toward system: "This court conceiving it to be convenient to remove the court house of this county to the town land bought of Capt. Wm. Ball (dec'd) do therefore order the anew court house to be built there with good brick of 30 foot long, 20 foot broad, ten foot pitch, the roof to be covered with feather-edge poplar planks clear of sap and the gable ends to be carried up with good brick, to have four large square windows below and one small window in each gable end above the jyce. A pair of large folding doors at the entrance into the court house, the frame and windows to be sawed, the rails and banisters and seats to be left to the discretion of the undertakers, the wall within to be plastered, the upper floors to be laid with plank and a pair of good stairs raised." A prison was also ordered.
The man who got the contract for the job was Robert Carter. He was allowed two years to finish it and his pay was 45,000 pounds of tobacco.

Twenty years ago, in a field bordering the Corotoman River and looking straight down the broad sweep of the Rappahannock, a workman plowing for corn was almost thrown when his plow struck a solid obstruction. He investigated and soon uncovered some stalwart brick foundations. The oldest inhabitants came to look. "I've always heard my old folks say," said one, "that the courthouse used to be here."

That was perhaps true; or it was one of the two-score other buildings at Queenstown.


Each of these signed a deed similar to the one that follows:

This indenture made the eleventh day of September in the 5th year of the reign of our sovereign lady Queen Anne and the date 1706, between Robert Carter, Esq., of Lancaster County, surviving feoffee of the town land of the said county bought and purchased by Capt. David Fox, deceased, and the said Robert Carter, the feoffees appointed for the said land of Capt. William Ball, also deceased, for the use of the county as appears by deed of conveyance from the said Ball to the said feoffees bearing date of the eleventh day of May, 1692, and acknowledged in the court of the said county on the same eleventh day of May, of the one part and Thomas Hooper of the same county of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Robert Carter for and in consideration of the sum of 190 pounds of good sound merchantable tobacco for each of the four lots to him in hand paid by the said Thomas Hooper, the receipt whereof he the said Robert Carter doth hereby acknowledge and doth acquit and discharge the said Thomas Hooper from the same, hath granted, bargained and sold and doth by these presents grant, bargain and sell unto the said Thomas Hooper, his heirs and assigns forever, four lots of land within the said town now called Queens Town, to wit, the lots number 48, 49, 50, 53, according to the plat made of the said town and laid off into lots the first day of August last past by Harry Beverly, surveyor, pursuant to an order of the said Lancaster court dated the eleventh day of July last, the said lot number 53 containing half an acre and eighteen perches, lying on the west northwest or upper side of the street called Prince street, being the third lot from the broad street called Anne
street, and bounded on the west southwest side by the creek called Madam Ball's
creek, according to the courses thereof, the other three lots, to wit, 48, 49, 50, lying
on the east southeast or lower side of the said Prince street, being the first, second,
and third lots from the said Anne street down toward the aforesaid creek and con-
taining each of them half an acre, according to the aforesaid plat as by the same
more plainly appears. To have and to hold the said four lots to him the said Thomas
Hooper, his heirs and assigns forever, in as full and ample manner, as is directed
by an act of assembly made at a General Assembly begun at Williamsburgh the
twenty-third day of October 1705. Intituled an act for establishing ports and
towns, he or they paying rent for the said four lots four ounces of flaxseed and eight
ounces of hempseed on the tenth day of October annually to the directors and
Benchers of the said town or burgh, according to the direction of the said act,
provided that the said Thomas Hooper do begin to build on the said lots within
twelve months after the date hereof and do proceed to finish without delay one
good house twenty foot square at the least, otherwise this grant to be void, and the
lots herein granted liable to the choice and purchase of any other person, according
to law as fully and amply as if this grant had never been made. In witness whereof
both the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals to two of these inden-
tures both of this tenor and date.

ROBERT CARTER.

That livery and seizin was this day given by the within named Robert Carter
unto the within mentioned Thomas Hooper of every of the aforesaid lots by the
delivery of turf and twig upon every of the said lots by the said Carter unto the
said Hooper in presence of us.

WILLIAM FOX,
JOSEPH HEALE,
HERSCHELL GRASTY.

So Queenstown arose, flourished awhile and disappeared so completely
that only because a plowman happened to go a little deep one day did
any one remember hearing of a building there.
Queen Anne's reign was short; so was the life of the town named in
her honor. It apparently lasted till a dozen or so years after the death of
its famous sponsor, Robert Carter, in 1732. Why it died nobody knows.
Other town lands appointed by the General Assembly continued to grow.
Among them today are West Point, Tappahannock, Onancock and
Norfolk.
But in 1771, when rumors of war were in the air the Lancaster court,
now moved away from Queenstown, thought about the cannon which
The Lost Settlement of Queenstown

had long lain neglected at the old fort there. They appointed a commis-
sion to visit the spot and report on them. Here is the record: “We the
subscribers having (by virtue of an order of the said county court) viewed
the cannon of the old fort at Queen’s Town, are of opinion that the five
we saw (the others being under water) are fit for the service they were
at first intended. Given under our hands this 12th day of April 1771.
James Ball, Ja. Ewell.”

The cannon that were under water give us one clue to the abandon-
ment of Queenstown. The river encroached on the banks, washing out
mud into the harbor and filling it up, so that today the creek (upon which
Madam Hannah Ball used to live) is not navigable. Though the people
of that neighborhood know it today as “Town Creek,” none of them
know where it got its name, for none have ever heard of Queenstown.

There are good oyster bottoms surrounding that location today. The
efforts of Robert Carter, the General Assembly and Lancaster County
to the contrary, the oysters have never had to retreat before citified en-
croachments.

What might be called another decision for the oyster took place in the
latter years of the last century. The leading business men of the Northern
Neck, after the War Between the States, pinned their faith for its eco-
nomic development to the establishment of a railroad from Fredericks-
burg to a shipping point to be located somewhere in lower Lancaster
County. The line was surveyed for, the right-of-way was bought up and
a terminus selected at Millenbeck, a point of land adjacent to the Colo-
nial site of Queenstown, possessing many of its advantages, with the
present additional one of deep water.

But at the last moment the railroad company decided not to come in.

An earnest eighteenth century attempt at development and an impor-
tant nineteenth century one both came to the same end—failure, in
almost the same spot.

And the peaceful Corotoman, called by some travelers the loveliest
river in Virginia, flows by contentedly.
OLD FARNHAM AMONG MOST INTERESTING VIRGINIA SHRINES

200-Year-Old Church Has Seen Depredations of Three Wars Silver of 18th Century Still Used; Building Is Restored

Virginia's Colonial churches are among her most treasured shrines and are visited by thousands of tourists each year, as well as by Virginians interested in Colonial church architecture and history. Mrs. A. V. Payne of Farnham has contributed the following article on one of the most interesting old parish churches of the Northern Neck.

By Addie V. Payne

The Northern Neck of Virginia is rich in history, having been the home of many great men and the location of some of the State's most interesting buildings. Among its historic shrines are five Colonial churches. These are old Christ Church or King Carter's Church; St. Mary's White-chapel in Lancaster County; Yeocomico in Westmoreland County; North Farnham in Richmond County, and St. Paul's in King George County.

Much has been written about these historic edifices but no church has had a more chequered career than has old Farnham, erected in 1737, which observed its bicentennial in 1937. The building, like Christ Church, is cruciform and of brick construction.

Old Farnham Parish Church, like nearly all the Episcopal churches of Virginia, suffered depredations after the Revolutionary War and by 1800 was unfit for holding services. The years following the Revolution were dark days for the Episcopal Church. The Glebe lands were seized and sold, though many of them were private gifts to the church. The massive and beautiful silver flagons, goblets and paten belonging to Farnham were also seized and sold.

This old silver, however, was redeemed for the church in 1816 by Colonel John Tayloe and presented to St. John's Church in Washington for safekeeping and there it remained for sixty years. On March 26, 1876, the silver was returned to Farnham and Lunenburg parishes. The
pious mementos were received by the Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, afterwards Bishop Tucker, and Dr. Charles Pitts.

In 1835 new life was imparted to the church, a new vestry was elected and Farnham and Lunenburg parishes were joined. The Rev. George Washington Nelson was chosen rector and was assisted by the Rev. John P. McGuire, rector of South Farnham and St. Anne's parishes, Essex County. At this time Farnham Church was virtually in ruins and the services were conducted in the county courthouse.

On the revival of Farnham Church, the interior was restored as nearly like the original state as possible. The high pulpit and sounding board, which were placed in the old church, were gifts from St. Luke's Church of Baltimore.

In the War of 1812 the church had been the scene of a skirmish between the local militia and raiders from the fleet of the British Admiral Cockburn on its way up the Potomac and the South wall of the building still shows the scars of the bullets. And during the War Between the States the church was again practically ruined for worship. Detachments of both Federal and Confederate troops occupied the building at various times, and after the war it was used as a barn and place to store large pieces of machinery. Bricks were removed from the sides of the front door to admit the machinery and the interior was destroyed, leaving only the walls and the roof.

In 1871 restoration work was begun again and completed under the direction of the Rev. Beverley Tucker. This time the chancel furniture, with the exception of the baptismal font presented by St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia, was given by Mrs. Tucker. The high pulpit and sounding board were not replaced, however.

But on Easter Sunday morning, 1887, the old church was again destroyed, by fire this time. Only the chancel furniture and a few pews were saved. Nothing but the walls of the church were left standing and instead of rebuilding the old church a new frame structure was erected. The Rev. Arthur Kinsolving was rector at the time of the fire. In 1912 a movement was started by the Rev. G. MacLaren Brydon, D.D., and the Rev. Nelson P. Dame for restoring the old church and it was rebuilt, using the walls of the original building that had been standing alone for thirty-five years. The Rev. F. D. Goodwin, D.D., now bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia, was the rector and assisted Bishop Beverley
Tucker in the rededication of the church of which the bishop was a former rector.

It was in this church that the consecration of Bishop Goodwin as bishop coadjutor of the diocese took place October 16, 1930, with bishops of the Episcopal Church from all parts of the United States participating.

After the rector was made bishop coadjutor North Farnham was united with St. Stephen's Church of Heathsville and the Rev. D. C. Loving is the present rector of the two churches.

Only one tombstone dating from Colonial days has survived to the present in the old graveyard of the church. This marks the Flood vault and bears the date of 1767.
The subject of this account is a relatively small peninsula lying between what is now known as Lodge Creek and Bell's Cove. These two bodies of water form the southern branch of the Yeocomico River at the distal end of the peninsula. This area is located in the upper or northern reaches of Northumberland County not far from its junction with Westmoreland County. Roughly speaking, the area encompassed stretched from the present town of Callao northward to the headwaters of Lodge Creek and Bell's Cove, and along these waters to their junction with the South Yeocomico River.

To begin this story we must go back to the earliest days of Northumberland County. I have been able to ascertain the original patents to this tract of land and will try to develop its growth and final history.

The first patent was to John Bennett and was for 200 acres granted in 1651 (N. Bk. 1652-1658, p. 32). This was the distal point of the peninsula previously described, and in those days the waters that surrounded it on three sides was known as the Mattapony River. The general area was also known and described in the early records as in or at Mattapony, and referred to the settlements and land bordering this tributary which later was to become known as the South Yeocomico River.

Bennett kept the land for approximately two years, then assigned to Thomas Broughton and Charles Ashton September 30, 1653 (N. Bk. 1652-1658, p. 320). Along with the record of this assignment is a copy of the original patent to Bennett. Due, however, to severe mutilation the entire entry cannot be read and only so much remains as to give us the above information.

Thomas Broughton of Virginia in the next few years acquired full possession of this tract from Charles Ashton but when this occurred could
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not be found in the records. We do find, however, in Northumberland Record Book 1658-1666 on page 24 of date March 30, 1659, Thomas Broughton of Northumberland County in Virginia assigning this patent of 200 acres to Thomas Broughton of New England. This assignment was acknowledged in the court of Northumberland by Thomas Broughton and recorded May 20, 1659. Appended to this entry is the following: "the patent for this land was originally from John Bennett & by him assigned to the sd. Broughton and Mr. Charles Ashton which sd. assignment with the patent is recorded in ye other booke of records in folio 32, September 20, 1653."

Thomas Broughton of New England retained these 200 acres for a period of approximately five years and then assigned to another New Engander, John Saffin of Boston. On pages 137 and 138 of Northumberland Record Book 1658-1666 the following is recorded.

"Boston—August 23, 1664. Know all men by these present that I Thomas Broughton of Boston and New England, merchant, hath bargained, sold, and conveyed etc., etc., all my right, title and interest in 200 acres of land according to the full bounds of the patent to John Saffin of Boston and New England, Merchant, his heirs etc. etc., forever." On the 20th of January 1664/65, this assignment was acknowledged in Northumberland County Court by Mr. James Gaylord, attorney of said Thomas Broughton and is recorded. Appended thereto is the following: "The patent of this land was originally granted to John Bennett and by him assigned to Thomas Broughton of Virginia and Charles Ashton, which assignment was recorded with ye pattent in ye other booke of records in folio 32, September 20, 1653, and assigned by ye said Thomas Broughton to Thomas Broughton of New England, and ye assignment pattented (and recorded) 24 folio herein before (this volume)."

There was during the Cromwellian period a lively trade between New England and the early settlements along the Potomac. Some of these merchants and traders such as Isaac Allerton of Westmoreland remained and became important and able citizens in their communities. Others gradually relinquished their holdings and interests and returned to New England. Most appeared to have had only a non-resident interest and entrusted to relatives or agents the job of running plantations and shipping points that had been acquired.

John Saffin of Boston in the colony of Massachusetts, appears to have been in the latter category. His purchase of "Exeter Lodge" seems to
Exeter Lodge Plantation

have been mostly an absentee investment because of the good harbor and proximity to the then centers of population and trade in the area. Whether he was the first to establish the name is not known, but it is probable that either he or one of the Broughtons did so. At any rate the earliest record so far found is a notation that one Jonathan Parker was buried at "Exeter Lodge" about the middle of January 1664 (o.s.).¹

There are a number of notations in the records concerning indentured servants of John Saffin—one of the most interesting being a deposition of one Michael Miller who states that Richard Rice (a neighbor) taxed Jeremy Cannady and Thomas Barrett, servants of Saffin, for stealing pork which Constant Daniel had hid in the woods. That several times Cannady and Thomas Young, another servant, had been absent from their business at "Exeter Lodge."²

Saffin began enlarging his holdings by the addition of two tracts of 100 acres each adjoining "Exeter Lodge." The first of these was bought from Richard Rice in 1666, and was part of an original patent for 400 acres first granted to Robert Bradshaw in 1651, a few months after the "Exeter Lodge" patent. After passing from Bradshaw to James Claughton, and from Claughton to Rice, the adjoining 100 acres was assigned by Rice and wife Ann to John Saffin.³

Another adjoining 100 acres was acquired in 1667 when Thomas Hickman and Martha his wife assigned 100 acres adjoining "Exeter Lodge" to Saffin. This was one-half of a devident of 200 acres first patented by Nathaniel Hickman in 1652 and by him left to his son Thomas, who assigned to Saffin.⁴

Thus we find that in 1667 the "Exeter Lodge" plantation had grown to be a 400-acre estate and for approximately two years maintained its status quo. Then in 1669 Saffin sold a half interest in the property to John Hull, merchant of Boston.⁵ This came about possibly due to a trade slump or to the disapproval of the Northumberland Court to Saffin's "exportation of English goods out of the county contrary to law."⁶ At any rate he gradually began to curtail his activities and by 1675 we hear no more of him in the records. Probably Hull acquired the other half of the property as well and was possibly the one to sell the same to Col.

². Ibid.
³. Ibid., p. 7.
⁴. Ibid., p. 39.
⁵. Ibid., p. 101.
⁶. Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1666-1678, p. 53.
William Travers. This John Hull apparently moved from Boston to Virginia and is the same who recorded his will in Rappahannock County in 1677. Thus, sometime prior to 1677 this 400 acres passed by trade or purchase to Col. William Travers.

The history of this estate now reaches a hazy period due partially to lack and incompleteness of local records and part to the fact that no attempt has as yet been made to search the early Massachusetts records. There are things we, however, can infer. First, that “Exeter Lodge” was of interest during this period primarily to merchants and during the Cromwellian period and shortly thereafter was linked to merchant traders of the Boston area. That there was a waning of their interest and influence is apparent after the ascension of Charles II to the throne.

Sometime during the next eight years the estate passed as noted previously to an important local merchant, Col. William Travers of Lancaster who had widespread interests throughout the Northern Neck. He was an adherent of Berkley during Bacon’s Rebellion and was Speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1677 and a representative from Lancaster. He died in 1678 apparently, as there is an abrupt stop in references to him in the records at this time. His wife was Rebecca, apparently a daughter of Giles Hussey, and she remarried in 1679 John Rice, merchant of Rappahannock County.

Col. William Travers having apparently died intestate, there was no division of his property until his eldest son Samuel came of age. This was done in 1685. It is then we find that “Exeter Lodge” was one of the holdings of Col. William Travers. This estate was one of the properties falling to his son Raleigh Travers. Raleigh, or Capt. Raleigh as he became known, moved to and lived at “Exeter Lodge” when he became of age. He was an important person in his community and was Justice of Northumberland County as early as 1696. About this time his brother, Capt. Samuel Travers of Richmond County, died and Raleigh moved to that county.

About this same time Capt. Raleigh Travers had apparently been negotiating for a further addition to “Exeter Lodge.” This was an adjoining area of 400 acres known as the George Knott land. The acquisi-

8. 4 W.M. (1) Travers Chart.
9. Ibid.
tion of this land in 1700\textsuperscript{11} completed the formation of the plantation, and in the next 100 years it became established as one of the finest in Virginia.

The history of the George Knott land is also of interest. The first George Knott and his wife were originally settlers on the Isle of Kent, and were among those "forced into these parts and happened to pitch upon that land now called the Glebe land and remained there for a time."\textsuperscript{12} This was about 1648.\textsuperscript{12a} George Knott attempted to patent the land where he first resided, but was prevented in doing so because it had been promised as Glebe land. He finally was able to procure land of his own by assignment a short distance northwest of the Glebe land.

The fragmentary condition of some of the older records makes it impossible to ascertain certainly the first patents to the Knott land, but the total known to be possessed by him at his death was 400 acres.\textsuperscript{13} He appears to have acquired this in two portions. The first part was from an original patent to John Meekes and William Newman, and a portion sold by John Meekes to George Knott in 1653.\textsuperscript{14} The second portion seems to have passed from Robert Sharpe to Anthony Linton, and assigned by Linton to Knott in 1653.\textsuperscript{15}

George Knott (the 1st) died about 1656, and in 1657 we find his wife Elizabeth married to John Bennett (he who owned the first patent).\textsuperscript{16} This lady forces me to digress a little. Multiple marriages of course were commonplace in the 17th century; however, she managed five by the time she was 56 years of age.\textsuperscript{17} She was born Elizabeth Berry, sister to George Berry, who apparently accompanied Elizabeth and George Knott to Kent Isle and then to Northumberland.\textsuperscript{18} As noted above we find her married secondly to Bennett in 1657. Samuel Man was her husband in 1661,\textsuperscript{19} and in 1668 she was the wife of John Tyngey of Cherry Point.\textsuperscript{20} In 1669, she was married to her last husband, William Sheares.\textsuperscript{21}

\textsuperscript{11} Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1690-1713, p. 98.
\textsuperscript{12a} Ibid., p. 152.
\textsuperscript{13} Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1678-1698, p. 535.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{16} Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1652-1665, p. 99.
\textsuperscript{17} Northumberland Co. Rec. Bk. 1666-1672, p. 153.
\textsuperscript{18} Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1652-1665, p. 99.
\textsuperscript{19} Ibid., p. 148.
\textsuperscript{20} Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1666-1678, p. 55.
\textsuperscript{21} Northumberland Co. Rec. Bk. 1666-1672, p. 67.
George Knott (the 2nd) was born about the time of the arrival of the family in Northumberland. He was the eldest son and heired the land. About 1667 he married (wife unknown), and his first son George was born September 14, 1668. Very little is known of George Knott (the 2nd), and he died young in 1681. One Henry Boggas is recorded as administrator of his estate in January 1681/82.

The 400 acres thus rescended to George Knott (the 3rd), and we find him of age and trying to extricate his inheritance from his last step-grandfather. In 1690 he brought action against William Shears, and stated that his grandfather, George Knott, “died seized of 400 acres in 'Mattapany,' and that William Shears by marrying Elizabeth, grandmother to said Knott ye plaintiff, became possessed of several writings, deeds and evidences, properly belonging to ye plaintiff as heir to his said grandfather.”

That he was successful in this suit is borne out by the fact that in 1700 he was able to convey the 400 acres to Capt. Raleigh Travers, as per the following order. At a court held for Northumberland County on June 19, 1700, “George Knott this day in court acknowledged a deed of sale for land unto Mr. Rawley Travers, and the same is admitted to record.”

Capt. Rawleigh Travers apparently moved to Richmond County at the request of his brother, Capt. Samuel Travers, during his last illness. Capt. Samuel Travers had married Frances, daughter of Col. Isaac Allerton of Westmoreland, and they had three daughters, all under age at the time of his death. There was an obvious need for help in management of the 2,250-acre estate in the parish of North Famham on Totuskey Creek. Also Capt. Rawleigh Travers may have had some life right in these lands. At any rate we find him stepping from a position of prominence in Northumberland to one equally or more so in Richmond County, and by 1701 he had been named a Justice of the Peace.

Capt. Rawleigh Travers had married Sarah Taverner, daughter of John Taverner Sr. of Richmond County. They had no children. Sarah had a brother, John Taverner, and a sister Elizabeth, who had married Capt. Thomas Beale. Capt. Thomas Beale's mother had married William Colston, an important land owner and first clerk of court of Rich-

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23. Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1678-1698, p. 120.
24. Ibid., p. 535.
25. Northumberland Co. O. Bk. 1690-1713, p. 98.
26. 4 W.M. (1)—Travers Chart.
27. Ibid.
mond County. When he died in 1701, Capt. Rawleigh Travers and Capt. Thomas Beale were his executors.

You may ask, what has all this to do with the story of “Exeter Lodge”? Quite a great deal, I can assure you. These intricate family relationships are responsible for the story that is to follow. These people were clannish, and they stayed for the most part in their social strata. They were of the merchant-large planter class, which was the ruling group of that day.

Capt. Rawleigh Travers died just as he was coming into his own as merchant-planter and public figure. He was only about thirty years of age, and apparently died of one of the severe infections that decimated young and old alike before the days of modern medicine. His will dated February 20, 1701/2, stated that he was sick in body. By the 4th of March 1701/02, a probate of his will had been obtained.

He left the original 400-acre portion of “Exeter Lodge” to his wife Sarah for life. The George Knott land was left equally to his nieces, Rebecca and Winifred Travers, daughters of Samuel, with the proviso that if one should not have heirs then the land to go to the one who did. Also Rebecca Travers was given the 400-acre portion called “Exeter Lodge” in the event of the death of Sarah, widow of Capt. Rawleigh Travers. In his inventory it is noted that at “Exeter Lodge” is a main dwelling, four indentured servants and five slaves, and at the plantation bought of George Knott, one bull, two cows and two calves.

All of the provisions noted in the will above eventually came true in favor of Rebecca Travers. Whether Sarah Travers came back to “Exeter Lodge,” and there lived for some years, has not been found in the records. We do know the following as to Rebecca. She married Sarah’s brother, John Taverner, about 1709, and he died in 1711 without issue. In May 1713, she married Capt. Charles Colston, the younger son of William Colston. They had five children: Charles, Travers, Susanna, Elizabeth, and Winifred. Capt. Charles Colston died in 1724, and Rebecca was again widowed.

Rebecca Colston died in 1726, and she left “all my tract of land and plantation situated in the County of Northumberland, called ye ‘Lodge,’ to my son Charles Colston, with reversion to my son Travers Colston,”

28. 25V279.
30. Ibid.
32. 4 W. M. (1)—Travers Chart.
33. 25V279.
if no heirs, and if Travers Colston had no heirs, then to her daughter Susannah. 34

Rebecca Colston’s will is dated December 27, 1726, and the Register of North Farnham Parish shows that two days later she died. The illness that caused her death was probably some virulent infectious disease such as diphtheria or smallpox, as in one month’s time all of the children save Travers followed her to the grave.

In the spring of 1727, Travers Colston, a boy of only thirteen years, found himself complete owner of the Travers lands and fortune. His mother’s sister Elizabeth apparently died early and his aunt Winifred was unmarried until late in life, and there was no issue. 35 Also, of course, the properties of his father, Capt. Charles Colston, all fell to him. It is possible that he was away from home and living at “Exeter Lodge,” learning the lore of plantation management and how to become a merchant, as the reason for him being alive that spring. At any rate, here we find a youngster with the wealth and the position to advance a long way in life, and in the next few years he took full advantage of it.

It was Travers Colston who really built and established “Exeter Lodge” as a manor plantation, and major trading post. It was he who apparently appreciated the beauty of its location, and decided to move the family back to Northumberland. Here he built a new home in keeping with his wealth and position. 36

The great house at “Exeter Lodge” was built in the early 1730’s prior to marriage to his first wife, Alice Corbin Griffin, daughter of Col. Thomas Griffin of Richmond County. 37 The Colstons and Griffins held large adjoining properties in Richmond County, and the ensuing years produced interlocking family relationships similar to the Travers, Tavemer, Beale, Colston quadrangle of a generation earlier.

The first child, a son, born to Travers and Alice Corbin Griffin Colston on May 31, 1736, was named Charles, in honor of his grandfather, Capt. Charles Colston. He later inherited the home plantation of “Exeter Lodge.” Other children by this marriage were Elizabeth Griffin and Travers. The use of double family names, so unusual as a rule in the eighteenth century, illustrates the pride and respect they had for their family ties. 38
Alice Corbin Griffin Colston apparently died about 1741, shortly after the birth of her son Travers Colston, who was born November 10, 1740. As was usual in those days, but little time elapsed before her husband was remarried, and this time in August 1742 to Susanna Kenner, widow of Col. Rodham Kenner of "Coan." She was a daughter of John Opie of Northumberland. By Susanna, Travers Colston had issue three sons, William, Rawleigh, and Samuel. 39

As would be expected, Travers Colston enjoyed an important position in Northumberland County at an early age, due to wealth, family position and ability. By 1739 he had become a magistrate, and in 1745 he was sheriff, a high and profitable position in that day. Unfortunately, like his father before him and others of his family, he was prevented from attaining the full measure of his potentialities. He died in 1751, aged only thirty-seven years. 40

Travers Colston left extensive holdings to his children. The home estate "Exeter Lodge" went to his eldest son Charles. 41 His inventory is most revealing. There is an impressive group of buildings which undoubtedly is why it is spoken of in the records as the "manor plantation." The principal building of course was the great house. It was a large brick building, and the inventory lists the rooms and what was in the rooms. On the first floor was the great chamber, the little chamber, the dining room, a room called the "Beaufett," and the hallway, or as it is called in the inventory, "the passage." On the second floor is listed the room over the great chamber, the room over the little chamber, the room over the hall, and the room over the dining room. There was also a "cellar." Some of the interesting items included in these rooms were mahogany tables, walnut tables, cherry tables, a set of backgammon tables, bureau desk, and a high chest of drawers. There were also leather chairs, flag bottomed chairs, a parcel of books in a bureau, a large seal-skin trunk, dressing tables, looking glasses, china, tablecloths, napkins, towels, silver spoons, and a silver punch ladle. Other silver must have been removed prior to the inventory, as he willed all his plate that had the coat of arms on it to his son William, and there is no mention of it in this inventory.

One is often intrigued by the importance of beds in these old wills and inventories. There were ten of them at "Exeter Lodge." They ranged

39. Ibid.
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid.
from a fancy one with a green coverlet, to high bedsteads and ordinary beds. Except for the bureau desk and the high set of drawers, they were the most expensive items in the house. Of course they were listed complete with pillows, sheets, blankets, quilts, coverlets etc., but one today would probably much rather have had that large mahogany table, or the bureau with the parcel of books than any one of them.

In the cellar is noted the presence of “about a gross of bottles.” The valuation would make us believe that they were not all empty.

Besides the great house there was the kitchen, which appears to be a separate building, as this was the usual thing at that time. Also another building was called the office, and was no doubt the business quarters required for the management of an estate so widespread as that owned by Travers Colston.

A most interesting item in this inventory is the building called the “old house.” This undoubtedly was the house his great-uncle, Capt. Rawleigh Travers, once lived in, and may have gone back to the days of John Saffin of Boston. At the time of the death of Travers Colston, it was used as a utility house, and had two spinning wheels on the main floor and, in the cellar, four casks of cider, ten other casks, and two large stills.

Now we come to the store, and what is termed the store and shed. From this list of goods we can gather that Travers Colston was an able addition to the merchant tradition of his family—certainly he had what anyone would call a fine stock of goods for that day. The clothing effects were predominant and varied. They included leather breeches, women’s silk shoes, linen handkerchiefs, cloth called mantry blue, attopeen, shattoon, duroy, plaid, Druggett, Kersey, Tabby, muslin, bed ticking, Irish linen, diaper cloth, lace, blue and red striped holland, brown sheeting, oznabrig, and some moth-eaten hair buttons in a box. Items like the latter, and others such as rat-eaten muslin, an old broom tail horse, and a distempered slave called Nan, cannot help but bring a chuckle to the reader of these old records.

Now our attention turns to Charles, eldest son of Travers Colston, who inherited “Exeter Lodge.” He was only fifteen years of age at the death of his father. One is able to find but little in the public records about him. We know that he married in 1759, as there is a marriage agreement of record in Northumberland County of date February 9, 1759, that he was soon to marry Anne, the daughter of Capt. Griffin Fauntleroy.

43. 25Va80 and Northumberland Co. Rec. Bk. No. 5, p. 47.
That he did so is recorded in the marriage fee books of Northumberland.\textsuperscript{44}

His wife, Anne Fauntleroy, is mentioned frequently in the records. Her mother was Judith Swan, daughter of John Swan and Sarah Ingram of Lancaster.\textsuperscript{45} Judith's mother Sarah, after the death of her first husband, married Thomas Edwards, Clerk of Court of Lancaster. There are numerous entries in both the Lancaster and Northumberland records, in regard to slaves and other properties willed by John and Anne Ingram of Northumberland, to their daughter Sarah, in trust for her two children by John Swan, Judith and Anne.

Judith, the mother of Anne Fauntleroy, first married William Heale of Lancaster in 1734, and, in 1737, Capt. Griffin Fauntleroy of Cherry Point in Northumberland.\textsuperscript{47} There was apparently no living issue by the first marriage.

Anne Fauntleroy Colston was the eldest daughter of Capt. Griffin and Judith Fauntleroy. She and Charles Colston had only two children—the first they named Judith Swan after her mother, and the second Alice Griffin in honor of her husband's mother.

We do not know as yet what happened to Charles Colston, except that he died early, and there is no will that can be found. His widow apparently ran the plantation for some years before she made a second marriage. There is an interesting lease deed in Northumberland of date July 13, 1772, she made to one Obediah Warrick for 50 acres of land, "being part of the tract commonly called or known by the name of 'Exeter Lodge.' The sd. 50 acres is bounded by the main road leading from Jones' es mill to Lee's mill, by the road leading down to the manor plantation, and on the opposite side by a branch where there is a spring called Clapshoes, and to extend so far down the neck until it makes 50 acres including the old field commonly called Clapshoes, and where the upper company of militia are exercised." Term of lease to be during lifetime of the said Anne Colston, and consideration to be paid by Warrick, 7 pounds current money, the first pay to become due on January 1, 1775.\textsuperscript{48}

Anne Colston married, in September 1774, William Keene of the county of Caroline, province of Maryland.\textsuperscript{49} Prior to marriage there was

\textsuperscript{44} 47\textsuperscript{42}.
\textsuperscript{46} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{47} Lancaster Marriage Bonds.
\textsuperscript{48} Northumberland Co. Rec. Bk. No. 8, p. 548.
\textsuperscript{49} 47\textsuperscript{46}. 
an agreement that each would be able to dispose of their properties as they pleased. Her eldest daughter, Judith Swan, married William Graham in January 1775, and her youngest daughter, Alice Griffin, came under the care of her brother-in-law, William Colston of Richmond County, who was appointed her guardian.

Anne did not long survive her second marriage. She made a will of date November 12, 1776, in Maryland, and it was proven in court on December 9, 1776. She left negroes and personal estate to her two daughters. No mention was made of the land, but of course that belonged to the girls anyway.

The estate was finally settled on April 12, 1785, and a division made. Judith Swan and Alice Griffin each received a 400-acre portion of "Exeter Lodge," and a few days later they sold it to John Rust of Westmoreland, who had married Jane Williams of Northumberland in 1768.

John Rust did not live long to enjoy his property. His will made September 7, 1785, was proved February 28, 1786, and is of record in Westmoreland. He left "Exeter Lodge" to his wife Jane for life, and afterwards to his children. His inventory revealed that "Exeter Lodge" was still a fine plantation. However, he had stretched his resources too far, and his sudden and early death necessitated the liquidation of much of his properties. We therefore find his executor selling "Exeter Lodge" to Col. John Gordon, in 1788.

Col. John Gordon was a son of Col. James Gordan of Lancaster, noted merchant, diarist, and Presbyterian. He settled in Northumberland, and January 8, 1781, he was named a Lieutenant of Militia. He advanced steadily in rank in the Northumberland Militia, and was named Lieutenant-Colonel in 1792. He and his wife Anne apparently settled at "Exeter Lodge" in 1788, after Mrs. Rust's departure. There is a note in the Westmoreland Records that the executor of John Rust's estate paid John Gordon's bill of date September 9, 1788, for freighting Mrs.

50. Ibid.
52a. 6T283.
54. 47V44.

Following the ownership of Col. John Gordon, the proud old colonial estate began its drift to oblivion. This was due primarily to absentee landlords, who apparently made no particular effort to maintain the plantation in proper repair. The process of decay continued over a period of approximately forty years, before it finally came to an end with the dismantling of the tract in 1835. During this time the continuity of the estate remained despite the many transfers. The record of the descent of “Exeter Lodge” from the Gordans through the last owners, the Le­lands, is as follows:

Northumberland Record Book No. 15 p. 195 Deed—March 16, 1795
Col. John Gordon and Anne his wife, to Gen. Henry Lee. For 2400 lbs. Gordon sells to Lee the “tract of land on which I now live known by the name of “Exeter Lodge” and containing 800 acres be the same more or less bounded as follows, vizt.—on the west by a cove dividing this tract and the land of Thomas Bell, thence by said Bell and John Davis to the Mattapony Road, thence by the road to the main road leading to the courthouse, thence by the said road and the land of Patrick Larkin to the land of Gatesby Jones, and by his line to the Yeocomico River, and by said river to the beginning.”

Northumberland Record Book No. 16 p. 45 Deed—Sept. 1, 1798
General Henry Lee and Anne his wife, sell “Exeter Lodge” (800 acres), to William T. Tebbs.

Northumberland Record Book No. 16 p. 347 Deed—January 19, 1801
William P. Tebbs of Northumberland sells “Exeter Lodge” to Francis Smith of the Borough of Norfolk, Virginia (800 acres) plus an additional and adjoining tract of 500 acres which contained a mill and pond etc.

Northumberland Record Book No. 16 p. 509 Mortgage—Aug. 26, 1801
Francis Smith of Norfolk, Va. to George Murray of Norfolk, Va.

Northumberland Record Book No. 17 p. 349 Deed—July 4, 1805
Tripartite deed of Francis Smith and George Murray both of Norfolk, Va. conveying Exeter Lodge to James Ross of the county of Spotsylvania.

Northumberland Record Book No. 18 p. 48 Deed—March 2, 1808
James Ross of Fredericksburg deeds Exeter Lodge (800 acres) to Peter Gordon of Fredericksburg, Va.

Northumberland Record Book No. 18 p. 141 Lease—Dec. 15, 1808
Deed of lease from Peter Gordon now of city of New York by his agent Baldwin M. Leland, attorney, to David Wilson of Northumberland County. States that the
tract of land known as Exeter Lodge is to be held by David Wilson and his wife Agnes who is the sister of Peter Gordon, for life, at a yearly rental of $1 to be paid on the first of January of each year.

Northumberland Record Book No. 22 p. 437 Deed—July 25, 1820

John T. Thornton and Susan H. his wife of the county of Spotsylvania to William Beverley of the county of King George. For $3,202 convey a tract of land in Northumberland County containing about 800 acres on Yeocomico Creek known by the name of Exeter Lodge "which said tract or parcel of land was devised to the said Susan H. Thornton by the will of her former husband Peter Gordon, now deceased, which will is of record in the clerks office of Hustings Court of Fredericksburg."

Northumberland Record Book No. 22 p. 437 Deed—July 25, 1820

William Beverley and Sarah Ann his wife of King George County give deed of trust on Exeter Lodge (800 acres) to William Hansbrough of Culpepper County and Addison Hansford (trustee) of King George County.

Northumberland Record Book No. 24 p. 50 Mortgage—Feb. 16, 1827

William Beverley gives additional security on Exeter Lodge etc. for more moneys advanced by Michael Wallace and Addison Hansford (trustee).

Northumberland Record Book No. 26 p. 57 Deed—June 8, 1829

William Henderson of Northumberland County to Baldwin M. Leland of said county. "Whereas by certain deed bearing date the 12th day of Dec., 1828 and of record in the clerks office of the county Court of Northumberland, William
Beverley, Sarah Ann Beverley, Addison Hansford, and Michael Wallace conveyed to him the said William Henderson as trustee, a certain tract of land situated in the county of Northumberland called Exeter Lodge." The above was to secure deeds of trust to Wallace etc. . . . The deed conveyed the tract known as "Exeter Lodge" to Baldwin M. Leland for $2,200.

Baldwin Mathews Leland who thus bought "Exeter Lodge" at public auction lived at nearby "Cypress Farm" in Cherry Point neck. He was a lawyer and planter and son of the Episcopal minister, Rev. John Leland, who died in Lancaster in 1789. His mother was Judith Smith, a daughter of Baldwin Mathews Smith.59

As the first resident of Northumberland to own the property in approximately thirty-five years we would have hoped that Baldwin Leland could have lived to develop and bring the estate back to some of its former glory, and then pass it on to one of his children. However, he died intestate on August 27, 1832, and it was necessary to divide the properties among his many children. Baldwin Leland, who was born March 11, 1780, married in 1806 Elizabeth Fauntleroy Haggoman. She was a daughter of Capt. John Haggoman and his wife, Mary Anne Jameson, of Accomac. She bore him nine children and died July 2, 1824.60

He married secondly on February 25, 1828, Rebecca Ann Travers, daughter of Henry Hicks Travers. By her he had three more children before his death at the age of 52.61 She married again on November 15, 1837, W. W. Harding.62

After his death a suit in chancery soon arose over the distribution of his property among his many heirs. In 1833, the Northumberland Court ordered a survey of the "Exeter Lodge" property in order to divide it into three parts for distribution. This was completed in 1834, and recorded in 1835. The report of the division is as follows:

Northumberland Record Book No. 28 p. 647—April 28, 1834

Division of real estate belonging to Baldwin M. Leland, who died intestate. "The real estate of said deceased, called and known by the name of the 'Exeter Lodge' Estate, being a separate and distinct tract of land has been divided into three lots as follows, to wit: Lot No. 1 — 225 acres drawn by Baldwin Leland; Lot No. 2 — 234 acres drawn by Samuel A. M. Leland in right of his purchase

59. The Leland Family of Virginia, p. 17.
60. Ibid., p. 22.
61. Ibid., p. 23.
62. Ibid., p. 64.
of William Leland's interest in B. M. Leland's real estate; Lot No. 3—243 acres
drawn by Fabricius Leland, which will more fully appear from a Plat of the said
"Lodge" land hereto annexed as part of this report, all of which is respectfully
submitted etc..." Recorded Dec. 14, 1835. (The report of the survey is re­
corded in Book No. 28 p. 64.)

That the old brick dwelling was considered beyond repair seems to
be reflected in this survey. The surveyor had been directed to divide the
estate into three parts of equal value. The 225-acre portion on the South
Yeocomico River possessed the dwelling house, but the other portions
of 234 and 243 acres, respectively, had but few more acres of land to
compensate for it. The survey also showed the estate to contain only 702
acres instead of the 800 acres more or less noted in numerous deeds for
generations back. Also the records show that it was sold for 3,000 lbs.
in 1785, 2,400 lbs. in 1795, and for only $2,200 in 1829. Considering the
fact that there may have been currency fluctuations during this period,
there is still a marked drop in valuation which bespeaks the ruin and
decay of this old plantation.

Thus "Exeter Lodge" in terms of the original estate comes to an end.
Now not even the oldest living citizen remembers that there was such a
property. However, research shows there is still another story to tell.
This has to do with the establishment of a public landing at "Lodge"—
the continuance of the mercantile interest here — the building of the
first steamboat wharf and the first vessels. And there is the 1900's, and
the flowering and disappearance of the steamboats, and the story to the
present day. But of course that will have to come in another paper—
a supplement to this—which the author hopes to present at some future
date.
NORTHERN NECK EPITAPHS

Contributed by MIRIAM HAYNIE

Copied from tombstones in Bay View burying ground, located on Taskmakers (or Taskmenders) Creek, in Brereton’s Neck, Northumberland County, Virginia:

In memory of
SALLIE B. (BALL) SUTTON,
Born
March 25, 1798,
Died
Jan’y 26, 1872

In memory of
HENRY SUTTON,
Born
Sept. 28, 1800,
Died
August 6, 1863.

Sacred to the Memory of
Wm. HARDING SUTTON
only son of
HENRY & SALLY B. SUTTON
Born Jan’y 4, 1844.
Mortally wounded in the battle
around Petersburg.
Died in Richmond, Va.
Oct’r 6, 1864.

Note: “William Sutton was born in Fairfields District, Northumberland County, Virginia, where he resided (at Bay View) until he was 18 years of age.
He volunteered and fought in the Civil War, and was mortally wounded in the last skirmish around Petersburg, in 1864. He was taken unconscious to Chimborazo Hospital, in Richmond, where he died, and from whence he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond."

The above statement was written by two Confederate veterans: T. E. Blackwell and A. F. Rice, April 14, 1910.

After the war the remains of William Sutton were removed from Oakwood Cemetery to Bay View burying ground, by relatives. This sad and tedious journey was made in an oxcart by Rev. Starke Jett and his fifteen-year-old son, Theodore Augustus Jett.

**THEODORE AUGUSTUS**
Son of
REV. STARKE
and FANNIE E. B. JETT
Feb. 10, 1850
Oct. 10, 1920
Peace, perfect peace.

**BERTRAND B. HAYNIE**
1848 — 1942

Theodore Augustus Jett and Bertrand B. Haynie were members of the Northumberland Home Guard.
A REMINDER TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This is to remind the members of the Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society that they have a responsibility resting upon them. The foundation of “Indiantown House,” which we believe to be the house of the first Factor of Lord Fairfax, was given to the Northern Neck Society. The Fairfax holdings in 1669 consisted of more than a million acres. It was all a vast wilderness, but he had to build a house for his Factor. It must have been built as soon as possible. Belvoir was burned, as was Jamestown, and the Union soldiers destroyed many of the King George records. Hence there are no documentary records, but there are undisputed traces of the antiquity of the house:

In the remains of an ancient boxwood garden is a clump of very old English boxwood more than eight or ten feet tall. Anyone who knows boxwood knows that it must have been planted probably more than 200 years ago. It was certainly brought from England by some gentleman who has left his sign of aristocracy. There is a chimney, resembling the oldest chimney in Virginia, which had in it the initials “LC” and the date 1650. I saw them. Some vandal erased them. The exterior of the house has been substantially restored (by our Society), and one man has described it as “having character and charm impossible to create in modern buildings.” The iron firebreak in one of the fireplaces with the coat-of-arms of Lord Thomas Fairfax combined with that of Lady Culpeper is another convincing sign we are looking for. The story that Lord Fairfax had the house built was handed down through the years when there were few written records. It came down through many different owners. Finally the property got into the hands of Miss Caywood’s grandfather, William Daingerfield Hooe. On winter evenings they would sit before the fireplace with the romantic iron back and hear the history of the house. (You may well believe it is hundreds of years old when you see how burned out it is. The Museum at Montross is saving it for us.) Miss Caywood would hear the story and determined that the county should benefit if she had a chance to give it to us. She had the chance and gave it to us.

We have several very kind members who have made it possible for us to start the restoration. The Locher Brick Company has given us another
1,000 bricks. (I am praying someone will offer to haul them.) We have signed a contract with a good contractor to go as far as he can with the money we have left. Our responsibility is to get the job finished and make it of some use in the community. Possibly a library. We need much money to properly finish the job. Think on it and come forward with all your heart! The things much needed are a heating system—a water system, and a finished basement.

Mrs. Thomas L. Hunter, Secretary
MEMORIAL TO ROBERT OPIE NORRIS, JR.

Mr. President, Members of The Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is always difficult to express in words adequate appreciation of one we have known, long loved and lost a while, because a superlative friend evokes superlative words. However, to be fulsome would be distasteful to the subject of this tribute, Robert Opie Norris, Jr., for he possessed to a marked degree that characteristic of the truly great gentlemen of all time in that he was exceedingly simple in his tastes and in his manner too; but because his life, personal and official, merits some word of tribute, it is appropriate to express our love, admiration and affection for a friend and associate of whom it may be said:

Scarce had he need to cast his pride or slough the dross of earth.
E'en as he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth—
In simpleness and gentleness and honour and clean mirth.

—KIPLING

Eighty years ago, come November 4th, 1960, there was born at Lively Oaks in the county of Lancaster in the state of Virginia, to the union of Robert O. Norris and Alice Chilton Norris, his wife, a son—their first-born, whom they named Robert Opie Norris, Jr. The place of his birth, now the lovely little village of Lively, was a portion of the old Norris Farm, and it was here that he spent his entire life. It was in this home of culture and refinement that young Norris first saw the light of day and spent his happy boyhood days. In due time the family was enlarged by the addition of three lovely talented daughters, but he, their first-born was their last, their best and highest hope for the prolongation of an honored name.

The subject of these remarks was not only destined to become one of the Old Dominion’s most distinguished sons and a leading citizen of his day and generation, but a source of pride and comfort to his family, his friends and his neighbors in that community. His boyhood days were spent in an environment not unlike that period prior to the Civil War, for in addition to his little white neighbors there were always several
small colored boys on the farm who grew up with him and in fact remained with him as faithful friends and employees throughout his entire life—and at least one followed his remains in sadness and with deep emotions to its last resting place.

His father was said to be one of the best-read men of his generation in that section. To gratify his cultural desires in this respect he maintained probably one of the best libraries extant at that time, with which his son became familiar at an early age. At the proper age he entered the public schools then available—hardly compared to those now in existence. Notwithstanding, from the very first, his retentive memory and keen interest in his studies for one so young became manifest to both his tutors and his family. In spite of financial conditions which prevailed throughout that section at the time, it was the determination of his family to give him every available educational opportunity possible, commensurate with his capacity to absorb it.

After he had proceeded as far as the public schools could take him, he was sent to the Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford City, then regarded as one of the best prep schools in Virginia, where he remained for two years and from which he graduated. The following autumn, while still quite young, he entered the Academic Department of Richmond College, which he completed in due course. It is believed we are within bounds when we make the statement that in no instance was he ever required to take a subject over, which would indicate that he was serious in the prosecution of his studies and earnest in seeking after knowledge found in the books—a trait which was characteristic of him throughout his long, useful and distinguished career. Having received his academic degree, he contemplated returning the following year to take the law course at the same institution, but his health being frail and he being overly young to be called to the bar, his father, a man of excellent judgment, very wisely decided to keep him home for a year. Among the latter’s many activities was the operation of a mercantile establishment, in charge of which he placed his son. The purpose was not only to give him some business experience, but permit him to remain at home where he could be under the tender care of his mother, so that his health might be restored and better fitted for further prosecution of his studies at the end of his sabatical leave. During this period, the library heretofore referred to became not only a source of pleasure, but a haven to which the father and son often found recourse and mutual
pleasure reading and discussing the classics with which Senator Norris was ever thereafter familiar and could and did love to quote—not in a bombastic way, but because it happened to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

In this connection, during the early part of the century the world became intellectually aroused by the Charles Darwin theory of evolution, *The Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection*. Mr. Norris, Sr., adopted this doctrine, and in turn his opinion had a great influence on his son. The following appears in the encyclopedia:

At one time many believers in Christianity could not reconcile the theory of Evolution with the doctrines of the New Testament, but religious thinkers are coming more and more to accept it. They assert that the theory is correct in so far as it goes, but that there is a great controlling power which works through all things, and that evolution is the orderly working out of divine laws.

Many people of that day and generation, having little access to libraries, read little save the secular papers and were conservative in their thought. They were firm believers in what was found between the lids of the Bible and were loath to accept any new thought they considered to be inconsistent therewith. There were also those in that day and time who firmly believed that the followers of Darwin were Agnostics—an idea long since dispelled by the light of reason and reading. But even then young Norris was a seeker after the truth, believing with his whole heart in the motto, "Seek ye the truth and the truth shall make ye free."

The records disclose that Senator Norris (after having skipped a year from his studies following the attainment of his Bachelor of Arts degree at Richmond College) entered the Law School of the same institution and graduated therefrom in June of 1901, and was admitted to the Bar on September 6, 1901. Thus we see that he accomplished all of this in less than twenty-one years—a most remarkable and unique scholastic record anywhere and at any time. When he was admitted to the Bar of the Northern Neck, then composed of very able lawyers, he was unusually young, and like most members of his profession, it is assumed that financially for a time he was more or less "fed by the ravens." But being a student in his college days, he continued to be throughout his life, and he utilized this period of waiting for clients to find a pathway to his office by familiarizing himself with the decisions of the Appellate Courts both of his own state and of the Federal courts. By meticulous observa-
tion of the ethical proprieties and his own personal conduct, it became obvious early in his professional life that he had acquired the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and the public at large, so that clients began to entrust him with their confidence and their business affairs, and older lawyers to associate with him in the trial of cases. Therefore it was not long before he became a wise and careful counsellor, a skillful and able trial lawyer, and a forceful advocate. In the early days of his practice corporation law in that portion of Virginia was an unknown quantity. The lawyers had studied it in the books, but seldom had occasion to practice it in the courts. Senator Norris in his day, certainly more recently, was an exception to the general rule in that he enjoyed a fine general practice which included quite a good deal of corporation work. During his busy and active life he was engaged in many and varied activities. The legal profession was his main vocation, to the trial work of which he devoted most of his time. He had stated that barring the time he was engaged in his Legislative duties, for more than thirty years he was in court on an average of two days out of every three. Taking into consideration how far removed from the court he lived, necessitating considerable traveling to be on time to attend sessions of the court, one marvels at the physical stamina required for such continuous and unremitting toil. However, for nearly fifty years—as the records of the nisi-prius and the appellate courts, both state and federal will abundantly prove, he was preeminently successful in the field of his activities. In addition to his legal practice he was a successful banker, president of one, vice-president of another, and general counsel of one or more; likewise a farmer, and a director of various important corporations located throughout this section, dealing in transportation, utilities, etc., just to mention a few.

Senator Norris in his characteristic way made no profession of religion with his lips, but that in the deep meditations of the heart he gave it profound consideration is borne out by many facts. During the latter years of his life and just a few years before he passed away, he connected himself with the Lebanon Baptist Church, a place where he had worshiped as a child and where his family had belonged for generations—the history of which was his last contribution to the Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine—the reading of which will show not only a great deal of research but quite a good deal of tender sentiment, especially in the closing paragraph. While he seldom gave expression to his
own spiritual faith or belief, those who knew him believe that taking into consideration human limitations, he kept and observed the second as well as the first great Commandment, upon which we are told hang all the law and the prophets. He was not only a reader of the Bible, but enjoyed a great deal of collateral reading connected therewith such as Renan's translation of *The Life of Jesus*.

So, Senator Norris did have a spiritual side, one that was also permeated with a fine sense of loyalty. Possessing both, he adopted fully and completely, in substance as well as spirit, the words of that grand old hymn:

*Faith of our fathers, holy faith! We will be true to Thee till death.*

That the affection and esteem felt for Senator Norris was not confined to his neighbors in the Northern Neck but was statewide and even more farflung was exquisitely expressed by the leading editorial of the *News-Leader*, a Richmond paper, immediately following his demise, which is quoted:

**ROBERT O. NORRIS, VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN**

If one had been asked to nominate the Virginian in public life who most nearly typified the "Colonel Virginia" of popular tradition, instinctively one would have turned to the gracious and fine-minded gentleman who died on Tuesday in his beloved Northern Neck.

Robert O. Norris perfectly embodied the characteristics with which the Old Dominion is identified. He was a country lawyer in a small town in the oldest and most tranquil part of the State. He lived in the country of the Lees. He spent his life in public service, as State Senator and briefly as a member of the State Corporation Commission. During his long lifetime, he played an influential role in the handling of many State problems.

Others, of course, have compiled similar biographies. It was Senator Norris's easy dignity and unfailing courtesy that raised him to pre-eminence among Virginia gentlemen. Gentle, unassuming, endlessly patient, he had a knack of taming boorish questioners and of raising lesser men to his own level of parliamentary elegance.

He was long-winded in debate, it is true, but he was gracefully long-winded, and beneath the flowery surface of his rococo style, a sound knowledge of Virginia's public affairs lay modestly concealed. A hard backbone of personal integrity rested there, too. At one point in his career, Senator Norris could have had the lieutenant-governorship of Virginia simply by maintaining a discrete silence on the
merits of Adlai Stevenson. A man of honor, he chose only to support Eisenhower; he would not bow down to the blind god of party regularity.

We had seen little of Senator Norris in recent years, since his retirement from the Senate, but we never drove across that great bridge over the Rappahannock at White Stone without remembering the good and charming gentleman for whom the span was named. He was a Virginian, in spirit, in demeanor, in dedication, and the Commonwealth is the richer for the inheritance he leaves behind.

In 1920 the University of Virginia celebrated its centennial. Among the speakers who made addresses on that occasion was an alumnus, the Honorable John Bassett Moore, probably one of the most distinguished and celebrated international and constitutional lawyers of his day and generation. His subject on that occasion was "Immortal Youth," and among other things he said:

On an occasion such as this, when we bring to the shrine of our Alma Mater our inmost thoughts, an expression of personal feeling may not be out of place. In my childhood there were two names which I was taught peculiarly to revere. These were the names of Washington and Jefferson; one the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the other the chief architect of the nation. Subsequently it fell to my lot for a number of years to occupy a public office from which, whenever I looked out of the window, I saw the Washington monument and the ever-moving current of the Potomac; and as I gazed upon the silent memorial pointing to the sky, and dwelt upon the character, the wisdom, the self-control of the first President of the first American republic, I wondered whether the time might not come when the world, recalling, in the words of Poe, "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome," might say that in the nation whose independence Jefferson declared and Washington established, that glory and that grandeur were combined and magnified.

Perhaps the patriotic thought so eloquently expressed led our thoughts to another public servant—also from the Northern Neck of Virginia. A grateful state named a magnificent structure for him and memorialized forever his great contribution not only to his Senatorial District, but to the entire state of Virginia. It is not a useless monument, but one which does and will serve an incomparable service to all the people of this continent who may have occasion to use the Robert O. Norris Bridge. It is a safe and time-saving way of travel spanning the rolling Rappahannock he loved so well.

And as Mr. Moore so beautifully said, so can we in gazing upon the ever-moving, ever-widening stream, under the ever-changing skies in imagination see the endless flow of life of a nation finding its way to
the ocean and permeating the farthest reaches of the boundless sea of human endeavor. And those of us who are gathered here today to do honor to the memory of our friend may let our imagination go even further and hope that he may in that far-away home of the soul, catch the muted but sweet melody of the choir invisible from the waters that flow 'neath this structure which was named in his memory, and that it may chant a requiem of peace which we are told passeth all understanding.

He was survived by his wife, Lelia Claybrook Norris, to whom he was married in February, 1922, a son, Robert Opie Norris III, a daughter, Nancy Norris Foster, three grandchildren, and Miss Carrie Norris, his sister.

Because of his cultural and delightful social characteristics, his friends always found pleasure in his association and companionship. He was a congenial and convivial companion. Manifest in his daily walk and through life, it reached its flower in his home and by his fireside in the gracious, generous and warm hospitality dispensed therein.

That is where Robert Norris and all men of good will and generous impulses appear at their best, and this is as it should be, because it is what gives life its zest, its charm, and its durable satisfactions.

Truth always found a congenial home in his mind and he was ever ready to follow it, lead where it might and cost what it would. In character it may be said of Robert Norris as it was said of Bayard—sans peur et sans reproache. I am certain he knew and fully appreciated the nature of his illness, and more than likely felt that his number was up, yet rode on into this new and theretofore untried conflict, if not in joyous garde, yet with the courage of a true plumed knight unafraid, his visor closed and his lance in rest.

And so, when the fitful fever of his life was nearing its eventful close and for him the shadows lengthened and the evening came; when for him a busy world was hushed and his work was done, God laid his finger upon him and he slept. He was taken to the cemetery at St. Mary's White Chapel and in accordance with his wishes, laid to rest among his forefathers where—with his battle ended and honors won—we leave him in the “white truce of God and to the eternal keeping of the stars.”

Respectfully submitted,

BEVERLY BROUN
The menhaden industry as a form of livelihood has existed in Virginia for nearly a hundred years, during which time it has provided a means of employment to an unknown number of Virginia citizens. It has been, since its founding, and remains concentrated in the two counties of the lower Northern Neck—Lancaster and Northumberland—both of which are readily accessible to the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Many families living within the geographical confines of this region furnish today, as in the past, the needed personnel to carry out the diverse phases of this industry either in the factories or aboard the menhaden fleet.

Reedville, Northumberland County, is recognized as the center of the menhaden industry on the Chesapeake Bay and perhaps the center of the industry on the entire Atlantic Coast. Along the banks of Cockrell’s Creek, which bounds the peninsula of Reedville, remnants of early menhaden factories, now in a state of deterioration, are still evident. More modern factories, however, continue to carry on the menhaden tradition handed down from past years. Such factories include Reedville Oil & Guano Company, McNeal-Dodson Company, Standard Products Company, the Menhaden Company, and others.

White Stone, Lancaster County, comprises the center of the menhaden industry in that county. Here also are the remains of many earlier factories. In recent years some of the sites have been purchased and are being used for related seafood industries. Others remain abandoned for weather and tides to complete the deteriorating process.

Other factories have existed in Virginia during past years, and have made a contribution to this industry, but these two counties of the Northern Neck are today the sole sites of activity in this industry in Virginia.

The sandy soil of this section, intermittent with many coves and creeks, precludes any large-scale farming. Yet these same inlets and creeks offer

*Robert N. McKenney is a native of Lancaster County, a graduate of the University of Richmond, and teacher of American History in the Public School System.
year around diversification in the seafood and marine industry. Oysters from early autumn to late spring, herring and trap fishing in the early spring, crabbing in the late spring and summer, and menhaden from spring through fall are all interwoven into the economic stability of these two counties. The menhaden is the most prolific and most profitable and the word “menhaden” evokes the electrifying power of mysticism, magic, and money to the inhabitants of this area.

The menhaden or *Brevoortia tyrannus* belongs to the family of the Clupedae and along the Atlantic Coast is known by many surnames other than menhaden. Virginia fishermen commonly refer to the menhaden as old wife, cheboy, ell-wife, bugfish, greentail, bughead, and wife. The geographical range of the menhaden extends from Maine to Florida. Very few, if any, menhaden are found in the Pacific Coast region. Menhaden usually appear in schools, as a closely woven formation, with the coming of warm weather. The most favorable water temperatures range from 60° to 70° Fahrenheit, and they generally begin to appear along the southern coastal waters around March and April. They proceed along the coast northward until by the latter part of May and the first part of June, they appear off the coast of Maine. Many unforeseen circumstances can alter this pattern of behavior. For this reason much speculation occurs annually as to their abundance, their concentration, their distance from the factories, and their degree of oil content.

With the approach of cooler weather in the autumn, the menhaden follows the same type of pattern except in reverse, leaving the northern coastal areas around September and finally migrating southward from the Bay area by December. Farther southward they are generally found in greater or lesser degree throughout the year. However, what determines their winter movements or habitat is unknown and remains one of the unsolved mysteries.

The physical appearance of the menhaden is about twelve to fifteen inches in length but more deep and robust than the herring. Twenty-

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2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., pp. 329-330.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
two cubic inches is allotted by menhaden factories in determining the
number of menhaden per catch.7

Prior to 1875 menhaden were sought as a means of bait for the mack­
erel industry of New England.8 Its use as a soil builder was relatively
minor. After several years it filled the soil with oil and made it virtually
unfit for future cultivation. During this time the main economic value
was considered to be as a substitute for sardines and as a whale oil re­
placement. Many canneries of the north prepared it under the name of
American sardines or “shadines.”9 Today the chief products of the men­
haden are fish meal, with many diverse uses mainly in swine and poultry
feeds; fish oil, also with diverse uses, primarily soap; and fish solubles,
a recent discovery in the industry, used mainly as a supplement to sundry
animal feeds.

In 1801 Ezra L’Hommedieu, a Long Island landowner, began to
experiment on the use of whole menhaden as a fertilizer.10 He aided the
infant menhaden industry by publishing his research. At this time, also,
small companies operating haul seines directly offshore were established.
These companies also failed to utilize the abundant fish. Only with
development of additional by-products did expansion of the industry
begin to take place.

Oil from menhaden was probably first produced in Rhode Island
shortly before the War of 1812,11 by placing barrels, filled with water and
menhaden, along the shore. Boards weighted down with stones were
placed on top of the fish. This created a gradual breakdown of the oil
cells. This oil, because of its viscosity, rose to the surface, and was skimmed
off by hand.12 This process of reduction, known as putrefaction, was
slow, emitted an offensive odor, and produced a low quality oil. It was
superseded by the cooking method in use today.

Under the cooking method, large iron kettles were placed over an open
fire, filled with menhaden, and heated until complete breakdown of the
oil cells had occurred. The resultant oil was scraped off in the usual
manner.13 As the oil was the only by-product desired at the time the
remaining scrap and water were discarded.

7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid., p. 7.
13. Ibid.
In time, steam replaced the kettle method, and the quest for better grades of oil and additional by-products began to increase. With the use of steam, the process of reduction became faster allowing for a better product. Scrap or "chum" became increasingly important as a soil builder. By the end of the nineteenth century, the demand for fish scrap was equal to the demand for menhaden oil; however, it declined in later years with the production of other fertilizers which could be produced cheaper.

As the method of reduction advanced over a period of years, similar advances had to be accomplished in the procurement of the menhaden. During the very early years small seines were placed directly offshore; the menhaden obtained were quickly prepared. As the demand for menhaden fish products began to increase, other methods of procurement were devised and employed.

Small sailing craft with the aid of haul seines began to implement the industry with larger catches. These haul seines were small and could stand only a limited strain. By 1845 a new type of seine had been introduced. Commonly referred to as the "purse seine," this net allowed for a greater number of menhaden to be caught at one time. This method required the use of two boats rather than one. Quickly labelled as "purse boats," these small hand-propelled boats each carried a portion of the purse net, which remained intact at one end. From the directions of a striker boat, the purse boats travelled to encircle the menhaden, disbursing the net in their wake. When the net was completely played out, the boats rejoined. However, the net had to be closed at the bottom to prevent the escape of the menhaden. This required agility, speed and skill, for the menhaden schools are inclined to submerge before such a task is completed. To complete this maneuver, a large weighted object was cast toward the center of the net. This object, called the "tom," served to seal the net. Crewmen in each boat began the process of pursing the net or bunching the menhaden to enable extraction to the waiting menhaden vessel. By 1957 a modern invention, the power block, a mechanical means of pursing the net, was introduced. This new method greatly reduced the number of crewmen needed for the previous method. As yet, not all menhaden vessels are equipped with this invention and

15. Ibid., p. 9.
16. Personal interview, Mr. W. G. Taylor, Jr., White Stone, Virginia, March 5, 1956.
these still employ the older manual method. The purse net served as a major factor in stabilizing the industry.17

In 1856 the curb press was perfected.18 The “chum” was no longer placed on the ground to dry. It was now placed in a rectangular box with trapezoidal cross sections and further pressed.19 A better type of scrap was derived as a result. Hand skimming was largely eliminated as the liquor was carried by a system of pipes to waiting tanks where separation took place.20

The modern menhaden industry was introduced into the Chesapeake Bay area of Virginia immediately following the War Between the States. In 1865, David G. Floyd of Greenport, Long Island, purchased a sailing vessel, installed oil works on board, and came to the Chesapeake Bay. This floating factory, a relatively new experiment, did not achieve completely the success desired.21 In December, 1866, the Ranger, also from Greenport, Long Island, ventured into the Chesapeake Bay, remaining in Virginia waters eleven days. It returned each year for the next three years.22 In the late summer of 1867, Elijah W. Reed, of Brookline, Maine, equipped two small sailing vessels, the Two Brothers and the A. F. Powers, and sailed into the Chesapeake Bay establishing a factory at Back River near Old Point Comfort,23 thus beginning the fascinating and intriguing history of the menhaden industry in Virginia. Following the establishment of the Back River plant, Reed, during the winter of 1867 established a second plant farther up the Virginia side of the Bay, this time in Northumberland County, called Ketcham’s Camp. A third factory, the Point Pleasant factory, was established shortly thereafter on Towlson’s Point adjoining Cockrell’s Creek—the land belonging to Mrs. Mary Jane Towlson.24 So far as is known this was the first menhaden land factory to be constructed in Virginia, and it remained in operation until destroyed by fire in 1873.25 Associates of Elijah Reed in this new venture included Gordon Terry of Long Island and G. T. Owens of Fairport, Virginia. This first factory, a kettle factory, was equipped with

18. Ibid.
19. Ibid. p. 10.
20. Ibid., p. 10.
23. Memoirs of George N. Reed, Reedville, Virginia.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
six kettles and one seine and processed 2,750,000 menhaden during its first season of operation averaging three gallons of oil per thousand fish.26

Following the loss of the Point Pleasant factory, Reed, in 1874, began construction of a second land factory located on the extreme end of Windmill Point also adjacent to Cockrell’s Creek. This tract of land containing 33 1/3 acres was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Evans at a cost of one thousand dollars.27 It is a portion of this land that the present town of Reedville—deriving its name from its founder, Elijah W. Reed—now occupies. A post office confirming the name Reedville was established in 1888. This factory, at the end of Reedville, eventually became Reed and Cockrell and later Reed and Edwards.28 It also burned in 1925 and its site remains unoccupied. Fire was, and still remains, the constant threat to menhaden factories. Many of these earlier factories were completely destroyed by this medium.

Cockrell’s Creek with its deep channel, excellent harbor facilities, and complete protection from the devastating Bay storms, afforded the ideal location for a majority of the earlier menhaden factories. By 1880 it is estimated that sixty factories were located on the shores of Cockrell’s Creek employing seven hundred Tidewater citizens and producing oil and guano estimated at $303,829.29 Exact establishing dates are difficult to substantiate due to the scarcity of formal records.

Many subsequent factories were to be established in the Reedville-Fairport-Fleeton section of Northumberland County until at one time shortly before the twentieth century, sailing vessels in the upper reaches of Cockrell’s Creek were forced to wait on those docked in the lower portion of the creek to sail before they themselves could head for the fishing grounds.30 Many of these factories either merged later to form jointly controlled companies or failed when the scarcity of menhaden prevailed over a period of several seasons. The menhaden industry is one of the most highly speculative of all industries. One or two slack seasons can be disastrous to small privately owned factories operating on limited monetary resources.

Included among the more outstanding factories in Northumberland County before the turn of the twentieth century were, among others, Crowder’s Point, Burgess, Hornsbury, Timb’s, Willard Owens, Jim Marsh,

27. Memoirs of George N. Reed, Reedville, Virginia.

The menhaden industrial development in this area was greatly advanced through the efforts of local family interests. Acting as entrepreneurs, these families by the twentieth century included the McNeal family of Fairport, Virginia, the Jett family, the Edwards family, the Haynie family, the Hinton family, the Towlson family, and the Snow family. At the turn of the twentieth century Herbert and Andrew McNeal in conjunction with Elias Edwards and George N. Reed formed the McNeal-Edwards Company. Menhaden vessels of this company included the E. W. Edwards and the E. Warren Reed. In 1912 the McNeal-Dodson factory, a second factory, was formed through the efforts of Andrew McNeal. A third factory representing the McNeal family interests was the McNeal Company. All were located in the Fairport area. Fire, in 1952, destroyed the McNeal Company.32

Also prominent in the Fairport area was the Edwards factory owned by E. W. Edwards and his son, Wilbur Edwards. This factory had the distinction of having the first all-steel menhaden vessel in the area, the Walter O. Newcomer. Built in Baltimore, Maryland, at a cost of $50,000, this vessel carried over a million menhaden. The Newcomer was eventually sold to a New York concern for $36,000 following some anxiety over the durability of steel-constructed menhaden vessels due to the corrosive action of salt water. The vessel was later sold for $125,000 to the French government to strengthen its naval facilities.33 The Edwards Company was sold in 1942 to the Smith interests of New Jersey and today only the ruins remain to remind one of its once colorful past.

Outstanding in the Reedville proper area was the Morris-Fisher Company, one of the most enterprising plants on the entire Atlantic Coast before World War I.34 Erected on the site of an earlier factory, this became one of the first steam-operated factories on the Bay. Its menhaden fleet included eight vessels all built in Pocomoke City, Maryland, between 1897 and 1908. These vessels included the Northumberland (1897), the Wicomico (1900), the R. B. Douglas (1901), the E. J. Tull (1902), the Rappahannock (1903), the Potomac (1903), and the Dolphin (1908).35

32. Personal interview, Mr. Henry Haynie, Reedville, Virginia, August 17, 1960.
33. Ibid.
34. Personal interview, Mr. C. F. Haynie, Reedville, Virginia, March 28, 1956.
35. Unpublished records, Mr. W. A. Mercer, White Stone, Virginia.
Mr. Morris, a former non-resident, later became a generous benefactor of the town of Reedville.

Other factories in Northumberland County included the Hinton-Towlson factory; the Snow-Fallin Company at Mila; the Haynie-Snow Company, the Cornelia-Burgess factory at the mouth of Mill Creek; the William Potter factory, the Davis-Palmer factory, the Virginia Fisheries on Dividing Creek; and the Indian Creek Fertilizer Company on Indian Creek. At Lewisetta, Virginia, the Coan River Guano Company, Inc., was the only factory known to be in operation in close proximity to the Potomac River as Maryland controlled the fishing rights of the Potomac River. The Viking, built in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1872, comprised the fishing fleet of this factory.

Until 1894 menhaden factories in Virginia were predominantly “kettle” factories characterized by at least four 150-gallon capacity cast-iron kettles mounted on a single raised platform in a rectangular pattern all under one shed. Each kettle was equipped with a removable cover and all were joined together by a series of water pipes. An immense brick chimney, erected between the second and third kettle, supplied the heat necessary to cook the fish once the water was poured into the kettles. The time required for cooking was approximately two to three hours. The threat of danger was constantly eminent as the terrific heat generated by these chimney-type cookers caused severe burns to the stokers—those persons who manned the fires.

The menhaden, after being cooked, were removed from these kettles and forked out into hand presses to be further pressed of their oil. Sufficiently pressed, scrap, the sole remaining product, was placed in the sun on wooden or cement platforms to dry and to be later bagged and sold as fertilizer. Two to three days of good sunny weather were required to facilitate proper drying. In the event of bad weather it was hastily gathered up and carried indoors until the weather cleared.

Wooden tanks with perforated steam pipes located at the bottom, later replaced this method. Fish were still cooked, but at the completion of the process, a liquid remained. These fish were then forked out into

37. Unpublished records, Mr. W. A. Mercer, White Stone, Virginia.
38. Personal interview, Mr. C. F. Haynie, Reedville, Virginia, March 28, 1956.
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid.
Slatted cribs where, under hydraulic pressure, the oil was extracted. The scrap continued to be placed in the sun to dry.  

Between 1894 and 1896, Albert Morris, co-owner of the Morris-Fisher Company, perfected the Morris Steam Dryer which revolutionized the method of drying scrap. This invention, though slow and not economical, gave a better grade of scrap, and was replaced later by the Hot Air Dryer.  

During the same period, Charles Whacker, a key figure in the Indian Creek Fertilizer Company, developed the steam cooker, a sixty-foot long cylinder equipped with a series of screw presses which constantly rotated the fish until cooked. This invention today goes under the name of the Rennenberg Press—the name being derived from the manufacturer.  

Perhaps one of the most farsighted menhaden figures in Northumberland County was John A. Palmer, president of the C. E. Davis Packing Company and owner of the Palmer Fisheries. It was he who first envisioned the use of the radio, refrigeration, and aircraft as being of merit to the industry. Each of these today plays an inestimable role in this modern industry.  

The menhaden industry was well established in Northumberland County by 1880 when George P. Squires, a native of Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, New York, came to Reedville at the age of thirty-six. In 1881, Squires moved to Lancaster County and set up a kettle factory at the mouth of Little Bay, a short distance from White Stone. George Squires had previously married Margaret Bellows of New York who joined her husband at White Stone in 1882.  

In 1881, Joseph Foster Bellows, brother to Margaret Bellows Squires, came to Lancaster County from Goodground, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. He and George P. Squires began another important phase of the industry. Following his arrival in White Stone, Virginia, Bellows began preparations for a factory on Dividing Creek by purchasing a portion of the Flippo property in the Ocra section of White Stone. In 1884, George P. Squires, Joseph F. Bellows, and Gomer Pas-
quith were operating a kettle factory on the shores of Dividing Creek, a part of the Flippo property.\textsuperscript{50} In 1885, Bellows and Squires bought out the Pasquith interest and the factory became Bellows and Squires. This factory continued in operation until it was sold in 1938 to J. Howard Smith. The \textit{Star Banner}, one of the earliest steam vessels on the Bay, was chartered out of Connecticut for the purpose of fishing for Bellows and Squires.\textsuperscript{51} The \textit{George H. Bradley}, built in Bath, Maine (1871), fishing first for Humphreys and Pasquith, was also acquired by Bellows and Squires.\textsuperscript{52}

Clark Point Factory had previously been established in Lancaster County around 1880 at the mouth of Antipoison Creek; however, this factory made little progress and soon passed out of existence.\textsuperscript{53}

Other factories erected in Lancaster County before the turn of the century included the Struven-Whacker Company on the north shore of Indian Creek near Ditchley about 1886-87.\textsuperscript{54} Today this factory has passed into the pages of menhaden history. In 1890 August Eubank, W. A. Eubank, and James Marsh started the Eubank-Tankard Company with Dr. Tankard as one of the chief stockholders. The \textit{Helen Euphane} was chartered to fish for this firm. In 1891, the Wharton Fisheries was established at White Stone with F. A. Gunby and Sam Coleman as the principal stockholders.\textsuperscript{55} Its vessels included the \textit{Kingfisher} (1872), the \textit{Fannie Sprague} (1872), and the \textit{Joseph H. Davis} (1876).\textsuperscript{56} By 1902 this firm was non-existent.

In 1900, Will Messick, F. A. Gunby (having left the Wharton Fisheries in the meantime), Ed Long, and Lev Irving started the Messick and Gunby Factory at Irvington on Carter’s Creek.\textsuperscript{57} A few years later Messick purchased the controlling interest and the factory became the Messick Factory. It continued in operation until 1915, when after several bad seasons of fishing it, too, went out of business.\textsuperscript{58} Today the site is occupied by Irvington Ice Plant.

In May, 1903, the Corrotoman Fish and Guano Company was granted a charter and was established at Ottoman, Lancaster County, with...
George S. Gresham, president; Raymond E. Dobyns, vice-president; and G. Emlaw Lewis, secretary-treasurer. Its purpose was to procure and manufacture menhaden into fish scrap and oil for the market, and was maintained at a capital stock of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, each share being worth one hundred dollars.  

In 1911, Taft Fish Company was organized at White Stone, Lancaster County, with Dr. B. H. B. Hubbard, W. T. James, Sr., and J. B. Cralle as the three principal stockholders. It was located on the northern shore of the Rappahannock River and built on a tract of land consisting of two hundred and ninety-two acres. This land had been previously purchased from Robert T. Pierce of Nuttsville, Lancaster County, at a cost of five thousand dollars. This factory, erected under the supervision of H. R. Humphreys, was to be one of the most modernly equipped factories of the period. It was maintained at a capital outlay of two hundred thousand dollars. The boats, the B. H. B. Hubbard and the W. T. James, were identically designed and outfitted at Wilmington, Delaware, at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars each. Another member of this fleet was the Emily A. Foote built in 1875 at Boothbay, Maine.

The factories in Lancaster and Northumberland Counties by 1894 were beginning the conversion to steam, and sailing schooners were rapidly replaced by faster and more adaptable menhaden steamers. Coal required to run both steamers and factories was purchased directly from mines in West Virginia at approximately one dollar and fifty cents per ton, hauled by train to Norfolk at an additional cost of one dollar per ton and finally brought to the factories aboard steamers. The entire cost varied between three dollars and fifty cents and four dollars and fifty cents per ton.

The George H. Bradley had joined the fleet then being acquired by the Bellows and Squires Factory at White Stone. The Bradley and the Joseph Church were among the earlier menhaden steam vessels on the Bay. Other menhaden steamers acquired by Bellows and Squires included the Elizabeth M. Froelich built at Pocomoke City, Maryland, the George P. Squires built at Pocomoke City, the David K. Phillips built

59. Lancaster County Circuit Court Records, Records of Charters, p. 102.
60. Personal interview, Mr. W. Collin Chilton, White Stone, Virginia, March 28, 1956.
61. Ibid.
62. Ibid.
63. Ibid.
64. Unpublished records, Mr. W. A. Mercer, White Stone, Virginia.
66. Ibid.
in Delaware, the *Charles M. Struven* built in 1906, the *Margaret* and the *Joseph F. Bellows* (or "Big Joe") built in 1915, and were all a part of the Bellows and Squires fleet by 1917. The *Margaret* and the *Joseph F. Bellows* were the first in a long list of menhaden steamers to be furnished by Brewster's Railway located at Weems, Lancaster County, on the shores of Carter's Creek.67

Menhaden steam vessels in Northumberland County included the *W. L. Messick* (1911) and the *Wilbert A. Edwards* (1912) of the Edwards Company, Inc.; the *Kenneth L. McNeal* (1913) of the McNeal Dodson Company; the *E. W. Edwards* (1901), the *Joseph Wharton* (1904), and the *G. H. McNeal* (1911) of the McNeal Edwards Company; the *Adelaide* (1874), and the *John Twothy Brusstar* (1894), of the Reedville Oil & Guano Company; the *A. Brooke Taylor* (1913), of the Virginia Fisheries, Inc.; and the *William S. Brusstar* (1902), the *Chesapeake* (1903), the *Charles J. Colonna* (1904), the *William Blundon* (1909), and the *John B. Hinton* (1912) of the Seaboard Oil & Guano Company.68

These menhaden steamers, averaging between one hundred and ten to one hundred and forty-five feet, drew approximately twelve feet of water and carried between three hundred to eight hundred thousand fish. Twenty-eight crewmen in addition to the captain, mate, two engineers, cook, and cook's helper were required to carry out the many diverse phases of operation aboard each steamer.69 Today many of these boats are still plying the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, having been modified through the years to include faster movability and more recent nautical inventions. The use of oil has long since supplanted that of coal. No longer does the dense black cloud on the horizon denote the approach of a loaded steamer.

From 1900 to 1917, those years pursuant to World War I, the menhaden industry in Virginia had established itself as a basic part of the economy in Lancaster and Northumberland Counties. During this period, the competitive and speculative spirit among menhaden leaders gave great impetus to the industrial menhaden development of this section.

In April 1917, following the outbreak of World War I, the Federal government requisitioned the majority of the menhaden fleet in the two

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68. Unpublished records, Mr. W. A. Mercer, White Stone, Virginia.
69. Personal interview, Mr. P. L. Squires, Palmer, Virginia, March 18, 1956.
counties to further strengthen the naval program.\textsuperscript{70} These boats were employed as mine sweepers, supply boats, and patrol boats. After a brief period of leasing, negotiations were concluded in which the owners were paid for their vessels. The entire fleet belonging to the Bellows and Squires Factory, consisting of five vessels, was bought at a total cost of three hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.\textsuperscript{71} The two boats belonging to Taft Fish Company were purchased for one hundred thousand dollars each.\textsuperscript{72} Taft Fish Company, under the assumption of temporarily closing, paid its stockholders dollar-for-dollar from the proceeds of the sale of their two vessels without canceling the stock.\textsuperscript{73} However, they continued operations with the purchase from W. A. Messick of the bankrupt Carter’s Creek Fish and Guano Company at Irvington.\textsuperscript{74} This transfer included the property, machinery, and boats of which the \textit{W. A. Messick} and the \textit{Emily Foote} were the most serviceable. On the other hand Joseph F. Bellows built an entirely new fleet consisting of the \textit{Richmond, Swanson, Martin,} and \textit{Lancaster}.\textsuperscript{75} The \textit{W. T. James}, the only menhaden vessel in Lancaster County not to return, was lost in the Bay of Biscay off the coast of France.

World War I established the need for menhaden products. Fish oil before the war brought twenty-five cents a gallon and fish scrap was selling for thirty-five dollars a ton. By 1918 fish oil was selling at one dollar a gallon and fish meal at one hundred dollars a ton.\textsuperscript{76}

In 1926 the first foreign export of fish meal in the Chesapeake Bay area was realized. In that year Taft Fish Company exported one hundred tons of fish meal to Japan. After devising a cheaper method of production as a result of this import, Japan became one of the leading competitors in the production of fish meal.\textsuperscript{77} Within recent years South American imports have challenged American production of fish meal.

In the same year W. Collin Chilton withdrew as plant manager from Taft Fish Company. Chilton and Ben Colonna purchased the Ditchley Company, then in receivership, for a minor figure.\textsuperscript{78} Lightning, in 1931, struck and destroyed this factory; however, Chilton and Colonna in the

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{70} Ibid.
\bibitem{71} Ibid.
\bibitem{72} Personal interview, Mr. W. Collin Chilton, White Stone, Virginia, March 28, 1956.
\bibitem{73} Ibid.
\bibitem{74} Ibid.
\bibitem{75} Ibid.
\bibitem{76} Personal interview, Mrs. T. T. Hawthorne, White Stone, Virginia, March 18, 1956 (now deceased).
\bibitem{77} Ibid.
\bibitem{78} Ibid.
\end{thebibliography}
following year leased the Eubank-Tankard Company and continued operations. Chilton purchased the Colonna interest in 1933 and established Kilmarnock Fish Products Company. This plant remained in active operation until 1941 when it was sold.

Taft Fish Company, during this time, had undergone several slack seasons. In 1932 it was purchased from Hubbard and James by Colonna and became the Menhaden Products Company. It was later resold to the Smith interests of New Jersey, and today is still in their possession. It is not being operated, but has been maintained for emergency purposes.

In 1928, H. R. Humphreys, son-in-law of Jospeh F. Bellows, traded his stock in Bellows and Squires for Lancaster Fish and Guano Company, then in receivership of Lancaster National Bank at Kilmarnock. This factory had previously been known as Dymer’s Creek Packing Company and Gunby’s Factory. As a construction engineer Humphreys had directed the construction of Taft Fish Company at White Stone. By 1913 he had purchased Brewster’s Railway at Weems, Virginia. In April, 1928, the State Corporation Commission granted a charter to H. R. Humphreys, W. R. Rowe, and Miss M. Etta Cornelius establishing Standard Products Company, Inc., at White Stone. Today Standard Products Company, Inc., is the only active menhaden factory in Lancaster County and one of the principal factories on the Atlantic Coast. It stands as a tribute to the enterprising ability of H. R. Humphreys.

World War II provided an additional impetus to the rapidly growing industry. As occurred in World War I, in 1942 the government again requisitioned many boats of the menhaden fleet. In September, 1942, the W. R. Rowe was added to the fleet of the Fifth Naval District followed by the H. R. Humphreys and the Elizabeth M. Froelich in December. By January 1943, all these boats had been released. A great number of the menhaden personnel were inducted into the various branches of the military service. The War Production Board, during the war, placed restrictions on all fish oil shipments in order to insure even distribution to the various manufacturers.

During the war years menhaden, in large quantities, disappeared from the Chesapeake Bay area. Factories began to establish subsidiary plants in New Jersey and the Delaware region and in Mississippi around the

79. Ibid.
80. Ibid.
81. Personal interview, Miss M. Etta Cornelius, White Stone, Virginia, March 27, 1956.
82. Ibid.
83. Ibid.
Gulf where menhaden in both localities had become prevalent. Within more recent years the menhaden have again returned to the Bay area in abundance.

In 1946, H. R. Humphreys perfected and patented a device which revolutionized the method of extracting fish from menhaden vessels. The earlier method was accomplished by lowering conveyor shafts into each vessel from overhanging elevators. Fish were scooped out by a series of buckets attached to the conveyors. Once counted, they were relayed to the “raw boxes” to await cooking. Under the new method, huge suction hoses, coupled to electric pumps, were passed into the hole of the loaded vessel. Water, drawn from the adjacent navigable waters by auxiliary hoses, was constantly poured over the fish forcing them through the suction hose. As the fish were sucked up, they were carried to the counter and then to the “raw boxes” and on to the cookers. The time spent in unloading was greatly reduced and the danger of fish spoilage was largely eliminated. Unloading formerly requiring four to six hours was now done in two to four provided that no foreign object obstructed the flow of fish through the hose.

In 1946, Humphreys purchased a site at Moss Point, Mississippi, and erected Standard Fish Meal Company, retaining the same three corporatees as those associated with Standard Products Company. These two companies merged in 1952 under the heading of Standard Products Company, Inc., with main offices at White Stone, Virginia. In 1953, Standard Products Company, Inc., purchased the McNeal-Dodson Company at Fairport complete with boats. This factory, under financial duress, had borrowed extensively from Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In 1955 another site on Virginia’s Eastern Shore was acquired by Standard Products Company, Inc.

By 1949 another major advancement had taken place in the Bay area. For the first time “stickwater” plants were erected at Reedville Oil & Guano Company in Reedville and a similar one at Standard Products Company at White Stone. Stickwater—the liquid residue incurred during the cooking process—had previously been carried by boat into the Bay and discarded. Fish solubles, a new by-product to the menhaden industry, now became a reality. Separators costing approximately thirty

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84. Ibid.
85. Ibid.
86. Ibid.
87. Ibid.
thousand dollars were required to further evaporate this substance into the desired product. Evaporation is required until a fifty percent solid product is obtained which contains concentrated vitamin B-12. This solid, when added to swine and poultry feeds, induces weight gains and egg fertility and productivity. All menhaden factories in Virginia today are equipped with this process of distillation and evaporation. 88

Installation of ship-to-shore radios aboard menhaden vessels by 1950 served to increase efficiency and liaison facilities from boats to factories. Another major asset occurred the preceding year when light-weight Piper Cubs were introduced on the Bay and surrounding waters to serve as “spotters” of menhaden schools. Flying at extremely low altitudes, these planes spot fish twenty feet below the water’s surface and make a circuit of Virginia’s waters in four hours. The first major catastrophe occurred in 1955 when two of these planes collided and the pilots of each lost their lives. Other similar accidents have occurred since then, yet the work of low flying aircraft still goes on.

Within the last 95 years, since its initial beginning in Virginia, the menhaden industry has come a long way. Today there are forty processing plants located in the eastern United States of which six are in Virginia. These plants represent a total of thirty million dollars. There are 227 large and 650 auxiliary vessels listed at thirty-five million dollars. Planes, nets, and other equipment are valued at ten million dollars. There are 4,200 shore workers and 4,800 fishermen earning from twenty-five to thirty million dollars. Supplies and other related materials used in the industry amount to twenty-five million dollars. In 1954, the national catch exceeded two billion pounds. In 1956, the largest year in history, the catch exceeded two billion six hundred million pounds. 89

The world’s consumption of fish products is estimated at 1,250,000 tons of which the United States utilizes 450,000 tons. The United States produces on the average 250,000 tons, importing approximately 200,000 tons. In recent years the national market has been influenced by the Peruvian imports. In 1955 Peru produced 22,000 tons which had grown by 1960 to 400,000 tons. 90 The Peruvian product is being imported in the United States to reach the consumer at a cheaper price than that produced in the United States. This has resulted in temporary curtailment in production of national and local menhaden interests.

88. Personal interview, Mrs. Elizabeth Humphreys, Reedville, Virginia, April 1, 1956.
89. Unpublished speech, Mr. Ammon G. Dunton, Attorney, White Stone, Virginia.
90. Ibid.
This type of challenge is nothing new to this industry. Realizing the need for a stronger central bond of communication, the Chesapeake Bay Fisherman’s Protective Association was formed in 1896. Today this organization has become the Virginia Fishermen’s Association. During its years of existence it has constantly represented the menhaden interests in local, state, and national affairs. Very early in its varied career it realized the need for governmental intervention to protect its interests. As early as 1903 it protested by resolution the Hay-Bond treaty which would admit fish products into the United States tariff free. Again, in 1905, by resolution it protested to the Virginia General Assembly legislation permitting the investment of capital in local industries by non-residents. In 1914 it addressed a resolution to the General Assembly of Virginia requesting a law be passed to prevent fishing with a purse net before the last Monday in May and to fish not later than the last day of November of each year. In 1921 this organization addressed a resolution to the Congress of the United States requesting a tariff to be imposed on imported fish oil. Following the depression of 1931 and the institution of the New Deal by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, the menhaden industry was affected by the National Recovery Act. As early as 1935 lobbyists were representing the menhaden industry in both the Virginia General Assembly and the United States Congress. In 1938 the Virginia Fishermen’s Association adopted a proposal to allow non-residents the right to fish in Virginia waters on the same terms and conditions as Virginians were given the right to fish in non-state waters.

Other problems coming before this organization of interest to the industry included state and national taxation, insurance rates, and a united search for additional by-products.

According to the minutes of the Virginia Fishermen’s Association in 1904 a top captain’s salary was from $5,000 to $7,500 for seven months’ work. Today this can range from twenty to fifty thousand dollars. In 1904 the total market value of menhaden fish products in Virginia was $757,800. By 1951, oil and meal alone reached an estimated value of $2,200,021.
The menhaden industry alone accounts for twenty per cent of the total catch of fishery products in the United States and Alaska. Menhaden has been taken in greater volume than any other fish in the years that the fishery has been prosecuted in the United States. Approximately 36 billion pounds have been landed since 1873, the earliest year for which records are available. In 1951 Reedville, Virginia, had an estimated catch of 126,000,000 pounds.

Gone are the days of the once-colorful sailing rigs and menhaden steamers. Modern diesel powered vessels today ply the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean in quest of menhaden schools implemented by low-flying, light-weight aircraft. Gone, too, are the small menhaden plants operating on limited monetary resources. Today's menhaden plants are well established modern factories characterized by the latest menhaden innovations.

In Lancaster and Northumberland Counties, and throughout Virginia, continued progress of the industry is anticipated. A great deal depends on the best utilization of menhaden products, now produced, exploration of every possibility for the development of new products from menhaden, and development of cost reduction methods necessary to meet the claims of competitive countries.

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MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATIVE PETITIONS
FROM THE
COUNTIES OF WESTMORELAND, RICHMOND,
NORTHUMBERLAND and LANCASTER

1783—November 18th—Westmoreland Petitions

The Petition of Ralph Wormeley humbly prayeth, that the Honorable House be pleased to attend to him, while he layeth before them the hard case of his son Mr. John Wormeley, that they would excuse the intrusion on business of greater consequence, that they would excuse an aged Parent, that parent a man, pleading the cause of Nature, pleading in behalf of his Son, who was forced from his Father's doors, as soon almost as he had entered them, & will be exposed consequently to all the distress & miseries of Poverty; one who cannot dig, & to beg is ashamed. Your petitioner will prove in the following case, which he with all deference submits to the consideration of the Honorable House, that he is innocent of any Crime, & that even if his actions had arisen to Acts of Criminality that he was so young, so incapable of forming a judgment on Political Questions, that he cou'd not, for any prohibitory transgressions, be held accountable. His case was this: At the age of eight years old he was sent by his Father to Scotland and committed to the care of Mr. McCall merchant of Glasgow, his destination was that of a merchant, to this and, after the usual qualification of school instructions he was to have gone thro' the courses & services of the Counting House with Mr. McCall, before he arrived at the proper age to be taken from School the war between America, and Great Britain broke out, remittances from his father could not be made for his support, commercial intercourse between the countries being forbid: Thus the plan was frustrated; He was sent back to New York at the age of sixteen by Mr. McCall, an age when youth seldom weighs the consequences of actions, seldom contemplates, effects, in causes when whatever is brilliant captivates; whatever
plausible inclines and influences; An age when from the unwiseness of judgment, political conduct cannot be held to be in a State of responsibility. Thus circumstanced, bred too in a country where lofty ideas of Monarchy prevail, and are inculcated; without friends to advise, without letters or recommendation, without money and without means of subsistence, sent to a Town where arms, and all the ostentatious circumstances of War dazzled the senses, & were the only objects in view & sole topics of conversation, no wonder that Nature shou'd supersede discretion, and that Youth should not act with the measured prudence of experience & matured wisdom. He is now arrived at the age of manhood, he is twenty two years old, has connected himself by marriage in America, is capable of forming opinions, and is willing & desirous to be admitted to the rights of Citizenship: It is humbly conceived that no arguments in reason, no consideration in Policy can be addressed in interdiction of his admission; A Traitor he is not, for he never was in any way civil Character in this State; He never ceased to be a subject of the King of Great Britain; A Refugee he is not, for he never resided here but in tender Infancy: No law of crime touches him, & yet he is punished—punished for conduct not criminal, & for opinions, if the thoughtfulness of boyhood can be supposed to entertain any and for which he is not responsible; to punish them, where there is irresponsibility, is obduracy in the extreme; He was clearly unaccountable when he entered the British Army, as much a child in judgment, as to Questions of National & political concerns, as he was in Years, when he left his native country; His Father will settle him in Berkeley, there will be his fortune and his interest, the best link to secure the fidelity of mankind; Dangerous he cannot be, were he even to cherish in his mind so flagitious a desire; Servicable he may be: Why then should he not be admitted? He came in the most open manner, and his Honor and his character are irreproachable; These are facts that may be submitted to the breast of reason—

The kindness & humanity of my son to all who were prisoners is notorious, his wife’s father Col’ Starke of South Carolina who was loaded, unjustly loaded with chains, and felt all the miseries of hard durance, was, by his interposition released, & had been greatly assisted by him when in confinement, by participating in his purse; true this was not a copious one, yet he divided it with him. Mr. Charles Lewis of this State can testify that last winter he was released from confinement at New York by my sons means, who brought him on shore & procured for him,
not his Parole, but his absolute releasement; In all cases where the Fortune of War threw Americans into the power of those who commanded him, he was active to alleviate their misfortunes; These good deeds would never have been mentioned, had not this petition been made; Your petitioner humbly hopes that these considerations will assist his prayers, and that no Penalties contained in any law, which may pass the Assembly, declaring who shall be citizens of this Commonwealth may extend to your Petitioners son, but that he may be permitted to enjoy all the Rights & Privileges of Citizenship within the same. And your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray &c &c &c.

1786—Richmond County

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of Northfarnham Parish in the County of Richmond humbly sheweth, That your Petitioners are greatly alarmed by a Report that an Attempt will be made at your next Session, to repeal the Act incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church. For what good reason or under what Pretence the Enemies of that Church are become so implacable and persevering in their Endeavours totally to annihilate her, we are at a loss to conceive, for when she had the Assendancy, in America at least, We know of no intollerant or persecuting Spirit on her part towards any Denomination of Dissenters whatever. As the Establishment of that Church, while this Country was a part of the Brittish Dominions, was the Cause of Envyings, murmurs and discontent among those people, we were not surprised that, on a Change of Government, they would endeavour to secure their Religions with their Civil Liberties, but it never entered into our Heads that they, professing themselves Christians, would wish to erase the Foundation of our Church and trample her Members under foot. We only desire to enjoy the same Rights with them and stand astonished that any Follower of our Great and common Lord and Master would oppose it, for what have we asked or obtained which they may not?

We hope, therefore, that the Honorable the Legislature will not, to indulge a malicious and illfounded Prejudice, repeal a Law which was so wisely enacted and your Petitioners will ever pray &c.
1790—Richmond County


That Whereas, by an Act of Assembly now in force in this State, the Glebe Lands are vested in the Episcopal Church only, which Law, Your Petitioners esteem a Grievance to the rest of the Community, as both oppressive and unjust, in that there remains by it still a favorite church in a republican Government, which causes great jealousies & divisions among the good citizens.

The Glebes and Appertenances were purchased by a Tax from the Parishioners indiscriminately, for the use of the Divines of the Church of England, which denomination was then the unanimous choice of the People, except only in a few Parishes:—But, permit Your Petitioners to observe that a great Number of good citizens do now declare a different Sentiment, arising (we hope) from real convictions of the impropriety of religious Establishments, an Idea now exploded in the United States, and even if the whole of the Constituents of Your Honorable House were of any one religious Society, Your Petitioners firmly believe that it would be highly improper and injurious that any support, however small, Should be allowed them by human Law. This is the Bane of Freedom and Virtue. Your Honourable House will plainly see, that as the Glebes and appertenances were purchased under the Establishment of the Church of England, that so they are from the same Principle retained in the hands of Episcopalians, a part of the community, altho, that establishment is principally broken, the last relics of which Your Petitioners are importunate to see done away. A number of valuable Glebes purchased by the whole of the Parishioners, are now centered in the Bosom of a few, by the Arms of Legislative Power. This discourages your Petitioners. Is it a time to steady National Grandur and continental Importance, while local Injustice is not removed? Let Equality fully be established and Union and Peace will naturally follow and jealousy discontinue . . . Then Shall Your Petitions be encouraged constantly to Seek the Defence of this Land of Freedom and to make a Vigorous Effort to emerge from national and domestic debts.
WHEREFORE

The Prayer of Your Petitioners is, that an equalizing Act may pass Your Honourable House for the Sale of all the Glebes and their apper­tenances in the State, except those Glebes, or Parts of Glebes and apper­tenances, which are private donations; and that the money arising from such sales, may be appropriated as the wisdom and justice of Your Honourable House shall see best. Your Petitioners further pray that Parish Church doores may be freely opened to all religious Societies. And as in duty bound, Your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

Petition of Inhabitants of Northumberland County
December 10, 1802

THE PETITION of SUNDRY INHABITANTS of NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY TO THE HONORABLE THE REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE OF THE STATE of VIRGINIA SHEWETH . . .

That your Petitioners humbly conceive, that the Bill of Rights and Constitution were framed with a view of drawing the line of distinction between those powers vested in, and derived from the People on which Legislative discretion may exercise itself for the good of the Citizens, and those inalienable and imprescriptible rights over which the Legislative Body has no control. - - Among other things the right of acquiring, and possessing, Property, is declared sacred. Your Petitioners of the Protestant Episcopal Church were seized of property at the time when the Bill of Rights was fram’d, and sanctioned. This property consisted of Glebes, Churches &c some of these Glebes and Churches were acquired by legal levies or assessments; on the Parishes, and at a time when Dissenters were unknown in the State; others by voluntary and pious donations. The tenure was then legal; We humbly ask, has the Episcopal Society constitutionally forfeited their tenure? As a Society whilst they demean themselves as good Citizens, they hold themselves entitled to Legislative protection in their Persons and Property. As a Society they humbly conceive they have not forfeited the Right. Former Assemblies favoured them, with Acts that were suppos’d beneficial, later Assemblies have gradually disannulled those supposed favouring Laws, Yet after all those repeals they were left where the Bill of Rights found them in a legal and constitutional possession of certain property. But the last Assembly passed
an Act which they deem highly injurious, and oppressive to the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They humbly pray for a revision of that Act; and they cannot but hope that the present Assembly in their wisdom, in their regard to the Bill of Rights, and in a reasonable attention to a numerous class of their fellow Citizens, will not suffer an Act to remain in force which militates the first rights of Men; and may serve at a future day as a Precedent for Measures violent and oppressive, against some other description of Citizens. But even should there appear some shadow of State-reason for disseizing them of Glebes purchased or Churches built by assessment (which we humbly conceive does not) can there exist any for dispossessing them of Donations? Should there be no incumbant on them at present, we cannot conceive this will justify the seizure or render the Donation invalid; so long as an Episcopalian remains in the Parish—future Incumbents may be found to answer the pious intention of the Donors.

Relying on your Wisdom, Virtue, and impartiality; and on the justice of their cause, your Petitioners hope for a candid hearing, and favourable Answer:—and as in duty bound your Petitioners shall ever pray &c &c.

1809

To the Honorable Speakers and Members of Both Houses of the General Assembly

The petition of the inhabitants of the lower part of the County of Northumberland, humbly sheweth, That your petitioners from their peculiar situation, have for a long time laboured under a great inconvenience, from the great distance they reside from their seat of Justice, your petitioners beg leave to inform your Honorable body, that there are a great proportion of them who reside in the necke of land bounded by the County of Lancaster on the one side and the waters of the Chesapeake on the other. That they in going to their Court House, have to travel from twenty to twenty-five miles and pass the Court House of Lancaster from twelve to fourteen miles to arrive at Northumberland Court House, and those of us who reside in the upper part of the Neck have to go from ten to fifteen miles to get to our Court House and the Court House of Lancaster is not more than from four to eight miles from the most distant of us. Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honor-
able Body will pass an Act adding this part of the neck to the County of Lancaster beginning at the Head of Mill Creek and running a **stait** line to Thomas Hutchings gate. Your petitioners approach your Honorable Body with a sanguine expectation of relief when they inform Yr body that should the law pass the most distant among them would not have to travel more than twelve to fourteen miles & those in the upper part of the Neck from four to eight miles to get to their seat of justice. It will be unnecessary to call the attention of Yr Honourable body further to the locality of our situation, but we must observe that it does appear that nature intended this neck to be comprised in the County of Lancaster. Your petitioners feeling as they do, that full confidence in your Honorable Body who taking their situation into consideration and relieving them, particularly when they advert to your uniform relief in analogous cases they are compelled as in duty bound to forever pray etc.,

1808

**To the General Assembly of Virginia**

The petition of a number of the citizens of Northumberland County, respectfully represents, that they learn with much regret and heart-felt dissatisfaction, that an attempt will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature, to separate and detach from their County, a large portion of its Territory, and to adjoin & attach the same, to that of Lancaster an adjacent County—Your petitioners deeply impressed with the unfeigned belief, that such a proceeding would not only tend to embarrass and abridge their own individual happiness and prosperity; but would also be equally detrimental to the general interests of the inhabitants in this quarter of their State—deem it a duty inseparable from their own vital interest, and that of the community at large, to state to your Honourable body, the reasons that influence them in opposing a measure pregnant with such evil consequences.

In order, therefore the more fully to expose the injustice of the petition in support of the separation aforementioned, and to shew the designs of the original petitioners, it becomes necessary for your counter petitioners, (as it cannot be expected, that each individual member of your honorable body, is thoroughly acquainted with the particular local situ-
ation of this County) to take a short view of its Geographical situation—it is bounded on the north by the River Potomac—on the East by the Chesapeake bay,—on the South by the line which divides it from Lancaster and on the West by the lines that separate it from the Counties of Richmond and Westmoreland—but your petitioners think it of the utmost importance to state, that Wiccocomoco River runs nearly parallel through this County, with the line which separates it from Lancaster, extending from the Chesapeake about a west direction, until it reaches Richmond county, where it source first rises—that Mill Creek spoken of in the original petition is a branch of this River, commencing near its mouth, and running nearly a south-west direction—so that if the line is changed from its present place and made to run up the meanders of this creek—there will remain between the line as then established & the South Shore of Wiccocomoco River, an awkward and narrow string of land, about Twenty-five miles in length, and not more than from one to three miles in breadth, which in the event of war, would be subject to eternal depredations from the enemy, who would be able to navigate this River in vessels of almost any burthen and the Militia of each county would feel more interested in defending themselves, and their own property, than foreign counties - - Your petitioners are confident that this single circumstance alone would be sufficient for the rejection of the original petition could your Honorable body be made fully acquainted with their peculiar and alarming situation; and they feel fully persuaded, that their ancestors, when they established the present dividing line were influenced in doing so, from the reasons above offered.

The original petitioners, speak of natural land marks, and boundaries, when they know, if the line is established as they themselves have proposed, after having followed the creek to its source, an ideal line will have to be run through a tract of woody country—If their is a natural land mark, where a line between the two counties might be run it is the meanders of Wiccocomoco River, but that would take from your petitioners, more than one third of their county, and reduce it to a mere speck on the Map of the State—The line as it now stands, your petitioners, believe, is coeval with the settlement of this Country; except (and this they can with truth affirm) a part of the very Territory now sought to be added to Lancaster, was some years past, by the Legislature of this state detached from that and adjoined to this County—and why was this done, if nature had ever intended this part of the county to be called Lancaster?
The original petitioners, make a grievous complaint of the excessive bad roads they have to travel in attending their seat of Justice—that this is a complaint without foundation, must be evident to every reflecting mind—the very nature of this part of the Country, and the roads generally, are sufficient to contradict such an assertion—it is equally ridiculous to hear them complaining of the great distance from twelve to Twenty miles they have to ride in attending their seat of Justice—but, your petitioners can confidently state that the road by Lancaster Courthouse is not the most direct to their's—and such as take that road, form nearly a Triangular route,—your petitioners are really at a loss to account for this Strange and extraordinary proceeding on the part of the original petitioners, for although, your counter petitioners, have repeatedly solicited in a friendly way, a copy of the original petition, they have never yet been able to obtain it, and they feel no hesitation in declaring that this business, has not been conducted upon those principles of candor & fairness, which ought to mark every public transaction—and that the Commandant of Lancaster will use his utmost influence to promote the separation cannot be considered either as strange or unnatural, because it would increase the strength of his Regiment and add to the wealth of his country, by diminishing those of your petitioners.

It is scarcely worthy of remark that every county, is subject to some small inconvenience, but, your petitioners, sincerely believe, that there are as few attached to this part of their county, as of any other part whatever—nature has blessed them with a fertile and productive soil, and they are all, hardly without a single exception, men of wealth and affluence; they cannot be compelled to attend at the Courthouse of this county more than three times a year, the Election, the Battalion & Regimental musters—and as they are men in easy circumstances and scarcely one that does not possess a horse, it is presumable that many of them, were they to succeed in their views, would attend there much oftener through motives of choice & curiosity—

Your petitioners deem it of considerable moment also to state that the capitation tax of this county, already burthensome, from the number of the poor, were this separation to take place, would be not only much enhanced, but would absolutely become a public grievance—for from the great number of black Tithables possessed by the wealthy inhabitants in that part of this county, the whole number of the Tithables of this county would be reduced nearly one fourth—and although, your petitioners, do not as individuals desire any kind of support or assistance whatever from
these their wealthy countrymen, yet it is a principle founded in humanity,
and one enjoined upon the opulent part of the community by the law of
the land, to aid & assist in the support and maintenance of the afflicted,
poor and unfortunate and if these our wealthy citizens are transferred to
Lancaster they will have still to contribute to the support of the poor of
that county.

Your petitioners, further represent, that they have to expend annually
considerable sums of money in building & keeping in repair two bridges
that pass over two of the branches of Wiccomoco River—that were it not
for these bridges it would be difficult for the citizens residing in the lower
part of this and Lancaster counties, to pass up through the Northern
Neck, without taking a very circuitous route—and that if the separation
of this county, contrary to every expectation, is effected, your petitioners
will still have to keep up those bridges, for the convenience of the people
living in the narrow neck of Land before mentioned, in going to and
from their courthouse—which will be an additional cause of enhancing
the levies of this county, already too oppressive and burthensome.

Your petitioners, can also with truth affirm that from the nearest part
of Richmond in a direct line to the Courthouse of this county, is not more
than between three & four miles, so that they could with equal propriety
request a part of Richmond county to be given to them—they are in­
formed that the original petition was drawn up by one of the delegates
from Lancaster and that many persons have signed it, who are natives
of Lancaster, and non inhabitants of this county.

But your petitioners ask no such unreasonable request, the lines have
long been established & they see no necessity for such alarming innova­
tions & changes—it is a fact too, that almost all the influencial characters
in that part of the county are strongly opposed to such a separation as
contemplated by the original petition.

Your petitioners, relying firmly on the wisdom & virtue of their Legis­
lature, feel confident, that you will take into your consideration the gen­
eral good of the people in this quarter of your State; whereby the evil
designs of a few aspiring & restless individuals will be entirely thwarted,
and peace and harmony once more restored to the citizens of this county.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray &c.
May it please the Court, Madame Regent, Officers and Members of the Cobbs Hall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

For a few moments turn back the years and see along the watercourses of Northumberland County, and, indeed, the entire section known as the Northern Neck, great plantations, prosperous and flourishing; independent, autonomous establishments enjoying a lucrative trade with the Mother Country. Not as you see the landscape today; the highway was little more than a dusty, but picturesque, lane; instead of gasoline stations we might see, rarely, an ordinary; instead of supermarkets a country store, but only rarely; there were no billboards, no advertising media, no garish neon signs, for in the Eighteenth Century only the sounds and sights of horse-drawn vehicles, or birds, or the wind in the trees broke the stillness of Northumberland’s quiet atmosphere. Villages were few, and those known to have existed were some distance apart.

On the rivers and waterways, however, there was much activity. English ships with full sail were frequent in their arrival and departure, laden with tobacco and other products, in return for which the people of the Northern Neck obtained fine merchandise to grace their manor houses and with which they clothed themselves. The sons of the great planter
class that dwelt in this area were sent to English schools and the accent was on manners and learning. England and her colony were likened unto "a beautiful mother and her more beautiful daughter." English ships controlled the seas and from her rich colonial possessions England garnered wealth and heaped it upon wealth, and she was powerful.

Great minds were being fostered in the Virginia tidewater and in the events that were to follow American leaders, whose names it is almost unnecessary to mention and whose birthplace was the Northern Neck of Virginia, emerged to take their places in history.

But already we hear whisperings of tyranny, and the continued and intolerable acts of the British Crown brought loud and defiant discourses; yet there were those who spoke of such things, but were loyal Englishmen and desired to remain so. Continued acts of oppression spurred others into open defiance.

These landed gentry enjoyed the fruits of their age. Many of them had no fight with the British Crown, while others bitterly resented the insults thrust upon them by George the Third, and when the Continental Congress was formed "there was a spontaneous and almost simultaneous movement throughout the colonies; it was a congress controlled by conservative men who counseled moderation, mild but deeply sincere; they prepared an address to the King, disavowing a desire for independence. Its object was to secure a redress of grievances by peaceful methods." But the King would hear none of it, though his counsellors advised caution.

The thrilling events of the American Revolution began in the little New England village of Lexington. Two weeks after the battle of Bunker Hill, in Boston, George Washington, the Virginian, and a son of the Northern Neck, assumed command of the Continental Army. It is said that the local officers yielded gracefully to his superior authority, and had George the Third been able to glance over America in that moment he would have abandoned every thought of punishment; he would have receded from his position and adopted a different course, for he underestimated the wisdom, the courage and the greatness of English men and women, who, so short a time before, were among his most loyal subjects.

When the war began, historians agree that no part of any colony possessed more riches; no section provided more scholarly manhood; nowhere was the great planter class more abundant than in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Therefore, to bring about a speedy defeat of this mighty
On the Presentation of a Memorial Tablet

On the Presentation of a Memorial Tablet

colony, it was the strategy of his Brittanic Majesty's military and naval leaders to bottle up the Chesapeake Bay with the British fleet, and to sweep over the land with an army on foot, and the Northern Neck, so easily accessible in times of peace, because of its vast waterways, became, in war, an isolated peninsula, surrounded by the enemy. Bounded by the Chesapeake, the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock, and intersected in almost every direction by navigable creeks and rivers, Northumberland and Lancaster counties presented, perhaps, one of the most defenseless frontiers which the State possessed and afforded every facility for that kind of depradation and plunder that has left comparatively little to suggest the flourish of Eighteenth-Century life. It is seen today, not in its physical aspect, but in the charm and manners of its people. The great family seats were destroyed and the shifting of the tidewater economy inland, left the people of this area impoverished, but as befits gentry, the people of the Northern Neck would not know defeat and they went about the business of adjusting to their fate until they conquered this unseen enemy. Northumberland County felt the full blast of the enemy's fury, exposed as it was.

And here in this Northern Neck is a story of courage and valour unequalled. But its people were less articulate than their New England cousins, and, therefore, with no Longfellow, the story has never been told as dramatically as theirs, but the almost complete records of the county and the State unfold an epic as dramatic as any ever revealed throughout the history of the civilized world.

To wage the war with England, it was necessary to recruit men for the army, and arms and equipment for their use. Leading citizens in the counties were chosen as County Lieutenants for this purpose, and there arose in Northumberland County the figure of Thomas Gaskins, whose deeds during the entire revolution are indelibly recorded, and whose ties of blood connected him with the leading families of the day.

Gascony, seat of the Gaskins family from 1636, was the scene of much activity in the Eighteenth Century. It was one among many great plantations that followed the course of the Chesapeake and its tributaries. The Hursts, Corbins, the Lees, Blackwells, Balls, Coles, Eskridges, Hulls and other great families resided in this area. There must have been, from accounts pieced together through existing records, a large and commodious dwelling at Gascony, surrounded by many buildings and dependencies necessary to the standards of the day, the center of much acreage.
Gascony cove protected its shores from the sometimes angry Chesapeake, and in the distance, what is now known as the Marshes, provided further protection from piratical vessels. It remained in the Gaskins family until about the middle of the last century, when it passed into the possession of the Harding family, allied by blood.

During the conflict Gascony was burned with considerable loss.

Here also resided Thomas Gaskins, Junior, born in the middle of the century, and to take his place as Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment and serving throughout the entire eight years of the war. Like his father, he was, among other offices, a Burgess, a Vestryman of Wicomico Parish, a Justice of the County, and a leading citizen of Virginia. He is often confused in the more recent chronicles with his father, because of identical names, and their activities so closely resembling in the years before and after the Revolution. But by careful study of the records it becomes a simple matter to distinguish between the activities of father and son.

Of a family high in rank, first as Gascoigne, established in the colony from its beginning, the father and son were prosperous and prominent leaders in the county affairs. The daughter of Colonel Thomas Gaskins, the elder, was married to one of the greatest men in American history, a son of Westmoreland County, Richard Henry Lee. The Gaskins family was seen in every phase of Northern Neck leadership; in the political and social life of the day they were faithful to the Church and were prominent in its survival.

Colonel Thomas Gaskins, Senior, had held, among other offices, that of Burgess, County Lieutenant, a member of the Committee of Trade in the Colony, a Vestryman of Wicomico Parish and a Justice of the County, and “first in charge” of the Revolutionary movement in this section.

The correspondence between Colonel Gaskins and the Governor demonstrate clearly the difficulties under which he labored in the eight years of the war, the drafting of men and the collection of supplies and equipment to wage the war. He had the full responsibility for the protection of the highly vulnerable coastal areas of this lower Northern Neck, and plundered by the “cruel and barbarous” pirating vessels, he was also constantly harrassed with the problem of the divided condition of the populace. In September, 1777, a galaxy of distinguished men sat as a Court Martial in this very tribunal in which we are sitting today, the Justices of Northumberland County, because there had been rioting and
revolt, and many had been killed when Colonel Gaskins ordered men drafted for the service; others had gone over to the British ships in the Bay; while others had disappeared and refused to surrender themselves. Colonel Gaskins issued orders for their arrest, and some of them voluntarily surrendered while others were apprehended. In one letter to the Governor Colonel Gaskins wrote that when he got one group of men trained and ready to send to Richmond, they were all stricken with aching backs and sore legs, but recovered instantly when they were sent to their homes!

Not in this same building, because it is obvious from an architectural standpoint that this building is not old enough to have existed in the days of the American Revolution, but in this hallowed location assembled those intellectual and patriotic giants whose influences have projected that which is greater than mere bricks and stones, but a living court of justice, this court where each person stands with equality.

“We are much divided,” wrote Thomas Gaskins, and he was at that time to head the court martial of citizens who refused to take part in the revolt against the Sovereign. As he mounted the steps of the courthouse he met with insults from his own kinsmen and neighbors, and as the correspondence and orders are read, it can be seen that Colonel Gaskins dealt mildly, but firmly, with his fellow citizens of Northumberland, the victims of the chaos and confusion that existed.

A short while before Yorktown, Colonel Gaskins, the elder, having grown weary with age and responsibility, wrote that “the fatigue in my office is too great for me to undergo as I am almoste worne out in the Service & much reduced by the war losing two dwelling houses at different places and moste of my furniture &c wch makes me think of sending my commission to the Governor.” He resigned his commission and died a short time later and is buried in the old burial ground at Gascony.

Colonel Gaskins, Junior, lived until 1800, and in accordance with his testamentary request, he was buried beside his ancestors at Gascony.

Kinsmen of the great leaders, Washington, the Lees, and many others, the Gaskins patriots stand closely beside them as they appear in American history, a proud and noble, but unheralded incident in the long and glorious history of the Northern Neck of Virginia.

To the informed and respectable people of Northumberland County, therefore, what place could more suggest the dignity and glory of this ancient domain than the confines of this courtroom? What place is more
appropriate to contain a memorial to these distinguished citizens of this county than the walls of this tribunal?

The Cobbs Hall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is composed of a group of ladies in Northumberland and Lancaster Counties, whose cultural achievements are well known in the Northern Neck, and they seek to keep alive the memory and traditions of these stalwart colonials, these bewigged and aristocratic Americans, and in so doing they are today unveiling a plaque to the memory of two of them, Colonel Thomas Gaskins and his son, a goodly part of whose lives were so nobly spent in the formative years of the American nation. I would call to your attention that in the presentation of this memorial, honor and tribute should also be paid to the many other Northumberland Patriots. I think now of great names, old names: Samuel Blackwell, Winder Kenner, Thomas Downing, Charles Lee, William Nutt, Joseph Harcum and many others, all distinguished patriots and without whose sacrifices the story might have been told differently.

And during the next few minutes the Memorial Ritual of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be given, and assisting the Regent in the unveiling of the memorial to their ancestors will be two descendants of this Northumberland family. If I may be permitted for a moment to make a personal observation, I should say that these two people reflect the qualities of their forebears in each and every facet, not the least of which is noblesse oblige.

Wars, the passing of time, and the growing genius of mankind have wrought changes in the mode of living; the ever increasing tempo and the overemphasis upon commercialism have robbed us of that graciousness that life had, but in the hearts of men there will always be a yearning for the quiet way abounding in honor and dignity.

Northumberland’s own Mrs. Haynie, in her recent chronicle of the Northern Neck, chose to name it “The Stronghold.” It is a “stronghold,” ladies and gentlemen, of tradition, refinement and learning, and a progressive and vital part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and it is entrusted to your care for a while (you who can draw upon your heritage), and what you do with it may be reflected upon a hundred years hence just as we today for these few minutes, have reflected upon the deeds of two Northumberland men who left behind a record of valour and patriotism of which their descendants and, indeed, the Northern Neck, may be justly proud.
MINUTES OF A MEETING

of the

NORTHERN NECK OF VIRGINIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Held at Heathsville, Virginia, on June 3, 1960

The Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society met in the Court House at Heathsville, on Friday, June 3, 1960, at 11:00 a.m., for the regular spring meeting.

In the absence of the President, R. O. Norris, Jr., the meeting was presided over by the First Vice-President, Charles F. Unruh, who called the meeting to order, and asked the Reverend Joseph Ewing to give the invocation.

The minutes of the fall meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report, showing a balance on deposit of $1,209.32, was adopted.

It was recognized that Mrs. A. E. Carver, Senator R. O. Norris, Jr., and Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Peirce were absent because of illness. Senator Blake T. Newton made a motion that the Secretary write a letter to each of these members expressing regret on their absence, and the hope that they may be soon restored to health.

Several guests were introduced at this time.

A booklet entitled Presidents and Wives, Portraits and Facts, was presented to the Society by one of the members, Mrs. Elsie Fowkes Jackson.

Mr. Edward Chase Earle, Jr., stated that he would like to be granted permission to make a change in the program of the day; that instead of giving the paper he had prepared for part of the afternoon program, he desired to present a resolution during the morning session, and forego his part on the afternoon program. This was agreeable to the group assembled, but at the request of several members, he agreed to give a portion of the paper he had prepared also. Mr. Earle then presented a resolution to the effect that the Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society take the lead and sponsorship in the erection of a proper and
fitting memorial to mark the site of the Colonial Parish of Great Wicomico, once called Lee Parish. He went into the history of the Great Wicomico Parish, which goes back to 1648, and probably earlier, at the conclusion of which he made a motion that the Society appoint a committee to discuss and formulate plans to raise funds for the purpose of erecting this memorial. Senator Blake T. Newton moved the adoption of this resolution, which was seconded by F. F. Chandler. The question was raised as to how it would be financed. Mr. Earle explained that he thought it particularly appropriate for the Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society to sponsor the project, but did not intend to place any financial burden on the Society. The Chair appointed the following committee to discuss this matter with Mr. Earle: Judge E. Hugh Smith, Senator Blake T. Newton, F. F. Chandler, Miss Lucy Brown Beale, the Rev. Joseph Ewing, George W. Ross, J. W. Welch, and W. C. Blackwell.

It was regretfully stated that one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Thomas F. Ball of California, had recently died. The Treasurer was asked to write a letter of sympathy to each of his three sisters, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bowley, and Mrs. du Pont, who are members of this society.

Mr. Earle gave a short portion of the paper he had prepared, entitled "Fragments of History in the Northern Neck of Virginia."

Luncheon was served at one o'clock by the ladies of St. Stephens Church in the Parish House.

After reassembling in the Court House, the Chair recognized Mrs. Woolfolk and Mrs. Richard L. Beale of Bowling Green, Virginia. Mrs. Beale presented a project concerning the refurnishing of Scotchtown, the home of Patrick Henry, 1770-1800. She asked if any members of this society had any pieces of furniture pertaining to Patrick Henry or of this period they would like to donate, to please contact her.

Presented for membership and accepted, were Miss Margaret Turner Bland, the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Ewing, Mrs. Richard L. Beale, Mr. William N. Morell, Mrs. Joseph M. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Orchard.

Hon. Blake T. Newton stated that at the request of the Chairman, Judge E. Hugh Smith, he was reporting for the committee formed in the morning session to discuss plans for the Great Wicomico Parish memorial; that the committee was unanimously in accord with the sponsoring of the project, and also in suggesting that Mr. Earle select his own committee to help him formulate and carry out plans for this memorial.
Mr. Earle was authorized to act as Chairman of this committee, and instructed to appoint anyone whom he wished to work with him. The following committee was appointed by Mr. Earle: Hon. Blake T. Newton, Mrs. T. M. Carrington, W. C. Blackwell, Mrs. Joseph Parker, Miss Charlotte Snow, Miss Lucy Brown Beale, Mrs. Hallie Broun Bettis, Mrs. Elsie Ball Bowley, and Col. E. P. Tignor.

Mr. Earle, at the request of Mr. Unruh, explained again the resolution that had been adopted in the morning, for the benefit of those who might have come in after lunch.

Dr. J. Motley Booker read a very interesting paper which he had prepared entitled “History of Exeter Lodge Plantation.”

The meeting was then adjourned.

Frances H. Chandler
Acting Secretary
A COMPLETE LIST OF PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP OF
NORTHERN NECK OF VIRGINIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

As of October 30, 1960

LIFE MEMBERS
Blundon, Miss Mary Nivin ....................................................... 5305 Willow Lane, Richmond, Va.
Bowley, Mrs. Albert J. ..................................................... 2819 McGill Terrace, Washington, D. C.
Cornett, Mrs. Epperly .......................................................... 2629 Bland Road, Bluefield, West Va.
Cornett, Robert Fielding, Jr. .................................................. Box 1495, Bluefield, W. Va.
Kingman, Mrs. Howard Fithian ............................................. 81 Fremont Place, Los Angeles, California
Manahan, Dr. John E. .............................................................. Fairview Farms, Scottsville, Va.

SUPPORTING MEMBERS
Burruss, Henry ..................................................................... Tappahannock, Va.
Cherry, Mrs. Kenneth ......................................................... 1011 Bevridge Road, Richmond, Va.
MacMullen, Mrs. James J. ..................................................... 3 N. Melbourne Ave., Ventnor City, N. J.
Oliver, Walter Tansill, Jr. ..................................................... "Verville," Merry Point, Va.
Oliver, Mrs. Walter Tansill, Jr. .................................................. "Verville," Merry Point, Va.

ANNUAL MEMBERS
A
Alderman Library ................................................................. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Alexander, Mrs. Lesbia Spilman ................................................ Oak Grove, Va.
Allensworth, Miss Jennie ...................................................... 1102 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Allen, Mrs. J. R. .................................................................. Warsaw, Va.
American Antiquarian Society ................................................. Cor. Salisbury St. & Park Ave., Worcester 9, Mass.
Ames, Mrs. E. T. .................................................................. Montross, Va.
Arnest, Dr. Richard T. ................................................................ Hague, Va.
Ashby, James Jr. .................................................................... Fredericksburg, Va.
Ashton, Mrs. Lewis A., Jr. ...................................................... R.F.D. 2, King George, Va.
Membership List

B

Baird, Mrs. Charles ......................... “Tuckahoe,” River Road, Richmond, Va.
Baker, Mrs. N. Addison ..................... 100 Morton Ave., Ridley Park, Pa.
Ball, Mr. Archie C. .......................... 925 Cornell Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.
Ball, Miss E. Beatrice ....................... 503 Mantoe St., Lucerne Apt. 7, Norfolk, Virginia
Ball, Mr. James ............................. Cardwell, Va.
Ball, Mrs. James ............................ Cardwell, Va.
Beale, Miss Lucy ........................... Hague, Va.
Beale, Mrs. R. L. T. ....................... Bowling Green, Va.
Benedict, Bertrand ......................... Whitestone, Va.
Bettis, Mrs. Hallie Broun .................. Browns Store, Va.
Bevan, Mrs. Charles T., Jr. ............... Rt. 2, King George, Va.
Birnie, Mr. Joseph Earle ................... 34 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Bjornsson, Mrs. Louise Steuart .......... 2323 S. Cook St., Denver 10, Colo.
Blackwell, Mr. W. C. ...................... Remo, Va.
Blond, Miss Margaret Turner .......... 301 N. Sheppard St., Richmond, Va.
Bonner, Mrs. T. W. ......................... Kilmarnock, Va.
Booker, Dr. J. Motley ..................... Lottsburg, Va.
Booher, Mrs. R. E. ......................... Lottsburg, Va.
Booth, Mrs. T. Jennings ................. Box 33, Reedville, Va.
Boswell, Mrs. Grace Taylor .............. 3446 Brown Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Boswell, Mrs. N. Ward ..................... Tappahannock, Va.
Brent, Mrs. Robert A. .................... Heathsville, Va.
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Brooks, Miss Ellen ......................... Stafford, Va.
Broun, Mr. C. Beverly .................... 1206 Va. St. East, Charleston, W. Va.
Broun, R. Bascom .......................... Leonardtown, Md.
Broun, Mrs. T. L. .......................... 1221 Westminster Ave., Richmond, Va.
Bruce, Mr. John Goodall ................. 307 Oakhurst Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.
Bryant, Mrs. Willis S. .................... “Bluewater Farm”, Kilmarnock, Va.

C

Carpenter, Mrs. A. V. W. ................. Kilmarnock, Va.
Carrington, Mrs. Tazewell M ............. 900 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
Carter, Mrs. R. D. ........................ Kilmarnock, Va.
Cartlidge, Miss Anna M. ................. 1121 Neagley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carver, Mrs. Alice Robertson ............ Montross, Va.
Carver, Arthur E., Jr. ......................................................... Montross, Va.
Carver, Mr. Ashby R. ........................................................ Montross, Va.
Casey, Mrs. J. C. ................................................................... Warsaw, Va.
Chandler, Mr. F. F. ................................................................ Montross, Va.
Chandler, Mrs. Frances H. .................................................. Montross, Va.
Chase, Mr. Gilbert E. .......................................................... Kilmarnock, Va.
Cheatham, Mrs. B. F. ............................................................. 1721 Greenbrier Way, Seattle, Wash.
Chilton, Cyrus H. .................................................................. Kilmarnock, Va.
Chilton, Mr. W. Collin ................................................................ Kilmarnock, Va.
Chowning, Mrs. Vivian R. ..................................................... Senora, Va.
Clarke, Phillips H. .................................................................. Woodlawn Plantation, King George, Va.
Clarke, Mrs. Phillips H. ........................................................ Woodlawn Plantation, King George, Va.
Clark, Mr. W. Garland ................................................................ Lively, Va.
Claybrook, Mr. F. Dew .......................................................... 807 Bryce Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Clendening, Miss A. Elizabeth ............................................... Martinsburg, W. Va.
Cleveland, Paul W. ............................................................... 4110 Cherry St., Erie, Pa.
Coates, Miss Molly E. ........................................................... 1202 Prince Edward St., Fredericksburg, Va.
Cocke, C. Francis .................................................................... Roanoke, Va.
Coe, Mr. Kenneth S. ................................................................ Falmouth, Va.
Coiner, Mrs. Elizabeth H. ..................................................... 1301 15th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Coles, Mr. Edward E. ............................................................ 4618 Schenley Road, Baltimore, Md.
Collins, Mrs. George T. ........................................................ Kilmarnock, Va.
Coppage, A. Maxim, III .......................................................... 417 Lynn Ave., Antioch City, Calif.
Cosby, Mrs. P. Guerrant, Jr. .................................................. 4405 Boonsboro Rd., Lynchburg, Va.
Covert, Mr. A. J. .................................................................... 554 South 25th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Covington, Mrs. Herbert ........................................................ Burgess, Va.
Crabbe, Miss Edna K. ............................................................ Morattico, Va.
Cralle, Lewis E. ...................................................................... Callao, Va.
Crutchfield, Mrs. Lee G. ........................................................ Montross, Va.
Crutchfield, William Parker .................................................. Montross, Va.

D

Dameron, Miss Louise H. ........................................................ 1874 Floyd St., Sarasota, Fla.
Dann, William J., Jr. ............................................................. 408 1st Ave., New York City
Darter, Dr. Oscar H. ............................................................. Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va.
David, Miss Annie F. ............................................................. Whitestone, Va.
Davis, Albert Blundon ............................................................ 1011 S. Mansion Drive, Silver Springs, Md.
Davis, Mr. Charles J. R. ........................................................ King George, Va.
Davison, Mrs. Gordon E. ....................................................... 1015 Potomac Ave., Alexandria, Va.
Davison, Rev. Treadwell ........................................................ Montross, Va.
de Shazo, Mrs. Virginia W. .................................................... Weems, Va.
Devereaux, Col. Frederick L. .................................................. "Farneffeld," Callao, Va.
Devereaux, Mrs. Frederick L. .................................................. "Farneffeld," Callao, Va.
Membership List

Dillingham, Mrs. Ruth Marsh ........................................ 2205 Fenton Street, Richmond 23, Va.
Dodge, Dr. F. W. ............................................................... Reedville, Va.
Dodson, Col. E. Griffith ..................................................... 531 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Douglas, Mrs. Otis ............................................................... Hague, Virginia
Downing, Mrs. Homer ............................................................. Lottsburg, Va.
Dunton, Mr. Ammon G. .............................................................. Whitestone, Va.
du Pont, Mrs. Alfred I. .............................................................. Nemours, Wilmington, Del.

E

Earle, Mr. Edward Chase Jr. ............................................................. 405 City Hall, Richmond, Va.
Eastwick, Miss Marjorie S. ......................................................... Lively, Va.
Edmonds, Dr. H. J. ................................................................. Kilmarnock, Va.
Edmonds, Brainard B., Jr. ......................................................... Kilmarnock, Va.
Edwards, Miss Ruby Lee ............................................................. Reedville, Va.
Ellis, Mrs. Marie Bell ............................................................... 135 Wilder Avenue, Los Gatos, California
Embrey, Mrs. A. Wilson, Jr. ...................................................... 900 Cornell St., Fredericksburg, Va.
Ewing, Mrs. Joseph ................................................................. Tappahannock, Va.
Evans, Mrs. E. E. ................................................................. 1507 Univ. Ave., Columbia, Mo.

F

Farney, Mrs. Mary Fisher ........................................................ 1642 Mt. Vernon Ave., Petersburg, Va.
Femeyhough, Mrs. James F. ..................................................... Kilmarnock, Va.
Ficklin, Mrs. R. Lyell .............................................................. Reedville, Va.
Fidler, Walther B. ................................................................. Sharps, Va.
Fisher, Mrs. Clyde W. ............................................................... 130 Everglades Ave., Palm Beach, Fla.
Fitchett, Mrs. T. Vaden ............................................................ Kilmarnock, Va.
Fleet, R. Hill ................................................................. Irvington, Va.
Fleet, Mrs. R. Hill ................................................................. Irvington, Va.
Fleming, Miss Clarissa W. ..................................................... The Plains, Va.
Ford, Mrs. W. Kent ............................................................... Clifton Forge, Va.
Foster, Mrs. Nancy Norris ....................................................... Irvington, Va.
France, Mrs. Carleton Edwards ............................................... Reedville, Va.
France, Mrs. J. Garner ............................................................ Reedville, Va.
Fraser, Mrs. Edwin G. ............................................................ Foneswood, Va.

G

Garnett, Miss Josephine I. ....................................................... Tetotum, Va.
Gayle, Mr. T. Benton ............................................................ Fredericksburg, Va.
Gayle, Mrs. T. Benton ............................................................ Fredericksburg, Va.
Geer, Mrs. Andrew J. ........................................................... One Legore St., Charleston, S. C.
<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gibson, Mrs. Mennis</td>
<td>304 Caroline St., Fredericksburg, Va.</td>
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<td>Gilchrist, Mrs. C. P.</td>
<td>Tappahannock, Va.</td>
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<td>Goodman, Mrs. Clem</td>
<td>Lottsburg, Va.</td>
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<td>Gordon, Mr. James W.</td>
<td>Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.</td>
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<td>Grass, Mrs. Frank</td>
<td>2506 N.W. 66 St., Oklahoma City, Okla.</td>
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<td>Griffin, Mrs. R. H.</td>
<td>4000 Hermitage Road, Richmond, Va.</td>
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<td>Hale, Mrs. Allan C.</td>
<td>Homestead Road, Stafford, Pa.</td>
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<td>Hale, Mr. C. Walton</td>
<td>148 W. Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pa.</td>
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<td>Hammell, Mrs. Burdell Hale</td>
<td>53 West Iowa Ave., Absecon, N. J.</td>
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<td>Hardwick, Mr. C. Vincent</td>
<td>Tappahannock, Va.</td>
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<td>Hays, Mrs. T. M.</td>
<td>1223 Kanawha Terrace, Huntington, W. Va.</td>
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<td>Haynie, Mrs. Estelle Betts</td>
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<td>Haynie, Mrs. W. Harold</td>
<td>Reedville, Va.</td>
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<td>Healy, Miss Edith</td>
<td>Montross, Va.</td>
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<td>Henley, Mr. Robert Page, Jr.</td>
<td>825 Chestnut Road, Charleston, W. Va.</td>
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<td>Hoes, Mr. Laurence G.</td>
<td>6115 Western Ave., Washington 15, D. C.</td>
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<td>Hoge, Mr. William Aylett</td>
<td>Mt. Holly, Va.</td>
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<td>Holland, Mrs. R. E.</td>
<td>2205 Staples Mill Road, Richmond, Va.</td>
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<td>Hooker, John P.</td>
<td>Belle Grove Farm, Dogue, Va.</td>
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<td>Hooker, Mrs. Thomas E.</td>
<td>Shelby Farms, Rt. 6, Memphis, Tenn.</td>
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<td>Hudson, Mr. Carlton Lee</td>
<td>6th &amp; Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Hudson, J. Paul</td>
<td>708 Powell St., Williamsburg, Va.</td>
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<td>Hunter, J. E. T.</td>
<td>1600 Westwood Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
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<td>Hunter, Mrs. Thomas Lomax</td>
<td>King George, Va.</td>
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<td>Hurst, Mr. Sandy Lee</td>
<td>831 Summit Grove, Bryn Mawr, Pa.</td>
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<td>Hutt, Mrs. E. B.</td>
<td>Montross, Va.</td>
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<td>Hutt, Mrs. Frances Reed</td>
<td>Montross, Va.</td>
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<td>Hynson, Mr. Fred R.</td>
<td>Manassas, Va.</td>
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<td>Jackson, Mrs. Elsie Fowkes</td>
<td>Colonial Beach, Va.</td>
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<td>Jackson, Mrs. Lewis T.</td>
<td>7 Grove Ave., Williamsburg, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson, Mrs. Stewart Martin</td>
<td>3211 West 67th St., Kansas City, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Mrs. Albert S.</td>
<td>Kinsale, Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Membership List

K

Kendall, Miss Mary Cary ................................................................. Stafford, Va.
Keyser, Mrs. H. Irvine, II ......................................................... Glennspring Ave., Brooklandville, Md.
Keyser, H. Irvine, II ................................................................. Glennspring Ave., Brooklandville, Md.
King, Mr. James L ........................................................................ Hague, Va.
King, Mrs. James L ...................................................................... Hague, Va.
Knowles, Mrs. W. Herbert .......................................................... 4313 Ashlawn Drive, Richmond, Va.
Kreiser, Mrs. Alexander W., Jr .................................................... Whitestone, Va.
Kuhlman, J. W ............................................................................. Paint Lick, Ky.

L

Ladson, Mrs. C. L ......................................................................... Lancaster, Va.
Logsdon, Mrs. Guy ........................................................................ Ada, Okla.
Lamb, Judge Brockenbrough ..................................................... 1525 Sunset Lane, Richmond, Va.
Lamb, Mrs. Janie B ....................................................................... 1525 Sunset Lane, Richmond, Va.
Lamb, Miss Eliza Bland ................................................................ Warsaw, Va.
Lamb, Mrs. Elsie D ....................................................................... Warsaw, Va.
Latham, Mr. R. E ......................................................................... Kilmarnock, Va.
Lee, Miss Edmo C ......................................................................... 804 Prince Edward Street, Fredericksburg, Va.
Lee, Dr. Claude Marshall ............................................................ Warsaw, Va.
Lee, Maurice du Pont .................................................................... 5421 Nemours Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware
Leech, Mrs. Malcolm ...................................................................... “Granville Farm,” Mollusk, Va.
Leslie, Mrs. M. F ........................................................................... 161 E. Coronado, California
Lewis, Mr. Parker Burdette ......................................................... 115 Allmond Ave., Wilmington, Delaware
Lewis, Mrs. Parker Burdette ....................................................... 115 Allmond Ave., Wilmington, Delaware
Lincoln, Mrs. John ......................................................................... 9 Veterans Drive, Asheville, N. C.
Lunsford, Charles, Jr ................................................................. 323 N. Blvd., Petersburg, Va.
Luttrell, Mr. John Augustine ...................................................... 1042 Murdoch Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va.

M

MacGregor, Mrs. Alfred H ........................................................... Stafford, Va.
McCorkle, Mrs. Donald ................................................................ 38 The Uplands, Berkeley 5, Calif.
McDaniel, Mrs. Catharine Chandler ............................................ Montross, Va.
McGinnis, Mr. T. D ....................................................................... Irvington, Va.
McGinnis, Mrs. Aileen Poole ......................................................... Irvington, Va.
McGinnis, Mrs. T. D ....................................................................... Irvington, Va.
McKenney, Miss Lucy Young ....................................................... Montross, Va.
McMann, Dr. Walter S. L ............................................................... 944 Main Street, Danville, Va.
McNeal, Miss Aleta D ................................................................... Fairport, Va.
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<tr>
<td>McNeal, Mrs. George H</td>
<td>Fairport, Va.</td>
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<td>Mahoney, Mrs. Maude</td>
<td>King George, Va.</td>
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<td>Manns, Mr. Paul W</td>
<td>Bowling Green, Va.</td>
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<td>Mason, Mrs. Kate H</td>
<td>Montross, Va.</td>
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<td>Mason, Mrs. George</td>
<td>Colonial Beach, Va.</td>
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<td>Massey, Mrs. T. N</td>
<td>Mt. Holly, Va.</td>
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<td>Mathes, Mrs. John Coke</td>
<td>1499 Emma St., Beaumont, Texas</td>
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<td>Meier, Mrs. Carter S</td>
<td>Heathsville, Va.</td>
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<td>Moncure, Miss Anne E</td>
<td>Stafford, Va.</td>
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<td>Moncure, Mrs. Frank P</td>
<td>Stafford, Va.</td>
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<td>Moore, Mrs. J. W. E</td>
<td>Hobbs Road, Nashville 12, Tenn.</td>
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<td>Morell, William N</td>
<td>4824 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, Md.</td>
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<td>Morell, Mrs. William N</td>
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<td>Morton, W. Brown</td>
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<td>Morton, Mrs. W. Brown</td>
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<td>Mueller, Mrs. Ray W</td>
<td>1501 Old Orchard Lane, Ruxton, Md.</td>
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<td>Muir, Mrs. Paul</td>
<td>Reedville, Va.</td>
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<td>Mullen, Miss Thelma J</td>
<td>King George, Va.</td>
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<td>Murphy, Mr. W. Tayloe</td>
<td>Warsaw, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neagle, Miss Nellie</td>
<td>852 Tauromee, Kansas City, Kansas</td>
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<td>Neale, Mrs. Milton Mercer, Sr.</td>
<td>Heathsville, Va.</td>
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<td>Newton, Mrs. Blake T</td>
<td>Hague, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noble, Charles MacIntosh</td>
<td>Cherry Valley Rd., Princeton, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norris, Miss Carrie C</td>
<td>Lively, Va.</td>
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<td>Norris, Mrs. R. O., Jr.</td>
<td>Lively, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old, Mrs. Hallie Carlisle</td>
<td>Virginia Beach, Va.</td>
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<td>Omohundro, Richard A</td>
<td>3612 Hawthorne Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orchard, Frederick</td>
<td>Merry Point, Va.</td>
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<td>Orchard, Mrs. Frederick</td>
<td>Merry Point, Va.</td>
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<td>Palmer, Mrs. John G</td>
<td>Lancaster, Rt. 1, Va.</td>
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<td>Paschal, Mrs. Gary</td>
<td>3119 Amherst Ave., Columbia, S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payne, Miss Nancy Waller</td>
<td>402 Hanover St., Fredericksburg, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pearson, Mrs. Paul C</td>
<td>Warsaw, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peirce, Miss Alice Clark</td>
<td>c/o House of Delegates, Richmond, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peirce, Mrs. Alan S</td>
<td>121 Hillcrest Drive, Fredericksburg, Va.</td>
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</table>
Peirce, Dr. Chichester T. .............................................. Nuttsville, Va.
Peirce, Mrs. Chichester T. ........................................... Nuttsville, Va.
Perrow, Mrs. F. K. ...................................................... Locust Hill, Hurt, Virginia
Pheris, Mrs. William E. ............................................... Weems, Va.
Philibert, Miss Helene .................................................. 3402 Third Street, North, Arlington, Va.
Pickle, Mrs. D. J. ....................................................... 1515 Murray Lane, Austin, Texas
Pollard, Mr. Albert W. .................................................. 1009 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
Powers, Mrs. O. H. ...................................................... 1111 Sunken Road, Fredericksburg, Va.
Pratt, Mr. Harden de V. .............................................. Tappahannock, Va.
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Presnall, Clifford C. ..................................................... Coles Point, Va.
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Randolph, Mrs. John H. .................................................. 3816 Hawthorne Ave., Richmond, Va.
Raver, Mrs. Katherine Sanford ......................................... Kilmarnock, Va.
Rice, Mrs. Slater ............................................................. Fleeton, Va.
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Robertson, Sen. A. Willis ................................................ 105 Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Robertson, Miss Nannie Lee ........................................... Montross, Virginia
Robertson, Mrs. Aubrey L. ............................................... 1220 Maiden Choice Lane, Baltimore, Md.
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Rowe, Miss Mary Carson .................................................. Heathsville, Va.
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Rust, Mr. David Newton .................................................. Leesburg, Va.
Rust, Mrs. William Fitzhugh ............................................ Leesburg, Va.
Ryland, Mr. Charles H. .................................................... Warsaw, Va.

S

Sadler, Mrs. Otis K. ...................................................... 2311 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
Schoonmaker, Mrs. E. Harold ........................................... 80 County Road, Tenafly, N. J.
Schoonmaker, E. Harold .................................................. 80 County Road, Tenafly, N. J.
Shackelford, Dr. George Green .......................................... V.P.I., Blacksburg, Va.
Shackelford, Dr. J. Hinton ............................................... 706 Latrobe Bldg., 2 E. Read St., Baltimore, Md.
Sherman, Mrs. Virginia W. ................................................ 1830 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Sisson, Captain T. U. .................................................. Stratford Hall, Stratford, Va.
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Smith, Mrs. E. Hugh ..................................................... Heathsville, Va.
Smith, Mrs. E. R ......................................................... Lottsburg, Va.
Smith, Mrs. Robert H .................................................. Manassas, Va.
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Spilman, Mrs. Robert Scott ......................................... 108 Roscommon Road, Charleston 4, W. Va.
Stetler, Mrs. A. M ..................................................... "Berkley Forest," Weems, Va.
Stoneham, Miss Anne H ............................................. Mollusk, Va.
Stoneham, Mrs. Lilian C .............................................. Mollusk, Va.
Story, Mrs. Beaman .................................................... Franklin, Va.
Stuart, Mr. Albert, Jr .................................................. 104 Windsor Way, Richmond, Va.
Stuart, H. Roy ........................................................ 1366 Hamilton St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Stuart, Mrs. J. Nelson .................................................. 4514 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Suit, Mrs. Arthur M .................................................. 2728 Ordway St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Taliaferro, Mrs. T. Boyd ............................................. Heathsville, Va.
Taylor, Mr. Wayne C .................................................. Heathsville, Va.
Taylor, Mrs. Wayne C .................................................. Heathsville, Va.
Thrift, Mr. James F ..................................................... 232 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.
Towle, Mrs. H. Ledyard .............................................. Merry Point, Va.
Trible, Mrs. Katherine S .............................................. Clarks Summit, Pa.
Truslow, Mr. W. H ...................................................... 1517 Bridge Road, Charleston 4, W. Va.
Turberville, Mrs. George R. L ..................................... Centerville, Va.
Tyler, Mrs. Walter G .................................................... Monroe Terrace, Richmond, Va.
Tyler, Mrs. Robert H ................................................... 6327 Waltway Drive, Houston, Texas

Uhler, Mrs. Martha Ransdell ........................................ 2800 Woodley Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Underwood, Mrs. T. M. Lederer ................................... Oak Grove, Va.
Unruh, Mrs. Charles F ................................................ Kinsale, Va.
Unruh, Mr. Charles F .................................................. Kinsale, Va.
Utz, Mrs. Leo ........................................................... Litwalton, Va.
Membership List

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Valentine, Mrs. Granville G. 12 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

W

Waddey, Mrs. Everett Sampson Wharf, Va.
Walker, Mr. George Oldhams, Va.
Walker, Mrs. George Oldhams, Va.
Wall, Mr. H. Ewing Quantico, Va.
Wall, Mrs. H. Ewing Quantico, Va.
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White, Miss Ann Hinton 908 Thirteenth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
White, Mrs. Lottie Hinton Reedville, Va.
Wickham, Mr. Ashby P. Kilmarnock, Va.
Willard, Mrs. A. D. 2715 Bellview Ave., Augusta, Ga.
Williams, Joseph J. 3320 Gloucester Road, Richmond, Va.
Williams, Mrs. Mildred Edwards Reedville, Va.
Williamson, Mrs. Robert L. Remson, N. Y.
Wilson, Mrs. Felix Mt. Holly, Va.
Wilson, Mrs. O. T. 2729 Hyde Park Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Winn, Col. Cooper D. Macon, Ga.
Withers, Mr. Ammon Brooke Montrose, West Va.
Withers, Mrs. Frank Y. 2712 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Wood, Mrs. Corey F. Bowlers Wharf, Va.
Wooding, Mrs. Mildred Towles Reedville, Va.
Woodyard, Mrs. Lucie Reed 901 Pollard St., N., Arlington, Va.
In Memoriam

THOMAS F. BALL
ROBERT O. NORRIS, JR.
MRS. CLAUDE MARSHALL LEE
M. H. OMOHUNDRO
COL. WILLIAM E. PHERIS
PAUL B. VALLE
MRS. R. P. WALLER
MRS. W. H. WELLFORD
SANDY LEE HURST