

SOME EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FAMILY PROFILES PART I ¹

By

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The families who were the first landowners in present-day Arlington County, Virginia, during the Colonial Period, were basically of Anglo-Saxon stock from either England or Scotland. A number of these individuals were quite prominent in the political, social, military, and economic affairs in the Colony of Virginia. Some of the early landowners had acquired tracts of land for speculative purposes, while others had used these new lands as frontier plantations and homesteads. Tenants and slaves were often established on "quarters" to develop and cultivate the primitive lands into a more profitable enterprise for their owners. Records on some individuals are sparse or lacking, but those documents available do give an insight into the activities and contributions of these early families. The following family profiles are keyed to the *Landownership Map 1669-1796 of Arlington County, Virginia*,² and attempt to briefly describe some of these first families in this area.

¹ Ed. Note: Part II will appear in the 1978 issue of the *Magazine*.

² Copies of this map may be purchased from the Arlington Historical Society, Inc. P.O. Box 402, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

ADAMS FAMILY

I. **Gabriel¹ Adams** (-1749) was a large landowner who, between 1726 and 1742, acquired some 2,147 acres of land in Fairfax County. Adams owned two tracts of land in present-day Arlington County. One tract consisting of 338 acres (NN-C-136) was sold to John Colville on April 20, 1731, and the other tract was a 790-acre plat (NN-C-74) which was sold to John Mercer on September 19, 1730. This latter tract was purchased by George Washington on December 12, 1774. Adams was a vestryman of Truro Parish in 1732, voted for Fairfax burgess in 1744, and exempted from paying any further parish taxes levied in 1745. He married Priscillia Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson, and they had issue:

- 1) Gabriel² Adams, Jr. (1715-61) who died in Loudoun County, Virginia
- 2) William² Adams (1723-1809)
- 3) Silvestor Adams
- 4) Catherine Adams who married ----- Earl
- 5) Simon² Adams (ca. 1750-)
- 6) Susanna Adams who married John Summers
- 7) John Adams (1715-61)

II. **Gabriel² Adams, Jr.** (1715-61), was married to an Elizabeth and they had three sons:

- 1) Philip Adams
- 2) Name unknown
- 3) Name unknown

II. **William² Adams** (1723-1809) who was prominent in county affairs served as a colonel in the Fairfax County Militia, Truro Parish processioneer in 1775, sheriff in 1768, vestryman of Truro Parish in 1765, and justice of Fairfax County in 1770. Adams married Ann Lawyer (1732-88) of Stafford County and they had issue:

- 1) Simon³ Adams who married Catherine Wren
- 2) (The Reverend) William³ Adams, Jr.
- 3) (The Reverend) Samuel Adams who married Hannah Wren
- 4) (The Reverend) Wesley Adams who was married four times:
 - a) Catherine Alexander Binns, b) Ann Summers, c) Elizabeth Hughes, and d) Priscilla Larkin. Upon his father's death, Wesley inherited Colonel William Adams' dwelling house and plantation.
- 5) John³ Adams who married Sarah -----
- 6) Sarah Adams who married (The Reverend) William Watters
- 7) Edward Adams who married Jemima West
- 8) Ann³ Adams who married Colonel George Minor

- 9) Susannah Adams who married twice:
a) Lewis Hipkins, and b) Richard Wren
- 10) Margaret Adams (-ca. 1805) who married (The Reverend) John Childs

II. Simon² Adams (ca. 1750-) was born in Fairfax County. During the Revolutionary War he served as a soldier in Captain Thomas West's Company, 10th Virginia Regiment. He enlisted May 1, 1777, for three years, and re-enlisted at Middlebrook on December 17, 1778. Adams later settled near Lexington in Shelby County, Kentucky.

References: Fairfax County, *Deed Book L*, no. 2, p. 107; *Land Records of Long Standing (1742-1770)*, p. 115; *Will Book*, Superior Court, p. 5; *Will Book A*, pp. 427, 446. Rev. Charles Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*, indicates that Gabriel Adams was formerly a vestryman and had no slaves. Loudoun County, *Will Book A*, pp. 35, 48. Melvin Lee Steadman, *Falls Church, by Fence and Fireside* (Falls Church Public Library, 1964), pp. 221-39. Virginia Land Office, NN-C-74, September 19, 1730; NN-C-136, April 20, 1731.

ALEXANDER FAMILY

I. John¹ Alexander (-1677) was the fourth son of Sir William Alexander (ca. 1580-1640), First Earl of Stirling, and his wife, Janet Erskine. This William Alexander was a direct descendant of Sir Robert Douglas, King Robert Bruce, and Alfred the Great. John Alexander came to Virginia from Gartmore, Scotland, about 1659. He settled first in Northampton County which was later Accomac County on the Eastern Shore. In 1664 he patented 1,950 acres of land on the Potomac River, in what was then Westmoreland County, and is now King George, to which he gave the name of "Salisbury." It was there he made his home and where his descendants lived until the Civil War, in the region once called Chotank. John Alexander was a surveyor as well as a planter and he had recently surveyed a tract of land for John Washington and Colonel Nicholas Spencer which later became the Mount Vernon Estate. Alexander was appointed justice and sheriff of Stafford County in 1664. He also served as a captain of the Stafford County Militia in 1664. Alexander was a vestryman in 1666 and 1667 of the Potomac Parish. On December 29, 1664, he superintended the building of the first Stafford County Court House. He acquired the six-thousand-acre patent from Robert Howson (NN-6-262) in November, 1669, which included the land from the present-day Rosslyn area in Arlington County to the Great Hunting Creek. John Alexander's will dated October 5, 1677, devised this estate to his two sons Robert and Philip. John, Jr., had died during his father's lifetime. In February, 1693, Philip Alexander conveyed to his brother, Robert, his half interest in the Howson Patent. John and Catherine (Graham) Alexander had at least three children:

- 1) John² Alexander, Jr., who died without issue
- 2) Robert² Alexander (-1704) who married Frances Ashton
- 3) Philip² Alexander (-1705) who married Sarah Ashton

II. Robert² Alexander (-1704) is sometimes known as the founder of the Preston Branch of the Alexanders. He served as a justice of the Stafford County Court. During his ownership of the Howson Patent there is no surviving record to show what use he made of the land. It was probably during his time that the names "Holmes" and "Pearson" were given to two islands included in the six-thousand-acre tract. This may be derived from John Holmes and Thomas Pearson who occupied them as his tenants. Robert Alexander's will dated December 7, 1703, devised to his sons Robert and Charles in fee his plantation on the upper side of Great Hunting Creek. Charles died intestate and without issue, and the sole ownership of the plantation became vested in Robert³ Alexander (1688-1735). Robert² and Frances Alexander had two sons:

- 1) Robert³ Alexander (1688-1735) who married Anne Fowke (- 1739)
- 2) Charles³ Alexander (1698-) who died without issue

III. Robert³ Alexander (1688-1735) had several tenants living on the Howson tract. Richard Wheeler and William Griffin had plantation quarters on the Potomac River at the north end of the tract opposite Anolostan Island (now Roosevelt Island). One Chubb, a tenant, had established a mill on the Four Mile Run which is mentioned in the Todd and Thomas Patent of 1719. Four Mile Run became a convenient division of the Howson-Alexander tract. In 1711 Robert³ Alexander married Anne Fowke (-1739), daughter of Colonel Gerard Fowke and Sarah Burdett, and they had the following children:

- 1) John⁴ Alexander (1711-63) of Salisbury who married Susanna Pearson in 1734
- 2) Anne Fowke Alexander who married Captain John Hooe in 1726
- 3) Parthenia Alexander (-1742) who married twice:
 - a) Dade Massey in 1732, and b) Townshend Dade, Jr., in 1736
- 4) Gerard⁴ Alexander (1714-61) who married Mary Dent of Maryland
- 5) Sarah Alexander (-1739) who married Balwin Dade in 1736

IV. John⁴ Alexander (1711-75) of "Boyd's Hole," married Susanna Pearson (1717-88), daughter of Simon Pearson, on December 11, 1734. This John Alexander occupied Pearson's Island and took his dividend south of Four Mile Run. He later became a trustee of Alexandria and gave one-half of an acre of land for Christ Church; a deed for which was made by his sons after his death and confirmed by the Alexander family in 1795. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly for 1766, 1768, 1771, 1772, 1773, and was elected for the 1775

session, but died before attending. John⁴ and Susanna (Pearson) Alexander had the following twelve children:

- 1) Robert⁵ Alexander (1735-37)
- 2) Charles⁵ Alexander (1737-1806) who married Frances Brown in 1771
- 3) John⁵ Alexander (1739-) of Loudoun who married Elizabeth Barnes. This John⁵ Alexander was a lieutenant colonel in the Loudoun County Militia in 1781, and later moved to Kentucky.
- 4) Anne Alexander (1741-) who married Charles Binns in 1754
- 5) Susanna Pearson Alexander (1744-1815) who married her first cousin Thomas Pearson Chapman (1745-84) in 1766
- 6) Gerard⁵ Alexander (1746-58)
- 7) Simon Pearson Alexander (1747-) who died as an infant
- 8) Caty Alexander (1750-57)
- 9) Elizabeth Alexander who was married four times:
 - a) John Luke, b) ----- Alexander, c) -----?, and d) B. Washington
- 10) Robert⁵ Alexander (1754-)
- 11) Thomas Pearson Alexander (1755-1817) who married Sarah -----
- 12) William Pearson Alexander (1758-1803) who married Sarah Casson

V. Charles⁵ Alexander (1737-1806) of Preston in 1771 married Frances Brown, daughter of the Reverend Richard and Helen (Bailey) Brown. It was during this time that Charles Alexander brought a suit to resolve the Howson Patent conflicts with the grants issued by the Northern Neck Proprietorship. This suit was finally settled in 1790 in favor of the Alexanders. The court decided that sixty years of ownership before the grant to Lord Fairfax was enough to give them title. Charles Alexander signed the Fairfax County Resolves in July, 1774. He was appointed a member of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety in 1774. He provided military provisions to the Virginia Militia in 1777. Charles Alexander was Fairfax Commissioner for State Aid in 1780 and president of the Fairfax Board of Overseers of the Poor in 1797. Charles and Frances (Brown) Alexander had the following children:

- 1) Charles⁶ Alexander (1772-1812) of "Mt. Ida" who married Mary Bowles Armistead in 1800
- 2) John⁶ Alexander who died unmarried
- 3) Susan Pearson Alexander (1770-1856) who married George Chapman of "Thoroughfare" in 1799
- 4) Frances Alexander (1784-1856) who married William Thomas Swann in 1830
- 5) William Brown Alexander (1788-1846) who married his first cousin, Susan Pearson Brown
- 6) Richard Brown Alexander who died unmarried
- 7) Gustavus Brown Alexander (1800-1868) who married twice:
 - a) Sarah Blair Stuart and b) Judith Blackburn
- 8) Lee Massey Alexander who died unmarried

IV. **Gerard⁴ Alexander** (ca. 1714-61) of Abingdon took his dividend north of Four Mile Run and spent his life on the land assigned to him in the partition of his father's estate. He lived in the house which subsequently was called Abingdon. Gerard Alexander was one of the original trustees of the town of Alexandria in 1749, a Burgess from Fairfax County from 1751 to 1755, a justice of Fairfax County in 1742, and was known as Colonel Gerard Alexander. His will was proved in Fairfax County in 1761. When Alexander died, his northern dividend of the Howson tract was subdivided among his three sons Robert, Philip, and Gerard, Jr. Robert took the southern part; Philip, the middle; and Gerard, Jr., the northern part of the tract. A map on page 61 of the Fairfax County *Record of Surveys: 1787-1856* portrays the division of this land. Descendants of the Columbus⁷ Alexander family owned land in present-day Arlington County until 1904. Gerard Alexander was married to Mary Dent and they had the following children:

- 1) Nancy Alexander (-1793) who married Fielding Lewis
- 2) Robert⁵ Alexander (-1795) who married Marianna Stoddard
- 3) Philip⁵ Alexander (-1790)
- 4) George Alexander who died as an infant
- 5) Gerard⁵ Alexander who married Jane Ashton. This Gerard Alexander was a trustee of the town of Brentsville in 1822.
- 6) George Dent Alexander (-1784) who died unmarried. He was a surgeon in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. George Dent Alexander apparently had a child by Mary Robinson which his brother Robert⁵ Alexander provided for in his will proved in Fairfax County Court on February 18, 1793.
- 7) Mary Ann Alexander (-1793)

V. **Robert⁵ Alexander** (-1795), son of Gerard and Mary (Dent) Alexander, married Marianna Stoddard (-1788), and they had the following children:

- 1) Robert⁶ Alexander (-1793). He inherited the northern moiety from his father consisting of 545 acres of land. Simon Sommer, county surveyor, divided the Alexander estate as shown in Alexandria County Book 1, page 134. This Robert Alexander married Marianne Trueman who later married Thomas Greenfield of Charles County, Maryland.
- 2) Walter Stoddard Alexander. He inherited Abingdon and the southern half of moiety consisting of 545 acres of land. He married Catherine Francesca (Francelia) Dade, daughter of Baldwin Dade and Catherine West, and had the following issue:
 - 1) Columbus⁷ Alexander (-1904) who married Rebecca Hay
 - 2) Oscar⁷ Alexander who married Ellen Elizabeth Brawner
 - 3) Walter Benjamin Alexander
 - 4) Marianne Binns
 - 5) Amanda Brawner

V. Philip⁵ Alexander (-1790), son of Gerard and Mary (Dent) Alexander, had the following issue:

- 1) Philip⁶ Alexander
- 2) George⁶ Alexander
- 3) Gerard⁶ Alexander who married Matilda Douglass, September 2, 1819
- 4) Austin Alexander
- 5) Margen Noble
- 6) Ann Alexander

V. Gerard⁵ Alexander, son of Gerard and Mary (Dent) Alexander, married his cousin, Elizabeth Ashton Alexander (1773-), and they had issue:

- 1) Mary Frances Alexander who married William Cole
- 2) Edward Claredon Alexander, untraced
- 3) Sarah (Sally) Foote Alexander
- 4) Ann (Nancy) Foote Alexander
- 5) Henrietta Alexander who married ----- Ely
- 6) Henry Ashton Alexander, untraced
- 7) Laurence Gibbons Alexander who married Martha Steele
- 8) George Douglas Alexander
- 9) Sigismunda Alexander who married Dr. William Rose

References: Sigismunda Mary Frances Chapman, *A History of Chapman and Alexander Families* (Richmond: Dietz Printing Co., 1946). Fairfax County, *Survey Book (1787-1856)*, p. 61; *1800 Tax List; Land Records of Long Standing (1742-1770); Will Book E* (George D. Alexander, May 18, 1784), pp. 150-51; (Philip Alexander, May 17, 1790), p. 373; *Will Book F* (Robert Alexander, February 18, 1793), pp. 219-21; (Mary Alexander, February 18, 1793), pp. 222-23. Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*, indicates that Philip Alexander, Jr., owned eight slaves and was a major in Stafford; John Alexander, Jr., had six slaves; and Gerard had twelve slaves and was a justice. Clayton Torrence, *Virginia Wills and Administrations: 1632-1800* (Richmond: William Byrd Press, Inc., 1930).

ARELL FAMILY (Arrell, Arrols, Arrel, Arril)

I. Richard¹ Arell (1719-96) came from Pennsylvania, was a Presbyterian, ran an ordinary in Alexandria from 1768 to 1773. George Washington had bills at Arell's Tavern from March 28, 1765, to December 27, 1774. Richard and Eleanor Arell presented a deed on July 12, 1773, for the land on which the Old Presbyterian Meeting House is located. It read "to the Rev. William Thom and to his successors who shall be Presbyterian ministers, elected and appointed to officiate, minister and preach in the Presbyterian Church to be erected." Arell acquired fifteen acres of land (NN-I-329) in present-day Arlington County near the Chain Bridge area on November 23, 1778. He died of consumption on July 28, 1796, when he was seventy-seven years old. Richard and Eleanor had issue:

- 1) David² Arell (-1792) who married Phebe Moore
- 2) Samuel² Arell (-1795) who married Dorothy Craverly
- 3) Elizabeth² Arell (-1799) who married Cyrus Copper
- 4) Mary² Arell who married George Jenkins
- 5) Christiana² (Kitty) Arell who married William Hunter

II. David² Arell (-1792) was an Alexandria tavernkeeper in 1768 and captain of the Virginia troops in the Continental Line during the American Revolutionary War. David and Phebe (Moore) had issue:

- 1) Richard³ Arell
- 2) Christiana³ Arell who married James Rector Magrunder Lowe, Alexandria lawyer

II. Samuel² Arell (-1795) was a captain in the Fairfax Militia in 1776. He married Dorothy Craverly and in his will leaves his estate to her. They apparently never had issue. She later married Joel Ellis.

II. Elizabeth² Arell (-1799) married Cyrus Copper, a vendue master in Alexandria. They had issue:

- 1) Elizabeth³ Copper who married John Muncaster
- 2) Christiana D.³ Copper who married Philip Godhelp Marsteller, an Alexandria lawyer. They had issue:

- 1) Samuel Arell Marsteller
- 2) Philip Godhelp Marsteller, Jr.

II. Mary² Arell married George Jenkins and they had one daughter:

- 1) Eleanor Jenkins

References: Alexandria County, *Deed Book 1*, pp. 211, 213; *Deed Book E*, p. 311; *Deed Book F*, p. 226. Fairfax County, *Will Book F*, p. 79; *Will Book G*, p. 130. Frank J. Metcalf and George H. Martin, *Marriages and Deaths: 1800-1820* (Washington: National Genealogical Society, 1968), p. 72. C. B. Rose, Jr., *Arlington County, Virginia: A History* (Baltimore, Md.: Arlington Historical Society, 1976), p. 56. Robert A. Rutland, *The Papers of George Mason: 1725-1792*, 3 vols. (Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1970), I, xxxi, 478. Eleanore Maria Van Swearington, "Richard Arell, His Times, Tavern, and Neighbors," *Arlington Historical Magazine* (1964), 55-58; "Closing the Book on Arell's Tavern," *Arlington Historical Magazine* (1965), 55-58. Virginia Land Office, NN-I-329, November 23, 1778.

AWBREY FAMILY (Aubrey, Awbary, Abrey, Aroberry, Awbury)

I. John¹ Awbrey (-1726) was a landowner in Westmoreland County and he may have been related to Henry Awbrey (-1694) and Richard Awbrey (-1697), two brothers who were landowners in Essex County, Virginia. John had at least one son Francis Awbrey (ca. 1690-1741) of Prince William County, Virginia.

II. Francis² Awbrey (ca. 1690-1741) was justice of the peace in Prince William County in 1731, inspector of the Pohick warehouse and member of the Truro Vestry in 1732, sheriff of Prince William County in 1739-40. He engaged in building and completing a chapel above Goose Creek from 1733 to 1735. Awbrey owned a total of 5,497 acres of land in Fairfax County between the years 1717 and 1729. He owned a 1,261-acre tract of land (NN-C-30), mostly located south of Four Mile Run with a triangular shape extruding north of Four Mile Run into present-day Arlington County which conflicted with the Howson-Alexander tract (NN-6-262). Francis Awbrey's will is filled in Prince William County under Aubrey. Francis and Frances had the following children:

- 1) John³ Awbrey (-1744)
- 2) Francis³ Awbrey, Jr. (1713-)
- 3) Elizabeth³ Awbrey who married Philip Noland
- 4) Richard³ Awbrey (-1749) who married Mary ----- . They had two daughters: a) Hannover Awbrey and b) Frances Awbrey.
- 5) Thomas³ Awbrey (-1787) who died in Loudoun County, Virginia. Green's 1749 survey indicates that Thomas Awbrey had four slaves and was a vestryman, Upper Parish.
- 6) Henry³ Awbrey. Green's 1749 list indicates that Henry Awbrey had three slaves and one tenant, a Papist, Ptr Lane, Upper Parish. In 1752 Henry Awbrey was a ferrykeeper and was paid twenty-four hundred pounds of tobacco by Fairfax County for keeping the Goose Creek Ferry for two years. He was granted a license in 1754 for an ordinary.
- 7) Sarah³ Awbrey who married ----- Noland
- 8) George³ Awbrey (-ca. 1754)
- 9) Samuel³ Awbrey (-1754)

III. John³ Awbrey (-1744) married Mary ----- and later died in Fairfax County. Heirs of Francis Awbrey are not on the rent rolls of Fairfax County for 1761-74, but are listed in Loudoun County in 1761. John Awbrey had bought John Todd's half interest in the Thomas and Todd Patent (NN-5-212) and he was granted the eighty-six-acre tract (NN-E-81) opposite Analostan Island (now Roosevelt Island) which conflicted with the Howson-Alexander six-thousand-acre tract (NN-6-262) and Struttfield's Patent (NN-3-227) of five hundred acres. Daniel Jennings survey of 1746 shows two houses, "Capt. Awbrey's house" and "the house where Mary Awbrey, widow of John Awbrey, now does live." The part of this tract not lost in the litigation with the Alexanders was subsequently

incorporated in the holdings of George Mason. In colonial days the present-day Wilson Boulevard was called Awbrey's Road. Fairfax Harrison states that John Awbrey was a surveyor and sometimes inspector of the Hunting Creek warehouse. On March 9, 1749, Henry; Francis, Jr.; and Thomas Awbrey sold the 1,261-acre tract (NN-C-30) which was granted to Francis Awbrey to William Ramsey of Alexandria. Mary Awbrey, administrator of John Awbrey's estate, sold to John Carlyle 373 acres, part of a larger tract granted to Francis Awbrey. John Awbrey sold a part of this tract to Ann Mason of Stafford County.

References: Louis des Cognets, Jr., comp. *English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records* (Princeton: author, 1958), p. 52. Fairfax County, *Survey Book: 1787-1856*, p. 61; *Will Book A*, pp. 16, 60-63, 79; *Will Book B*, p. 51. Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*. Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William* (Richmond: Chesapeake Book Co., 1964), pp. 153-55, 314, 339. Edith Moore Sprouse, ed., *A Surname and Subject Index of the Minute and Order Books of the County Court Fairfax County, Virginia: 1749-1800* (Microfiche, 1976).

JOHN BALL FAMILY

I. John¹ Ball (1714-66) of Fairfax County acquired a 166-acre tract of land (NN-F-57) along Four Mile Run in the present area of Glencarlyn in Arlington County. There is some question whether he was related to his neighbor, Moses Ball. Moses Ball's father was a John Ball, and Moses had a brother named John Ball, who was a millwright for George Washington at Mount Vernon in the 1790s. Perhaps John Ball of Glencarlyn and Moses Ball were distant cousins. John Ball did clear his land and raised corn, wheat, and tobacco. He ran a mill on his land at Four Mile Run for grinding corn and wheat. John Ball built a log cabin on his property around 1760 which is still standing at 5620 Third Street, South, and is now owned by the Arlington Historical Society. In 1975 it was designated as an historic landmark by both the State and National Registers. John Ball married Elizabeth Payne (-1792) and they had the following children:

- 1) Stacy Ball who married John Dowdall
- 2) Mary Ball who married Moses Hardin
- 3) Milly Ball who married William Thompson
- 4) Winifred Ball who married John Rollings
- 5) Name unknown who married James Gray

Moses Ball and William Adams were named executors of the John Ball estate. Elizabeth Ball elected to take her dower instead of her share in the will, so she retained one-third of the land until her death. On December 21, 1772, the John Ball estate was divided into three equal parts and a widow's dower laid off by County Surveyor John West, Charles Broadwater, and John West, Jr. Moses Ball

gave deed of bargain of sale to William Carlin in August, 1772.

References: Bonnie S. Ball, *The Balls of Fairfax and Stafford in Virginia* (Provo, Utah: J. G. Stevenson, 1961) pp. 1-2, vi. Fairfax County, *Deed Book, Liber K 1*, pp. 89-92; *Deed Book, Liber P*, p. 440; *Will Book B*, pp. 422, 437-38, Sprouse, *Surname and Subject Index*. Charles W. Stetson, *Four Mile Run Land Grants* (Washington: Mimeiform Press, 1935), p. 95. Virginia Land Office, NN-F-57, January 15, 1742. Anne Cipriani Webb, "Ball-Sellers House," *Arlington Historical Magazine* (1975), 3-8.

MOSES BALL FAMILY

I. **John¹ Ball** (ca. 1670-ca. 1742) lived in Stafford County, Virginia. He patented 300 acres of land (NN-2-311) on March 8, 1700, and later bought 343 acres of land from Robert Brent on the north side of Hunting Creek. John Ball removed to Hunting Creek soon after the purchase, and left a will in the County Court of Stafford. He married Winifred Williams and they had the following children:

- 1) Caleb Ball (ca. 1700-41)
- 2) Thomas Ball (ca. 1703-44) who married Mary ———
- 3) Mary² Ball (ca. 1705-) who married John Jackson
- 4) George Ball (ca. 1709-) who married Ann Hanson, April 15, 1749
- 5) John² Ball, Jr. (ca. 1714-76) who married Margaret Williams,
January 2, 1746
- 6) Moses² Ball (1717-92) who married Ann (Nancy) Brasher,
June 27, 1745
- 7) Ann Ball (ca. 1719-) who married Samuel Hawes,
February 16, 1748
- 8) James Ball (ca. 1720-83) who married Catherine ———.

He served as a lieutenant in the Continental Line for three years during the Revolutionary War.

II. **Mary² Ball** (ca. 1705-) married John Jackson, and it was their descendant, James Jackson, who shot Colonel Ellsworth in the Marshall House in Alexandria during the Civil War.

II. **Moses² Ball** (1717-92), son of John and Winifred (Williams) Ball, patented ninety-one acres of land (NN-F-288) on May 26, 1748, between the line of "the other John Ball" on the north, Simon Pearson on the south, and others. Moses did not live on the land until 1755, and supposedly lived in the area of Great Hunting Creek before moving to Four Mile Run. Moses Ball was mentioned in the diary of George Washington and in his will he specified that the

ten pounds due to Washington were to be paid out of his estate. In 1789 Moses Ball gave his son John the eastern twenty-five acres of his farm and the rest he gave to his wife, Ann, for the remainder of her life, and then, after her demise, to surviving children. Moses was buried in the Ball Cemetery and his grave is unmarked. The children of Moses and Ann Ball were:

- 1) John³ Ball (1746-1814) who married Mary Ann Thrift
- 2) Moses³ Ball, Jr. (ca. 1748-1832) who married Mary Ann (Molly) Hardin
- 3) Robert Ball (1750-76)
- 4) George Ball (ca. 1750-1839) who married Elizabeth Tunnell
- 5) Bazil Ball (ca. 1751-1835) who married Malinda -----
- 6) Anne Ball (1753-1812), unmarried
- 7) James Ball (ca. 1755-93) who married Cassandra Ellis
- 8) Sabilla Ball (ca. 1757-1817), unmarried

III. John³ Ball (1746-1814), first son of Moses and Ann Ball, married Mary Ann Thrift (1750-1803). John served as an ensign in the Sixth Virginia Infantry during the Revolutionary War. It is said that the Ball descendants of Arlington and Fairfax Counties today are descended from Moses Ball through his son, Ensign John Ball. John was a member of Falls Church (Episcopal) from 1773 to 1776, and also served as a lay-reader. Later, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church as most members of his family have been since, and was a member of Fairfax Chapel located at the present-day site of Seven Corners. He became a prosperous farmer and owned some slaves. The home he built for his family was on what is now the south side of Washington Boulevard in the Virginia Square Shopping Center area. Ensign Ball patented a twelve and one-half acre tract of land (X-205) on August 4, 1796, under a Treasury Warrant 14,881 issued December 2, 1782, and signed by John Wood, lieutenant governor of Virginia. This tract of land was adjacent to the Brechin Patent (now Glebe Land) and Struttfield Patent (NN-3-227). Ensign Ball is buried in the Ball Cemetery. John and Mary Ann (Thrift) Ball had the following children:

- 1) Anna Ball (1774-) who married twice:
 - a) John Shreve and b) Thomas Allison
- 2) Robert⁴ Ball (1776-1861) who married Ann Thrift in 1801
- 3) John⁴ Ball (1779-1823) who married Marian Bowling
- 4) William Ball (1781-1862) who married Sally Cassidy
- 5) Acuilla Ball (1783-1814), unmarried
- 6) Horatio Ball (1785-1872) who married twice:
 - a) Catherine Marcey and b) Elizabeth Marcey
- 7) Dabney Ball (1787-1857) who married Penelope Mills
- 8) Mary Ball (1793-1887) who married Thomas Allison

IV. **Robert⁴ Ball** (1776-1861), first son of Ensign John and Mary Ann (Thrift) Ball, married his double cousin, Ann Thrift, daughter of Jabez and Priscilla (Ball) Thrift. Robert was an officer in the War of 1812 and took part in the Battle of Bladensburg. As business manager for George Washington Parke Custis on the Arlington Estate, he later became a favorite of Robert E. Lee.

References: Ball, *The Balls of Fairfax and Stafford*, pp. 1-5. Louis A. Burgess, ed., *Virginia Soldiers of 1776*, 3 vols. (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973), I, 129, 130, 131. Fairfax County, *Deed Book G*, p. 1960; *Deed Book Liber 5*, p. 10; *Will Book F*, pp. 176-77. Virginia Land Office, NN-F-288, May 26, 1748; X-205, August 4, 1796.

CHRISTOPHER BARR (Parr)

Christopher Barr of Fairfax County acquired a twenty-nine acre tract of land (NN-I-370) in present-day Arlington County on November 5, 1779. This tract of land was bordered on the west side by Lubber Run and the 1,246-acre John Colville grant (NN-E-131), on the north side by the 795-acre James Brechin (later glebe) tract (NN-5-44), and to the south by the Robert Bates 525-acre tract (NN-A-147).

Reference: Virginia Land Office, NN-I-370, November 5, 1779.

ROBERT BATES

Robert Bates of Stafford County owned a total of 876 acres in Fairfax County between the years 1725 and 1742. One of these tracts of land was a 525-acre tract (NN-A-147) acquired May 10, 1725 in present-day Arlington County. Bates made four leases during 1742-44 and voted in 1744. He is not listed in Green's *List of Tithables, 1748/49*.

References: Beth Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak: Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County, Virginia* (Fairfax County, 1977). Virginia Land Office, NN-A-147, May 10, 1725.

BRECHIN FAMILY (Brichin, Breechin)

I. **Reverend James Brechin** (-1721) was pastor of St. Peter's in New Kent, now Hanover County, Virginia. He married Sarah (Crawford) Poindexter (-1753), a widow of Thomas Poindexter (1674-1719), who had the following children by Thomas:

LAND GRANTS

Grantee	Acreage	Date Issued	Reference
1. Gabriel Adams	338	April 20, 1731	NN-C-136
2. Gabriel Adams	790	September 19, 1730	NN-C-74
3. John Alexander	6,000	November 13, 1669	NN-6-262
4. Richard Arell	15	November 23, 1778	NN-I-329
5. Francis Awbrey	1,261	February 19, 1730	NN-C-30
6. John Awbrey	86	May 29, 1739	NN-E-81
7. John Ball	166	January 15, 1742	NN-F-57
8. Moses Ball	91	May 26, 1748	NN-F-288
9. Ensign John Ball	12 ½	August 4, 1796	NN-X-205
10. Christopher Barr	29	November 5, 1779	NN-I-370
11. Robert Bates	525	May 10, 1725	NN-A-147
12. James Brechin	795	December 20, 1716	NN-5-44
13. Charles Broadwater	151	January 15, 1724	NN-A-113
14. John Carlyle	95	October 31, 1770	NN-I-181
15. Robert Carter, Jr.	200	September 22, 1731	NN-D-67
16. Robert Carter, Jr.	500	July 20, 1731	NN-C-209
17. John Colville	1,246	February 4, 1739	NN-E-131
18. John Colville	75	March 29, 1744	NN-F-323
19. John Dalton (See no. 14 – John Carlyle)			

- 1) Elizabeth Poindexter (1700-)
- 2) Sarah Poindexter (1702-)
- 3) John Poindexter (1703-53)
- 4) Thomas Poindexter (1705- ca. 1765)
- 5) Susanna Poindexter (1704-)

Reverend James Brechin (-1721) and Sarah (Crawford) Poindexter Brechin had issue:

- 1) William Brechin
- 2) James Brechin
- 3) Ann Rutherford
- 4) Jean Ireland

The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish in Hanover County shows that "the lands of Mr. James Brichin were processioned in 1711 and 1715." James Brechin acquired a 795-acre tract of land (NN-5-44) on December 20, 1716, in present-day Arlington County. Daniel Jennings later acquired this tract of land and sold 516 acres to the vestry of Fairfax Parish on May 17, 1770, for the glebe. A survey made in 1815 for the vestry showed that it actually contained 566 acres. Rev. James Brechin was a pastor at Cople Parish in Westmoreland County when he died in 1721.

John Sorrell, a son of Robert, may have married a daughter of the Rev. James Breechin who in his will, dated October 21, 1721, probated April 6, 1722, mentions late wife, Anna, sons William and James, daughters Anna and Jane, and ". . . to James and Ann Sorrell 1 hogshead of tobacco each; to kinsman Thomas Sorrell, a mourning ring."

References: John Bennett Boddie, ed., *Washington Southern Families*, 3 vols. (Redwood City, Calif.: Pacific Coast Publishers, 1975), I, 284. Churchill G. Chamberlayne, *The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia: 1706-1786* (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society, 1940), pp. 225, 236, 248. Ludwell Lee Montague, "The Glebe of Fairfax Parish," *Arlington Historical Magazine* (1971), p. 3. Charles O. Paulin, "Virginia's Glebe Near Washington," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* (1941-42), 220-22, 230. Interview with Mrs. Francis Speer, Arlington County resident and descendant of the Brechin family. "Public Officers in Virginia, 1702-1714," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (July, 1894), II, 14.

BROADWATER FAMILY

I. Captain Charles¹ Broadwater (-1733) was a merchant mariner, a native of the Village of Godalming, Surrey, England. He made a number of trips to Virginia between 1710 and when he settled in this area in 1716. He married Elizabeth (Semmes) West, a widow of Major John West, about 1716. Broadwater

erected a wharf in 1717 on the land above Great Hunting Creek which had belonged to Major West and is now present-day Alexandria. He was one of the first vestryman elected for Truro Parish in 1732. Broadwater owned a total of 2,089 acres of land in Fairfax County between 1724 and 1726. He owned a 151 acre tract of land (NN-A-113) in present-day Arlington County. Charles and Elizabeth (Semmes) West Broadwater had at least two children:

- 1) Charles² Broadwater, Jr. (1719-1806)
- 2) Guy² Broadwater (-1796)

II. Charles² Broadwater, Jr. (1719-1806) was a captain of the Virginia Militia on active duty in the campaign against the French and Indians in 1749; served during Braddock's campaign, 1755; by 1774 was a major and later a colonel of the Militia, and was a member of Fairfax Committee of Safety, 1774. In 1749 he was an inspector at the Falls Warehouse and commissioned as sheriff of Fairfax County. Broadwater was a vestryman of Truro Parish, 1732-65; and with the creation of Fairfax Parish, a vestryman, 1765, 1775, 1787. In 1768 Broadwater and Edward Dulin were elected church wardens of Fairfax Parish. Later Broadwater was a justice of Fairfax County from October, 1770, to March, 1785. He was a burgess from Fairfax County from August 11, 1774 to June 1, 1775. George Washington was the other burgess from Fairfax County during this period. They presented the Fairfax Resolves to the General Assembly at Williamsburg during August, 1774. During the Revolutionary War, Colonel Broadwater opened a recruiting headquarters in the Falls Church area. He was delegated to the Virginia House of Delegates, 1781. He married Ann Amelia (Markham) Pearson, daughter of Colonel John Markham and widow of Dr. Thomas Pearson. She was ten years older than Colonel Broadwater and died June 29, 1796, age eighty-seven years. By her first marriage she had four children:

- 1) Elizabeth Macrea
- 2) Margaret Turberville
- 3) Captain Thomas Pearson
- 4) Captain Simon Pearson

Colonel Charles² Broadwater and Ann Amelia (Markham) Pearson Broadwater had the following children:

- 1) Lieutenant Charles³ Lewis Broadwater (1752-1849)
- 2) Margaret Broadwater who married William Henderson
- 3) Sarah Broadwater who married Colonel John West
- 4) Jane Broadwater who married Colonel John Hunter
- 5) Amelia Broadwater who married The Rev. Benjamin Sebastian, Jr.

II. Guy² Broadwater (-1796) was a surveyor who surveyed Moses Ball's ninety-one acre tract. His field notes and plats of tracts in Frederick, now Hamp-

shire County, are preserved in the Virginia State Library. Guy is listed in Green's 1749 List as a Presbyterian. He voted in 1744, 1748, 1755, and 1768. He was a Truro Parish processioneer, 1743, 1751, and 1755. Guy Broadwater died in Loudoun County in 1796.

III. **Lieutenant Charles³ Lewis Broadwater** (1752-1849) entered service as midshipman on board the sloop of war *Congress*, part of the Alexandria Navy, on March 9, 1776. In 1777 he was commissioned in the land service as first lieutenant in the company of Captain Thomas West in the 10th Virginia Regiment, Weedon's Brigade. He served until about the last of April, 1778, when he resigned his commission at Valley Forge. He was issued a pension on October 29, 1830, at twenty dollars per month (Certificate 20259). Broadwater married Betheland Sebastian, daughter of Benjamin Sebastian, Sr. Charles Lewis and Betheland (Sebastian) Broadwater had the following children:

- 1) Captain Charles⁴ Guy Broadwater (1786-1827)
- 2) William E. Broadwater
- 3) Anna Markham Broadwater
- 4) George Broadwater

IV. **Captain Charles⁴ Guy Broadwater** (1786-1827), son of Lieutenant Charles Lewis and Betheland (Sebastian) Broadwater, was born on January 9, 1787, and died at his home, Springfield, August 20, 1827. He served as a soldier in the 60th Regiment of the Virginia Militia during the War of 1812. Broadwater was wounded in the Battle of North Point while commanding the local Company of Militia. He was later a lawyer and lived at Providence (Fairfax Court House) before retiring to Springfield.

References: Fairfax County, *Will Book I*, p. 471. Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*, Hening 4:268. Prince William County, *Will Book C*, p. 8. Rutland, *Papers of George Mason*, I, xxxvii. Sprouse, *A Surname and Subject Index*. Steadman, *Falls Church*, pp. 272-78. Virginia Land Office, NN-A-113, January 15, 1724.

JOHN CARLYLE FAMILY (Carlile)

I. **Dr. William Carlyle** (1685-1744), a surgeon of Carlisle, England, was descended from Sir William Carlile and his wife, Margaret Bruce, the sister of King Robert I of Scotland. Dr. William Carlyle and Rachele Murray of Murrythwaite, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, were married on October 7, 1714. They had two sons:

- 1) George Carlyle (1715-84)
- 2) John² Carlyle (1720-80)

II. **John² Carlyle** (1720-80), second son of Dr. William and Rachele (Murray) Carlyle, was born in Annandale, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, on February 6, 1720.

He arrived in Dumfries, Virginia, in 1740, and by 1744, was established as a merchant at Belhaven, Virginia. In 1749 Belhaven was incorporated into a town and subsequently called Alexandria. Carlyle was one of the original trustees of the town. On January 27, 1754, Carlyle was commissioned as a major and made commissary of stores and provisions for any expedition that might start for the Ohio. He had built the historic Carlyle House in 1752, which was used by General Edward Braddock as his headquarters. Here on April 14-16, 1755, General Braddock and Commodore Augustus Keppel held council with the governors of five colonies concerning plans for the proposed hostilities of the English against the French and Indian allies along the Ohio and St. Lawrence Rivers. Governors William Shirley from Massachusetts, Robert Dinwiddle from Virginia, James De Lancey from New York, Horatio Sharpe from Maryland, and Robert Hunter Morris from New Jersey met at the Carlyle House. During this time the "famous tax" was proposed for the Colonies to help pay for the French and Indian War. In 1758 Colonel Carlyle was appointed royal collector of South Potomac, succeeding his father-in-law, William Fairfax. Carlyle was a member of the Fairfax Committee of Safety, 1774-75, and one of the signers of the Fairfax Resolves in 1774. For nearly twenty-five years he was engaged in the merchantile and shipping business in Alexandria with Mr. John Dalton, under the partnership name of Carlyle & Dalton, which was only dissolved by the death of Mr. Dalton in 1777. Although a Presbyterian, Carlyle completed Christ Church in Alexandria when the contractor defaulted. He was also the contractor for the building of the Presbyterian Meeting House in 1774. Carlyle is listed in Reverend Green's list of 1749 as a captain, justice, lower parish merchant, and as having seven slaves. He voted in 1755, 1765, and 1768; was on the rent rolls of Fairfax County as follows: 1761 for 3,634 acres plus 101 plus 454; 1764 for 6,910 acres plus 318 of Harrison's executors plus 145 of Hugh West plus 300 in Hampshire County; 1772 same; 1774 for 5,236 acres. Colonel Carlyle died in October, 1780, and is buried along with his first wife in the graveyard of the Old Presbyterian Church in Alexandria. He married twice: a) Sarah Fairfax (1728-61), second daughter of William and Sarah (Walker) Fairfax of Belvoir, on December 31, 1747. They had issue:

- 1) Rachele Carlyle (June 5, 1750-ca. August 19, 1750)
- 2) Anna Carlyle (February 24, 1751-April 1, 1752)
- 3) William Carlyle (August 1, 1753-November 8, 1755)
- 4) Sarah Fairfax³ Carlyle (June 4, 1747-1827)
- 5) Hannah Carlyle (August 12, 1759-January 7, 1760)
- 6) Ann Fairfax³ Carlyle (January 21, 1761-March 21, 1778)

Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle (1728-61), first wife of John Carlyle, died in child birth on January 22, 1761.

On October 22, 1761, John Carlyle (1720-80), married for the second time to b) Sybil West (-1769), daughter of Hugh and Sybil (Harrison) West. John

and Sybil (West) Carlyle had issue:

- 1) John Carlyle (September 11, 1763-February 25, 1766)
- 2) William Carlyle (June 26, 1765-June 30, 1765)
- 3) George³ William Carlyle (May 27, 1766-September 8, 1781)

Sybil (West) Carlyle died on March 7, 1769, due to a miscarriage.

John Carlyle and John Dalton owned jointly one piece of property in present-day Arlington County, a ninety-five-acre tract (NN-I-181) acquired in the north-west portion of the county on October 31, 1770.

III. Sarah³ Fairfax Carlyle (1757-1827), married William Herbert, a merchant of Alexandria, Virginia, a native of Ireland. Herbert was involved in the banking system in Alexandria, which later became the Burke and Herbert Bank and Trust Company. He was flour inspector, 1775; subscriber of Christ Church, Alexandria, 1785; Fairfax County justice, 1787; supported Virginia Constitution, 1787-88; founder on the Washington Society in Alexandria, 1800; and mayor of Alexandria. William and Sarah Fairfax (Carlyle) Herbert had one son:

- 1) John⁴ Carlyle Herbert (1777-1846) who married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Anne Snowden, on March 7, 1805. He was later a member of Congress from Maryland, 1816-1820.
- 2) Sarah⁴ Herbert married her cousin Thomas, 9th Lord Fairfax, about 1800.

III. Ann³ Fairfax Carlyle (1761-78), during October 1775, married Henry Whiting of Gloucester County, Virginia, a lineal descendant of Colonel Henry Whiting, treasurer of Virginia, 1692-93. They had one son, Carlyle Fairfax Whiting⁴ who inherited John Carlyle's property in Berkeley County, Virginia, known as Limekilns, upon his grandfather's death.

III. George³ William Carlyle (1766-81) was a cadet in "Lee's Legion" under General "Light Horse" Henry Lee, father of Robert E. Lee, during the Revolutionary War. Carlyle was killed in the Battle of Eutow Springs, South Carolina, on September 8, 1781.

References: Fairfax County, *Will Book D*, p. 203, dated April 15, 1780, probated October 17, 1780. John Carlyle's family *Bible*, Northern Virginia Park Authority, Carlyle House, Alexandria, Virginia. Richard Spencer, *Carlyle Family and Descendants of John and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle* (Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1910). Lyon C. Tyler, ed., *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, pp. 278-89.

CARTER FAMILY

I. **John¹ Carter** (1620-69) of Edmonton, Middlesex, England, and Corotoman, Lancaster, County, Virginia, emigrated to Virginia in 1649. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1642-49, 1653-58; member of Council of Virginia, 1658-59; commanded against the Rappahonock Indians, 1654; Colonel of Lancaster County, 1656; and was married four times: a) Jane Glyn, b) Eleanor Brocas, c) Anne Carter, and d) Sarah Ludlow. John and Sarah (Ludlow) Carter had one son, Robert² Carter (1663-1732).

II. **Colonel Robert² Carter** (1663-1732) of Corotoman, Virginia, was speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1695-99; treasurer of Virginia, 1694-1732; member of the Council of Virginia, 1699-1732; and president of the council and acting governor, 1726-27. On account of his great possessions and prominence, he was called "King Carter." He was married twice: a) Judith Armistead and b) Elizabeth (Landon) Willis.

Issue by first marriage:

- 1) John³ Carter (1690-1742)
- 2) Elizabeth Carter (1680-) who married twice:
 - a) Nathaniel Burwell and b) Dr. G. Nicholas
- 3) Judith Carter who married Mann Page of Rosewell
- 4) Anne Carter who married Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley

Issue by second marriage:

- 5) Robert³ Carter of Naomi (-1732), Westmoreland County, Virginia
- 6) Colonel Charles³ Carter of Cleve (1707-64), King George, Virginia
- 7) George Carter of the Middle Temple, London, who died unmarried
- 8) Sarah Carter who died unmarried
- 9) Mary Carter (1712-36) who married George Braxton of Newington, Virginia
- 10) Lucy Carter who married Henry Fitzhugh of Eagle's Nest, King George County, Virginia

III. **Robert³ Carter, Jr.** (-1732) of Nomini Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia, married Priscilla Bladen of Maryland. This Carter owned a total of 31,861 acres of land in Fairfax County between 1707 and 1731. He owned two tracts of land in present-day Arlington County: a) two hundred acres (NN-D-67) granted September 22, 1731, and b) five hundred acres (NN-C-209) granted July 20, 1731. This last tract was encheat land originally granted to Moses Ramsey (NN-3-228) December 20, 1709, and included the present area of Rosslyn in Arlington County. Green's 1749 list shows that "Robert Carter, Jr., had ten slaves and resided in Westmoreland County." Robert and Priscilla (Bladen) Carter had one son, Robert⁴ Carter (1728-1804).

IV. Robert⁴ Carter (1728-1804) of Nomini Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia, married Frances Ann (d. 1787) Tasker, daughter of the Honorable Benjamin Tasker of Maryland, 1754; lived in Williamsburg, 1761-72; was admitted to the Inner Temple, 1764; member of the Council of Virginia, 1758-76; member of the Ohio Company; and possessed one of the finest private libraries in America. He died in Baltimore.

References: Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*. George Nobury Mackenzie, *Colonial Families of the United States of America*, 7 vols. (Baltimore, Md.: Geneological Publishing Co., 1966), Rutland, *Papers of George Mason*, I, xli. Virginia Land Office, NN-D-67, September 22, 1731; NN-C-209, July 20, 1731.

COLVILLE FAMILY (Colvill, Colvil)

I. John² Colville (-1756), son of John¹ and Catherine (-1719) Colville, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne of a family of merchants. Colville was trading in the Potomac with his own ship in 1733. In 1734 he was established on a plantation called Cleesh lying on the Great Hunting Creek. He was a vestryman in Truro Parish, 1734-48; church warden, 1740-41; commissioned to select the site for the Prince William Courthouse, 1740; burgess from Fairfax County, 1744-48; and active in the militia of Prince William County and colonel in 1740. In 1741 he was a candidate for the Assembly and was defeated in a close contest by Thomas Harrison. He served as justice of the peace in Prince William County, 1734-42; justice of Fairfax County, 1742-55; a trustee of Alexandria, 1749; and member of the Fairfax County Courthouse Committee, 1754. He apparently never married, but made bequests for a natural daughter, Catherine and her mother, Mary Foster, "who came into the country on Colville's ship and when free continued with me for several years."

- 1) Catherine Colville married John West, Jr., deputy surveyor of Fairfax County and they had three sons:
 - a) Thomas West
 - b) Hugh West
 - c) John West III

In 1749 John² Colville (-1756) was brought before the Grand Jury in Fairfax County "for living in fornication with Mary Carny," but the case was dismissed. John Colville owned a total of 9,822 acres of land in Fairfax County between 1740 and 1752. He owned two tracts of land in present-day Arlington County: a) 1,246 acres (NN-E-131) of land and b) 75 acres of land (NN-F-323). Green's *List of Tithables 1748/9* indicates that John Colville had "twenty-nine slaves, was a Presbyterian, Colonel, Justice & formerly a Vestryman, Lower Parish." John Colville died in 1756 and his brother, Thomas Colville (1688-1766), inherited Cleesh. George Washington was one of the executors of John Colville's estate.

II. Thomas² Colville (1688-1766) died at Cleesh in October, 1766. Thomas' wife, Frances or Francisa, survived him until 1773. John and Thomas Colville had a sister called Esther who married Captain Mathias Giles in England.

References: Fairfax County, *Will Book B*, pp. 97-101, 424-31; *Will Book C*, p. 148. Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 176. Sprouse, *A Surname and Subject Index*.

DALTON FAMILY

I. John¹ Dalton (-1777) was a business partner of John Carlyle in Alexandria. When the town of Alexandria was established in July, 1749, Dalton purchased the first lot, number thirty-six, then later bought the adjoining lot, number thirty-seven. He built a house on these lots which is still standing at 207 North Fairfax Street. In 1749 Dalton was commissioned as captain in the Fairfax Militia. He lead thirty-one volunteers and fifty-four militia to Winchester to assist Colonel George Washington in defending the frontier in 1756. Dalton was appointed a trustee of the town of Alexandria on February 27, 1750, after the death of Richard Osborne, an original trustee of the town. He served in the committee to superintend the completion of the Alexandria courthouse, 1754; and as a Truro Parish processioner, 1775. Christ Church in Alexandria was built on the lot owned by John Dalton who bought a pew and served on the vestry, 1763, 1773. He signed the Fairfax County nonimportation agreement, 1770; and became a Virginia trustee for John Ballendine's project for clearing Potomac navigation, 1774; signed the Fairfax Resolves, 1774; served on the Fairfax County Committee of Safety, 1774-75; and on the Committee for the Defense of the Potomac with George Mason, 1776. He acted as the Potomac agent for purchasing commodities for the export trade with West Indies to supply Virginia military forces, 1776. Green's list of tithables indicates that John Dalton had six slaves and was a Presbyterian, captain, justice, and lower parish merchant. John Dalton and John Carlyle owned jointly a ninety-five-acre tract of land (NN-I-181) in present-day Arlington County. Dalton went foxhunting with George Washington several times and, along with his family, was a guest at Mount Vernon a number of times. George Washington stayed overnight on at least two occasions at Dalton's residence. John Dalton's will dated March 9, 1777, was probated on July 21, 1777, at Fairfax County Courthouse in Alexandria. Dalton was married to ---- Shaw, daughter of Thomas Shaw, and they had two daughters:

- 1) Jane (Jenny)² Dalton
- 2) Catherine² Dalton

II. Jane² Dalton married Thomas Herbert (-1826) of Alexandria. Thomas Herbert was captured early in the Revolutionary War and his brother, William Herbert, John Carlyle's son-in-law, wrote to George Washington asking for his help in arranging for Thomas' release and exchange.

II. Catherine² Dalton married William Bird, Alexandria flour merchant. Ann Pamela Cunningham, the grand-daughter of the Birds, organized the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and served as its first regent.

References: Alexandria County, *Deed Book E*, p. 63. *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, VIII, 52. Fairfax County, *Will Book D*, p. 17. John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington*, 37 vols. (Washington: GPO, 1931), I, 345. Rutland, *Papers of George Mason*, I, 124, 132-33, 258, 269, 261-63. Rev. Philip Slaughter, *A History of Truro Parish in Virginia*, p. 32. Sprouse, *A Surname and Subject Index*. Virginia Land Office, NN-I-181, October 30, 1770. Research material on the Dalton family provided by Miss Jean Elliot, Alexandria historian.