



NEWS AND NOTES

from

The Fauquier Historical Society

Vol. 5, No. 4

WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

Fall 1983

Slavery in Fauquier County

Throughout its history, Fauquier County has remained typically Southern in character. Both agriculturally based and politically conservative, the area has always reflected an attitude and lifestyle representative of the Southern viewpoint.

The practice of slavery in antebellum times was an example of this viewpoint. The study and analysis of records, data, and stories concerning slavery provide an interesting insight into the institution of slavery: its demography, economics, social structure, and even the morality of slavery in the minds of Fauquier's slaveowners.

From the first United States census in 1790, one sees that slavery was already a significant part of the lifestyle of Fauquier's citizens.

In 1790, the slaves comprised about 37% of the total population. This figure grew at a fairly steady pace until its height in 1850, when slaves comprised almost half of the population.

This figure may seem high to the casual observer, but a better understanding of the social structure of slavery might clarify it. The following is a contemporary account given by William Makepeace Thackeray, an Englishman:

"In a house in a Southern city you will find fifteen Negroes doing the work which John, the cook, the housemaid, and the help, do perfectly in your comfortable London house. And these fifteen Negroes are the pick of a family of some eighty or ninety. Twenty are too sick, or too old for work, let us say; twenty too clumsy; twenty are too young, and have to be nursed and watched by ten more."

As the preceding passage illustrates, the Southern whites did not simply own workers, they owned an entire subculture.



Map drawn by Susan Nelson

• CHURCHES WITH SLAVE MEMBERS

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.

Concentrated Ownership

Several families, namely the Churchills, the Carters, the Digges, the Edmonds and the Heales, had more than one member who owned large numbers of slaves. A very small percentage of the population owned a surprisingly large percentage of the slaves in Fauquier County.

The following is a list of twenty-six major slaveholders in 1782, with the number each owned:

- William Allison - 43
- Cuthbert Bullitt - 36
- John Churchill - 55
- Armistead Churchill - 38
- Richard Chichester - 45
- Charles Carter - 188
- Landon Carter - 41
- Thomas Digges - 29
- Edward Digges - 33
- Turner Dixon - 47
- William Edmonds - 32
- John Edmonds - 35
- William Fitzhugh - 36

(Continued on Page 2)

The Fauquier Historical Society, Inc. is a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Dues and contributions are tax deductible.

Newsletter published bi-monthly beginning August 1979. Published quarterly beginning Summer 1980.

Dues are as follows:

Individual or Family Membership	\$10.00 per year
Contributing Membership	\$15.00 per year
Sustaining Membership	\$25.00 and over per year
Business Membership	\$25.00 per year
Student Membership	\$ 3.00 per year

OFFICERS:

President: J. Willard Lineweaver, Warrenton
Vice President: Charles M. Harris, Warrenton
Secretary: Mrs. Fred A. Grohgan, Jr., Marshall
Treasurer: William E. Sudduth, Jr., Warrenton

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. A. R. Anderson, Jr., Warrenton
Mrs. Byron Banks, Broad Run
John H. Bartenstein, Warrenton
Raymond Y. Bartlett, Marshall
Mrs. Eastham Carter, Warrenton
John M. Cheatwood, Warrenton
Jennings H. Flathers, Gainesville
John K. Gott, Arlington
Mrs. Fred A. Grohgan, Jr., Marshall
Charles M. Harris, Warrenton
H. Gary Heath, Warrenton
Mrs. William H. Hume, Hume

Mrs. Edward J. Jones, Warrenton
Mrs. Lewis F. Lee, Jr., The Plains
J. Willard Lineweaver, Warrenton
Robert C. McGuire, Warrenton
Edgar C. McVay, Warrenton
H. P. Monroe, Goldvein
James E. Rich, Jr., The Plains
Mrs. Julian W. Scheer, Catlett
Harold R. Spencer, Warrenton
Mrs. Barbara R. Stinson, Warrenton
William E. Sudduth, Jr., Warrenton
Wallace N. Tiffany, Jr., Warrenton

Ex-Officio Member: John B. Adams, Chairman, Board of Supervisors

Correspondence should be directed to:

The Fauquier Historical Society
P. O. Box 675
Warrenton, Virginia 22186

Telephone:
(703) 347-5325

Newsletter Chairman and Editor: Isabelle S. Palmer

Newsletter Committee: John H. Bartenstein, John K. Gott, Audrey L. Jones, Dr. Aileen H. Laing, Ava Lee, Susan S. Nelson, Isabelle S. Palmer, Anne Brooke Smith, John T. Toler.

Slavery in Fauquier

(Continued from Page 1)

Jonathan Gibson - 36
Col. Benjamin Harrison - 52
James Hunter - 26
George Heale - 55
Philip Heale - 26
William Heale - 29
John Francis Mercer - 40
Thomas Newgent - 29
Thomas Skinker - 31
Elizabeth Scott - 29
James Schakleford - 27
William Withers, Sr. - 29
Francis Whiting - 34

A second area to study is the economics of the institution involving slave sales. In 1661, the Virginia legislature formally sanctioned slave trade; however, in 1778 "Virginia was the first state...to forbid the importation of any slave 'by sea or land,' thus anticipating by thirty years the federal government's abolition of (African) slave traffic."

Few slaves were brought into Virginia after 1778, and most of Virginia's slave trade was either intrastate or export. Many jailed slaves were exported out of the state. Virginia sold about six hundred criminal and runaway slaves annually from about 1800 to 1850 on the steps of her local courthouses.

Examples of local sales can be found in contemporary newspapers. For example, an 1841 edition of a Warrenton newspaper advertised the sale of a "Negro called Joe," to be sold

at the Rappahannock Court House as a runaway. Slave advertisements were often placed in newspapers as a result of legal settlement or the death of a slaveowner with no heirs (see p.5).

Prices paid for slaves varied with age, sex and ability. "Prime" field hands (twenty-year-old males) and skilled house servants and craftsmen brought the most money—about \$850 to \$1,500. Young children and child-bearing women usually cost about \$400 to \$1,000. Old slaves and infants were usually sold with their families and valued at little or nothing.

The Slave's Life

The most powerful influence in a slave's life was work. The working slaves could be classified in three main categories: field hands, skilled artisans and "domestics." People living in towns usually had only a few "domestic" slaves—a butler, a maid and a cook. White artisans often had slave apprentices.

Smaller farms and large plantations often had "domestics" around the house, more slaves in the fields, and, occasionally, a few artisans for carpentry, textile work, and other specialized labor.

In Fauquier County, the bulk of the slave labor was related to agriculture.

The earliest agricultural statistics for the county (1840) show that in that year "enormous crops of corn, wheat, oats and other cereals," 54,478 pounds of tobacco, 75,195 pounds of

wool, and 26,825 gallons of "distilled and fermented liquors" for the "necessity and conviviality of the natives" were produced. The number of sheep, cattle and swine produced exceeded the totals of 1910.

There were, additionally, approximately 120 grist (grain) mills in the county along the Rappahannock River and its tributaries. Much of this agricultural produce was planted, cared for, harvested and processed by the hands of the slaves.

A typical scene would probably have been a "gang" of slaves, led by a black driver and driven by a white overseer. The "gang" would arise to a bell at sunup, receive two hours for lunch (in the summer), and work until sundown. They would probably receive time off on certain holidays, and possibly Saturday afternoons and/or Sundays.

A second powerful influence in slaves' lives was religion. Several Baptist churches in Fauquier County are reported to have had slave members. These include Long Branch church near The Plains; Grove Church near Goldvein; Warrenton Baptist Church on Main Street, Warrenton; Thumb Run Church near Orlean; and Broad Run Church near New Baltimore.

Religion was, in the minds of many slaveowners, a major obligation and a gift which they could give their slaves; slavery made "Christians of infidels, useful servants of savages."

An editorial written in a Warrenton newspaper in 1858 called for a church just for the Warrenton slaves. It states, "Is it not right for us, yea, more, is it not our duty to provide a house of worship for [our slaves], where they can be accomodated and receive instruction on the Lord's day?" The article goes on to say that such a church could probably be built for about \$3,000.

Master and Slave

One of the most important factors of the social structure of slavery was slave/master relations. Miscegenation, runaway frequency, and attitudes and practices of emancipation are all categories of relations which could be found all over the South.

Miscegenation was indirectly outlawed in 1691, when the Virginia legislature passed an act calling for "perpetual banishment of any white

(Continued on Page 4)

Coming Events:

Hillsboro Community Association

The Hillsboro Community Association will hold its annual Christmas House Tour on Saturday, December 10, from 1:00-8:00 p.m. Admission is \$8.00. The tour will include 18th and 19th century homes decorated for the holidays.

Hillsboro is located on Route 9, seven miles west of Leesburg.

Loudoun Museum

All programs will be held at the Loudoun Museum, 16 West Loudoun St., Leesburg, unless otherwise noted. Museum hours are Monday thru Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday, 1 p.m.-5 p.m. For information call 703-777-7427.

*

October 3 thru October 23—Mini-Exhibit: Dean family artifacts from Waterford — a black family history.

*

October 23—Third Annual Civil War Series: A panel of speakers discusses the life of John S. Mosby and his Civil War activities. 7:30 p.m. Town office building, 10 W. Loudoun St.

*

November 7 thru January 22, 1984—Changing Exhibit: The Loudoun Museum continues its tradition of exhibiting antique children's toys throughout the holiday season.

*

December 4—Open House: Season's Greetings from the Loudoun Museum. Refreshments will be served between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Rappahannock Association for The Arts and the Community

Lecture series exploring the cultural past and future of Rappahannock County as part of its 150th birthday celebration. Lectures are held at the Gay Street Theatre, Washington, Va., at 7:30 p.m. Admission is free and all are welcome. For additional information call 703-675-3814.

*

October 7—"The Rise of Democracy"—Mrs. Dorothy Davis, former Mayor, Washington, Va.

*

October 21—"The Experience of Race"—Charles C. Lewis, Deacon, Hopewell Baptist Church.

*

November 4—"Visions of the Future."—Eugene McCarthy, former U.S. Senator.

*

December 2, 3, 9, 10—An original drama will be presented, based on oral histories of Rappahannock County, under the direction of Catherine Kiley. Gay Street Theatre at 8 p.m. A fee will be charged. Call 703-675-3814 for further information.

Sully Plantation

Sully Road (Rte. 28), Chantilly. 703-437-1794.

*

October 15, 16—"Our Musical Heritage," 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Enjoy a wide variety of music and dance of the South, from the 18th century to the late 19th century. Renaissance, Colonial, Irish, Jazz and Appalachian songs and dancing. Traditional crafts. Take a ride on the horse-drawn wagon. Home-baked foods, apple cider, barbecue and fresh produce for sale. Help celebrate the harvest. \$3 Adults/\$1 Child.

*

November 6—Flute Musical. 2 and 3 p.m. The Flute Company will present two afternoon concerts in the East Wing. Mozart, Beethoven and Bach will be included in the program. \$2 Adult/\$1 Child: includes tours of the historical house.

*

December 4—Christmas Music Concert. 2 and 3 p.m. Get in the spirit

of the Christmas Season. Philomela, a women's chamber consort, will present two half-hour afternoon concerts. \$2 Adult/\$1 Child: includes tour of house.

*

December 8, 10 — Christmas Greens. 10 a.m. Joan Krick of Vienna will give a lecture/demonstration on ways to decorate your home for the holidays. Instruction in the making of traditional decorations. \$3 Adult. Reservations required. Call 437-1794. House tour included.

*

December 13, 14—Candlelight Tours. 6-9 p.m. Visitors may tour the decorated house, enjoy period music inside and sing Christmas carols around a bonfire outside. Wagon rides around the fields, weather permitting. \$3 Adult/\$2 Child.

*

December 18—Recorder Christmas Concert. 2 and 3 p.m. The Merrie Recorders, Fairfax County music group, will present two programs of guitar and recorder music. Traditional Christmas melodies. \$2 Adult/\$1 Child. Includes tour of house.

New Acquisitions

Miss Elizabeth K. Hutton of Warrenton has presented the museum with a doll and wardrobe made by the late Mrs. Amos Payne of Warrenton. Miss Dolly, as the doll is called, will be featured in the museum in Spring 1984.

Mrs. Charles G. Turner of The Plains has given the museum an old ladder-back armchair and an old spinning wheel.

.....
Please Return To:

The Fauquier Historical Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 675
Warrenton, Virginia 22186

Number in family membership

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Check appropriate membership category:

() - Individual or family - \$10
() - Contributing - \$15

() - Sustaining - \$25 and over
() - Student - \$3
() - Business - \$25

How would you be willing to help the Society this year?

Slavery in Fauquier

(Continued from Page 2)

women marrying a Negro or mulatto, bond or free."

Society condoned white male/Negro female relations, while, conversely, it chastised white females who bore mulatto children, as witnessed by a petition to the Commonwealth of Virginia for a divorce in 1816; a white woman bore a mulatto child and was sent to Ohio with her mother. Her husband then petitioned for the divorce.

Runaways were also a factor of slave/master relations. Runaway advertisements were frequently found in local antebellum newspapers, as in the case of a twenty-six-year-old male runaway slave "formerly owned by Mr. George Nelson near Warrenton." Apparently the advertiser, who lived in Coswell County, North Carolina, had brought the slave from Fauquier and the slave had returned to see his family.

A more severe form of slave rebellion than running away was insurrection, of which the most famous in Virginia was the Nat Turner Insurrection in August, 1831. Nat Turner, a Negro preacher, led a revolt in Southampton County, Virginia, in which about sixty whites were killed.

This incident caused a great amount of tension among slaveholders throughout the South. In Fauquier County, one white gentleman expressed sympathy for Turner, and it "became dangerous for him to remain in the state," so he went to Philadelphia and asked his wife to follow. She refused and petitioned for a divorce.

Efforts to free slaves legally, either by owners or the slaves themselves, provide some of the most touching insights into the slave/master relationship. In 1782, Thomas Jefferson succeeded in getting a law passed in Virginia that enabled any person "by last will or testament or other instrument in writing sealed and witnessed to emancipate and set free his slaves." There are numerous examples of local application of this law in Fauquier County.

One case of emancipation involved legal proceedings which extended for years after the end of the Civil War; this was the case of John Fox.

At his death in April, 1859, John Fox owned 193 slaves and land in

The following table shows the county population from 1790 to 1870.

Year	White Pop.	Slave Pop.	Free Negro	Total Pop.	% Slave	% Free
1790	11,157	6,642	93	17,892	37.1	62.9
1800	12,444	8,754	131	21,329	41.0	59.0
1810	11,984	10,361	344	22,689	45.7	54.3
1820	11,429	11,167	507	23,103	48.3	51.7
1830	13,656	12,612	621	26,889	46.9	53.1
1840	10,501	10,708	688	21,897	48.9	51.1
1850	9,875	10,350	643	20,868	49.6	50.4
1860	10,430	10,455	821	21,706	48.1	51.9
1870	11,834	0	7,856	19,690	0	100

Fauquier, Rockingham and Shenandoah Counties. In his last will of November 15, 1839, Fox provided that upon his death, all his slaves be liberated, all his personal property be sold, his real estate be sold, and all his debts be collected and paid. He further stated that of those funds left over (which he guessed to be about \$30,000), \$10,000 was to go to the purchase of land in Ohio, and the balance be divided among his slaves in order that they could travel to Ohio and buy housing materials, stock and other necessities.

He stated that his sister, Elisabeth P. Blackwell, be executrix of his will. Upon Fox's death, his sister refused and a long lawsuit arose.

The records show that Eli Tackett, who had been one of Fox's slaves, sued Charles P. Chilton, the administrator of Fox's estate. Presumably, the slaves never went to Ohio, for a surveyor's report within the case describes Fox's "Great Run Tract" (335 acres) as being divided into 33 equal lots given to freed slaves. Fox's estate, the "March Farm" (401 acres), was sold in five lots.

Apparently Eli Tackett, representing the freed slaves, felt that the former slaves were cheated and filed a claim against Chilton.

A different method by which slaves were freed was slaves' purchase of themselves. Samuel Johnston of Fauquier bought himself and his two children in 1811, however, he could not liberate them except through a will or other legal document. His plight was expressed in more than a dozen petitions to the Commonwealth.

An understanding of the practice of "buying oneself" is best attained through the study of the skilled artisan class of slaves. These slaves were the ones who most often bought their

freedom. Slave apprentice artisans were often given a small allowance by their masters, and could keep any money earned in overtime. The slave could then hoard this money and, over a period of several years, purchase himself. Once free, Negroes could make more money and buy their families.

Freedom Opposed

There were, however, several obstacles hindering slave owners from emancipating their Negroes. One major factor was the church; most churches in the South were in favor of slavery.

An infamous sermon by the Reverend T. Stringfellow illustrates many churches' views: "... [the abolitionists] regulate the duties of this and all other relations among men—but they cannot abolish any relation, ordained or sanctioned of God, as is slavery." This illustrates a view typical of most antebellum Southern churches.

Other obstacles facing slaveholders were laws which made it difficult to free slaves. In 1691, for example, the Virginia legislature passed an act providing for the emancipation of slaves through legal documents, but the act contained a rider stating that the owner must also transport the slaves "out of the cuntrye within six months thereafter." Thus government discouraged a great deal of emancipation.

The most important problem was the economic and moral tradition which favored slavery as the rule.

Edmund S. Morgan in his *Virginian's at Home: Family Life in the Eighteenth Century* states:

"So much of the planter's capital was invested in slaves that, if he freed them, he would be obligated to abandon the standard of living

which made him a planter. Worse still, a planter would not ordinarily have been in a position to give his slaves their freedom simply as a gesture of good will, for he was apt to be heavily indebted to a London merchant, and he felt obligation to creditor more strongly than the philanthropic one to his slaves. . .

"Sometimes a master did provide for manumission in his will, and in this way there grew up in Virginia a substantial class of free Negroes. But more often a man felt obliged to his children in death as he had his creditors in life, and preferred to bequeath comfort to them than independence to his slaves.

"Moreover, many believed already that the problem was one of race as well as status and that the two races could not exist in freedom side by side. Consequently, Negro slaves continued to furnish the main labour force of Virginia, and the Virginians were obliged to make the best of it."

This passage describes in detail the position of the Southern slaveholders.

Many differing opinions about the slave system can still be found through the study of the old records. However, as any historian knows, only by "being there" could one have the best understanding of the institution, because of the differences which separate cultures over a period of time.

Because of these dissimilarities, most people of our era cannot fully grasp the concept of slavery; the knowledge which we now acquire is derived from the media of entertainment, which often capitalizes on the dark side of things. The following passage by Virginius Dabney, *Epitaph to a Dead Slave*, from *Liberalism in the South* gives what might be considered a more realistic view:

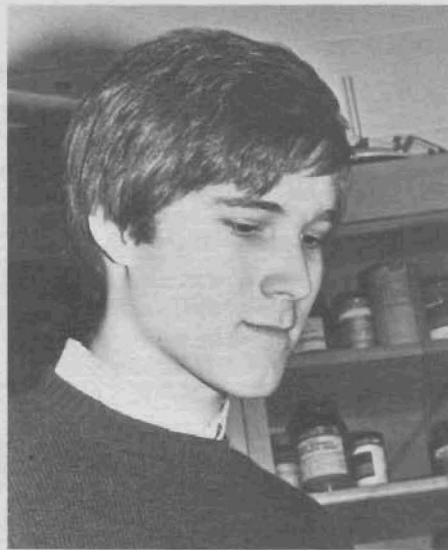
"Cruelty existed, of course, more, indeed, than many Southerners cared to admit, but a majority of modern scholars agree that it was the exception rather than the rule. . . There was, in fact, in many instances a feeling of profound attachment between master and slave in the Old South, a feeling which transcended racial barriers and frequently lasted until death intervened.

This is beautifully exemplified in the following inscription, placed over the grave of a faithful Negro by the Southern family he had served:

JOHN
A FAITHFUL SERVANT
AND TRUE FRIEND
KINDLY AND CONSIDERATE
LOYAL AND AFFECTIONATE
THE FAMILY HE SERVED
HONORS HIM IN DEATH
BUT IN LIFE, THEY GAVE HIM LOVE
FOR HE WAS ONE OF THEM"

This account is much less biased; not to say that slavery was justified, but we must not judge historical occurrences and practices without first studying the circumstances by which they were surrounded.

—Kurt Schick



KURT SCHICK

Kurt Edward Schick, Warrenton, a 1983 graduate of Fauquier High School, was chosen this year as the recipient of the Good Citizen Award given by the Fauquier Courthouse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

While attending Fauquier High School, Mr. Schick became interested in local history and research, working under the guidance of his Advanced Research and Analysis instructor Robert Keys, and American History teacher, Bob Jacobs, who says of his former student, "it's rare to discover a student who is so enthusiastic about local history and primary research...to see someone that young who is interested in older people and in the community."

Other activities while at FHS include his membership in the National

Honor Society, Fauquier Advisory Committee, and photography work on the school yearbook. In addition to his work with the Fauquier Historical Society, Mr. Schick assisted Mr. Jacobs in a series of historical tours of Old Town Warrenton last year.

Late this August, Mr. Schick entered the University of Virginia, where he is a first-year member of the University's Naval ROTC program. Following graduation, he plans a naval career specializing in marine biology.

To be a Virginian, either by birth, marriage, adoption, or even in one's mother's side, is an introduction to any state in the Union, a passport to any foreign country, and a benediction from the Almighty God.

Anonymous

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing about 6 miles from Spottsylvania Court House, on the 16th of January last, a negro boy calling himself Harry Johnson, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, tolerably bulky formed, of dark brown complexion, and of very bold countenance. He went off clothed in a janes suit, and carried other clothes with him but I do not know what kind they were Harry formerly belonged to the estate of the late Thos. Norman, near Stevensburg, has been hired over the Ride for several years, and it is probable that he may be lurking in that section, or may have made for a free State, which is more likely I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said boy, if taken in this State; and 100 dollars if taken out of this State and secured so that I get him again.

JOHN. J. DUERSON.

 Nat. Intelligencer will copy once a week for 4 weeks and forward account to this office.

From "The Flag of '98" newspaper,
Warrenton, Va. April 12, 1845

Committee Chairmen

- Archeology: Mrs. Isabelle S. Palmer, 347-1273.
- County Historic Landmarks: Charles M. Harris, 347-7280.
- Docents: John M. Cheatwood, 347-3108.
- Exhibits: John H. Bartenstein, 347-3338.
- Genealogy: John K. Gott, 524-2274.
- Kitchen Restoration: H. Gary Heath, 347-3506.
- Membership: Mrs. Lucy Blackwell Jones, 347-5980.
- Museum Maintenance: John M. Cheatwood, 347-3108.
- Newsletter: Mrs. Isabelle S. Palmer, 347-1273.
- Publications: Mrs. Isabelle S. Palmer, 347-1273.
- Publicity: Robert C. McGuire, 347-7106.

The Society is in need of volunteers for museum curator, program chairman and corresponding secretary. Call president J. Willard Line-weaver, 347-4408.

CAN YOU HELP?

News and Notes will contain in each issue a list of as many persons as possible who are conducting genealogical or historical research on persons or places related to Fauquier County. To be included in this column write The Fauquier Historical Society, P.O. Box 675, Warrenton, VA 22186. Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

ATHA/ATHY. Sandra H. Atha, 2421 Bellefontaine, Houston, TX 77030 seeks info on Thomas Atha and wife Susan. One son b. 1838. Household in 1850 Census for Fauquier.

BARBEE, LAWRENCE, MOREHEAD. Mrs. Sue W. Maggart, 504 Jackson Ave., Carthage, TN 37030 seeks info on Joseph Barbee, d. Fauquier ca. 1800. Children: Mary (m. Wm. Lawrence), Joseph, Daniel, John. All migrated to Wilson Co., TN early 1800s. Would like to correspond with any descendants.

CARTER. Mrs. JoAnne Carter Christman, 9704 W. 101 Terrace, Overland Park, KS 66212 seeks info on James Arthur Carter family, wife Eliza, son Charles Turner Carter, and name of previous wife. Parents were Isaac and Pegg Carter, b. ca. 1834, Fauquier. Marriage date and location? Isaac listed in Fauquier census 1800 thru 1850. Wants info on siblings of Arthur.

CATLETT. Val Norman, 8435

Nevada Ave., Conoga Park, CA 91304 is seeking info on ancestor John Catlett, who came to America in 1640. Also info on founding of Catlett, including dates, principal parties, origins, etc.

EASTERN VIEW. Mrs. Truman Elwood Bruch, 15 West Howell Ave., Alexandria, VA 22301 wants info on Eastern View where Robert E. Lee lived for a while and went to school. It was the home of his Aunt Elizabeth, sister of Robert's mother, Ann Hill Carter Lee who had married a Randolph.

ESSEX (Black). Airleen Essex Gray, 8827 Lewinsville Rd., McLean, VA 22102 seeks info on the Essex family. Edward (Ned) of Fauquier m. Susan Whirley 5 Dec 1879. Children: Noble, William (Bill Lucas), George, Joseph (Joe), Elizabeth (Piggy), Sally, Winnie, Susan. Home was on 9 acres of land approx. 2¼ miles west of Catlett. Land remains in Essex name.

JEFFRIES. Douglas Whitney Ward, 2559-47th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94116 wants info on Margaret Jeffries, lived in Fauquier in 1810, and info on her husband. Also info on Nancy Jeffries, lived in Fauquier 1830 with several children. At the time Nancy was 30-40 years of age. Also info on her husband. May have left Fauquier between 1830-1840.

LEE. Mrs. Peggy Hilbert, 721 N. Wooster, Algona, IA 50511 would like info on Richard and James Lee. Richard b. 1720 (?) lived in Fauquier 1775 before moving to Kentucky. His

claim in Land Court 1779-80 was presented by Hancock Lee. James b. 1754 in Prince William lived in Fauquier in 1777. Enlisted in Capt. Strother Jones Co., Col. Grayson's Regiment. Served in Revolutionary War.

NEALE. Frank Neale Willis, Jr., 9821 Aberdeen. Overland Park, KA. 66206, is seeking info on the family of Joseph, d. 1784, and Mary Neale, d. after 1784. Needs names of their parents, grandparents, etc. Also names of son Benjamin's first wife and of her family, and the date of her death, Joseph's will was proven 24 May 1784 in Fauquier.

RECTOR. David L. Allen, 31 Hillcrest Dr., Winchester, KY 40391 wants to determine any possible relationship between Joel Rector b. 1770-1780 and his son Samuel b. 1806, both Virginia born settlers of the Northern Kentucky area, and John Jacob Rector and his son John of Fauquier. Would like any additional info on the Rector family.

THORN, WALLACE/WALLIS, BRITAIN, JONES, SYDNOR. Mrs. Joseph Findley, Box 217, Canyon, TX 79015 wants info on parents of John Thorn m. Elizabeth Wyckoff 19 Aug 1828 in Fauquier; parents of Elizabeth Wallace/Wallis, b. 7 Feb 1757, d. 1831, m. Nicholas Wyckoff b. 30 Jun 1750 d. 1797 Fauquier; parents of George Britain, will: 23 Jun 1818 Fairfax Co.; parents of General Gabriel Jones ca. 1715; parents of Judith Sydnor, d. 1734, m. Wm. Edmonds, Sr.

The Fauquier Historical Society

P. O. Box 675, Warrenton, VA 22186

Nonprofit Org
U S Postage
PAID
Warrenton, Va
Permit No. 109