

SOME EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FAMILY PROFILES

PART II

By

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Since the publication of Part I of this article in the October, 1977 issue of the *Arlington Historical Magazine*, Fairfax County has published an excellent study of early land grants by Beth Mitchell.¹ This tome also includes those land grants occurring in present-day Arlington County, Virginia. The use of this cited reference along with the *Land Ownership Map: 1669-1796, Arlington, County, Virginia*,² should provide some of the basic information about the early land grants of this area.

The author has attempted to present brief family historical sketches in the *Arlington Historical Magazine* as an introduction to the important roles that families contributed to the cultural heritage of present-day Arlington County, the States of Virginia and Maryland, and to the national scene. Perhaps others will be encouraged and motivated to do more detailed and indepth studies of individual family histories and their respective roles in our local and national heritage.

¹Beth Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak: Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County*. Fairfax: McGregor and Werner, 1977, 346 p. Includes "Map of Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County, Virginia," by Beth Mitchell, Robert M. Moxham, and Donald A. Wise, 1:48,000, 1977, 108 x 94 cm.

²Donald A. Wise, *Land Ownership Map: 1669-1796, Arlington, Virginia*. 1:20,000, 1976, 60 x 35 cm. Available from the Arlington Historical Society, Inc., P.O. Box 402, Arlington, Virginia 22210, for 25 cents plus mailing and handling costs.

WILLIAM GLADDIN (Gladin, Gladden, Gladdins, Gladdings)

William Gladdin (1690-) and his wife Mary, acquired a 119 acre tract of land (NN-F-198) in present-day Arlington County on December 10, 1744. His brother, John, is recorded in the county archives as being the guardian of Sara Nelson, infant. Green's *List of Tithables, 1748/9* indicates that "William Gladden" had two in his household. He voted in 1744, 1748, 1755, and 1765. William Gladdin acquired a total of 718 acres in three grants located in Fairfax County between the years 1744-1762. We do know that he testified in a law suit between John Carlyle and Charles Alexander on June 29, 1767. He was seventy-seven years old at that time.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-F-198, 10 December 1744; Charles Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*; Fairfax County, *Land Records of Long Standing*. Deposition by William Gladin, June 29, 1767; Beth Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak: Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County, Virginia*, p. 177.

GOING FAMILY (Goin, Gowing, Gowen)

Thomas Going and his brother, James Going, were landowners in present-day Arlington County. Thomas had acquired a 653 acre tract of land (NN-3-204) in 1708. James Going and Simon Pearson had patented a 652 acre tract (NN-C-118) in 1731. Court records reveal some additional information about these brothers. "The Goings were alleged to have sold Alexander's land to Thomas and Todd which land . . . was in Alexander's back line or at least the greatest part." "The Goings had running horses and spent much of their money at the races." "Both Captain Simon Pearson and Thomas Going were alleged to have acquired land that had previously been patented." "James Going was of opinion that as Robert Alexander held two or three thousand acres more than his papers mentioned . . . he actually had no legal claim to this land." Green's *List of Tithables, 1748/9* indicates that a Jas Alex Going was still living in the area and there were two members in the family. James Going was once a tenant of Robert Alexander.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-3-204, 8 December 1708; Virginia Land Office, NN-C-118, 4 March 1730; Fairfax County, *Land Records of Long Standing*: a) Deposition by Charles Griffith, May 8, 1767, b) Deposition by David Thomas, April 9, 1768, c) Deposition by Benjamin Talbert, April 9, 1768, d) Deposition by Benjamin Sebastian, June 11, 1768.

GRAHAM FAMILY

John Graham (1711-87), born in Perthshire, Scotland; emigrated as a merchant; original trustee of Dumfries, Virginia. He must have come to Virginia about the same time as John Carlyle, for the earliest record of him is his first land grant of 1741. A year later he had married and buried his first wife, Chris-

tian, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown. In 1746, he married his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Catesby Cocke. Colonel Cocke was still clerk of Fairfax, but of an age to retire after at least twenty-five years of public service. By a family arrangement, Graham now changed the course of his life and succeeded his new father-in-law as clerk of Fairfax County. He continued to reside at Quantico. A significant evidence of this change of status is that in his land grants prior to 1745 and on his first wife's tombstone Graham was uniformly recited 'merchant', but in the Dumfries act of 1749, this is altered to 'gentleman.' It was therefore, during his tenure of the Fairfax clerkship that Dumfries was founded. As Peter Wagener, who was then clerk of Prince William, was contemporaneously living in Fairfax, an exchange of posts was effected in 1752 and Graham thereafter officiated as clerk of Prince William until 1777. Following the provident eighteenth century Virginia custom, which made a clerkship hereditary in some families, Graham in 1777 turned over his office to his eldest surviving son, Robert (1751-1821). Green's list indicates that John Graham had ten slaves and was county clerk. John Graham owned a ninety-four acre tract (NN-I-314) between the Todd and Thomas Patent (NN-5-212) and Struttfield Patent (NN-3-121) which conflicted with the Howson-Alexander (NN-6-262) backline. This tract lay north of Four Mile Run and adjacent to Lower Long Branch in present-day Arlington County. Graham was an original trustee of Dumfries, Virginia, 1749.

References: Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*. 1965, p. 394-95; Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*; Virginia Land Office, NN-I-314, March 16, 1776.

STEPHEN GRAY

Stephen Gray (-ca. 1724) resided in Stafford County during the 18th Century. He was once a tenant to Robert Alexander. Gray was married to Ann _____ who was formerly married to _____ Parker. Gray acquired a 378 acre tract of land (NN-A-44) in present-day Arlington County, on July 17, 1724. In 1733 John Mercer of Stafford County had Gray's original patent recorded in the Prince William Court in Deed Book B, page 49. The land was then in Prince William County jurisdiction, and Mercer regarded the record of the patent as evidence of Gray's passing title to him. This tract was conveyed to his sons, George and James Mercer by a deed recorded in the General Court at Williamsburg in 1759. George Mason called George Washington's attention to Mercer's tract on Four Mile Run as a desirable purchase in 1773. Washington decided to buy the land and on December 12, 1774, sent a letter to James Mercer for the purchase of the Four Mile Run tract. Washington's diary records the following entry: "January 27, 1775 - Went up to four Mile Run to view the Land bought of Mr. Mercer. Looked at part of it and returned home at Night." Thus George Washington became a landowner in what became present-day Arlington County, Virginia.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-A-44, July 17, 1724; Donald A. Wise, "George Washington's Four Mile Run Tract." *The Arlington Historical Magazine* (1975), p.13-28. Fairfax County, *Land Records of Long Standing: Deposition by William Boylstone*, June 11, 1768.

GUNNELL FAMILY

I. **William¹ Gunnell** (ca.1680-1760) was probably from Westmoreland County, Virginia. About 1700 he married, however the name of his wife is unknown. Between 1720 and 1730 he settled in the Falls Church area. Gunnell acquired a total of 650 acres of land (NN-C-8 and NN-C-9) in present-day Arlington County. The first services for the Church of England in this area may have been held in William Gunnell's home. This became the congregation of Falls Church. Gunnell made his will on March 8, 1750, which was probated September 19, 1760. In it he mentioned his children:

- 1) William² Gunnell, Jr. (ca.1702-94) who married Margaret _____
- 2) Mary Gunnell (ca.1704-73) who married Thomas Darne (ca.1680-1778)
- 3) Henry² Gunnell (ca.1706-92) who married Catherine Daniel
- 4) Elizabeth Gunnell (ca.1708-) who married William Saunders
- 5) Sarah Gunnell (ca.1710-93) who married James Saunders brother of William

II. **William² Gunnell, Jr.** (ca.1702-94) was born in either Northumberland or Westmoreland County, Virginia. He voted in Prince William County in 1741 and in Fairfax County in 1744. He was a trustee of Matildaville in 1790. William married Margaret _____ about 1725 and they had the following children:

- 1) William³ Gunnell, III (ca.1730-35)
- 2) Allen Gunnell (ca.1735-1822?) who married Elizabeth Turley, daughter of Sampson Turley. Family tradition has Allen born blind.
- 3) Henry³ Gunnell (ca.1738-87) who married Jemima Neal.
- 4) Elizabeth Gunnell (ca.1760-) who married James Wren, son of Colonel James Wren, architect of the Falls Church

II. **Henry² Gunnell** (ca.1706-92) was a member of the Fairfax County Committee of Safety in 1774; sheriff, 1774; an inspector of the Falls Warehouse in 1749; a justice of Fairfax County in 1768; a captain and later major of the Fairfax County Militia; a church warden at Falls Church in 1763; and member of the Truro Parish vestry, 1756-67. He signed the Fairfax County petition against repeal of an act to prevent extensive credits in 1783 and a petition to move the county courthouse, 1789, 1790. He voted in the Prince William election of 1741 and the Fairfax election in 1744. Green's list of tithables mentions that Henry Gunnell had six in his household and one slave. He married Catherine Daniel or O'Daniel or Gladding and they had the following children:

- 1) (Honorable) William Gunnell (1735-1802), member of the House of Delegates for Loudoun County, 1789-90
- 2) Thomas Gunnell (ca.1736-1801) who married Elizabeth Miner. He was trustee of Turberville in 1798
- 3) Mary Gunnell (1746-1827) who married James Hurst
- 4) John Gunnell (1748-1800) who died unmarried. He was a collector of Truro Parish tithes, 1773-74
- 5) Robert Gunnell (-1821) who married his brother's widow, Elizabeth (Miner) Gunnell in 1802?
- 6) James Gunnell (-1819)
- 7) (Major) Henry Gunnell (1758-1822) who married Sarah West (1765-1833). He was a trustee of Providence in 1805
- 8) Anne Gunnell (1744-) who married Charles Brent
- 9) Catherine Gunnell who married John Coffey

References: Mrs. Don Ritchie, descent of Henry² Gunnell, and resident of Arlington County, Virginia; Melvin Lee Steadman, *Falls Church*, p. 328-32; Fairfax County *Will Books F*, p. 61, 339, 58-61; E, p. 190-91; H, p. 133-36; Sprouse, *A Surname and Sub-ject Index of the Minute and Orders Books*; Virginia Land Office, NN-C-8 and NN-C-9, January 15, 1729.

GEORGE HARRISON

George Harrison (-1748) owned a total of 1,051 acres in Fairfax County between 1739 and 1742. He acquired a 208 acre tract of land (NN-E-493) in present-day Arlington County. We do know that George Harrison was married to Martha West and they had no children. His will mentions his favorite nephew, John West, son of Hugh West. Captain George Harrison's Inventory includes eight negroes, 19 hogs, 7 steers, 9 cows and calves, and 3 horses. Green's *List of Tithables, 1748/9* mentions two Widow Harrisons; 1) with "2 slaves in Staf-ford" and 2) with "4 slaves and 1 Papist Ed barret Lower Parish Comes to church." George Harrison was a member of the Vestry in 1734.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-E-495, 3 August 1742; Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*; Philip Slaughter, *The History of Truro Parish in Virginia*, p.7.

LEWIS HIPKINS FAMILY

I. Andrew and Jane Hipkins had issue:

- 1) Lewis Hipkins (May 20, 1753-July 27, 1794)

II. Lewis Hipkins (1753-94) was a partner with Thomas Fendall in Fendall & Hipkins, Alexandria flour merchants; vestryman in Fairfax Parish and on the Fairfax County tax rolls, 1787. Lewis Hipkins married Susannah Adams,

daughter of William and Ann (Lawyer) Adams. Lewis and Susannah Adams (1766-1854) lived at Old Salona and had issue:

- 1) Lewis Hipkins, Jr.
- 2) Andrew Hipkins
- 3) Elizabeth Hipkins
- 4) Ann Hipkins
- 5) Sarah Hipkins

The heirs of Lewis Hipkins acquired through a Treasury Warrant (14,881) issued on December 2, 1782, a 15¼ acre tract of land (I-235) granted August 30, 1796, signed by governor of Virginia, Robert Brooke, August 13, 1796. This tract of land seems to have been the same granted to Ensign John Ball (X-205) on August 4, 1796, and signed by John Wood, lieutenant governor of Virginia. Son Andrew and about ten members of the Hipkins family are buried in the Adams-Watters-Wren private cemetery located in McLean, Virginia.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-I-255, August 30, 1796; Robert A. Rutland, *Papers of George Mason*, p. lxi; Verna M. Brockhurst, *Family histories & Genealogies: Fairfax County, Virginia* (McLean, Virginia: typescript) 352p.

ROBERT HOWSON (Housing, Howsing, Howsen)

Robert Howson (-1720), a Welsh sea captain, who previously had seated lands on the Upper Machotic in Westmoreland County, sued out a patent for six thousand acres, described as “upon the freshes of Potowmeck River above the dividing branches of the same.” This was probably a repatent of the six thousand acre claim which John Wood of Wicomico had recorded in 1658 to include his own original dividend of 1657 (which is mentioned in the Clerke-Lee patents), as well as others of that year. When surveyed, the Howson land proved to lie on and above Great Hunting Creek and to embrace the river shore thence up stream as high as Analostan Island (now Roosevelt Island). Howson took out his patent on October 21, 1669, and transferred his patent to the surveyor John Alexander of Chotank on November 13, 1669. This land was kept in the Alexander descendants into the eighteenth century, when it became the site of the Hunting Creek warehouse and ultimately of the City of Alexandria. The 1900 map of Alexandria County, Virginia, by the Virginia Title Company, shows some of this property as part of the Columbus Alexander estate in present-day Arlington County.

A Robert Howsen was clerk of Northampton County, Virginia, in 1714. There was also a Robert Howsen who was commissioned as a Surveyor of the Eastern Shore in 1714. Could this be the same Robert Howson or perhaps a son, who established the first and only Colonial Grant in present-day Arlington County, Virginia? No Robert Howsen is listed by 1726.

References: Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 60; Howell and Taylor, *Map of Alexandria County, Virginia*. 1900; Donald A. Wise, "Early Land Grants in Arlington County, Virginia", *The Arlington Historical Magazine*, (1973), p. 23-33; Louis des Cognets, Jr. *English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records*. 1958, p. 20-27; Virginia Land Office, 6-262, October 21, 1669.

JENNINGS FAMILY (Jenings, Jening, Jinning)

I. Daniel¹ Jennings (-1754) probably came from England, but we have no known date of his arrival in the Virginia Colony. He had two brothers, William and Augustine, who died in 1779 in Culpeper County, Virginia, and had one sister, Sarah. There was a Daniel Jennings listed as a Clerk in the Proprietors' Office of the Northern Neck of Virginia on May 8, 1716. The Washington Papers also mentioned a Daniel Jennings as a Colonial soldier of Virginia. At a Council meeting held on November 4, 1742, "Daniel Jenings" of Fairfax County was appointed as Justice of the Peace which position he continued serving until his death. Daniel Jennings was the first official surveyor of Fairfax County. He apparently failed to qualify as a surveyor of Fairfax County in 1749, but later must have satisfied the necessary requirements. The "late County Surveyor was ordered by the Court of Fairfax County to deliver the books and papers to John West, Jun. Gent. Surveyor," in 1749. Daniel Jennings was appointed in 1749 to "take a list of tithables from Hunting Creek upwards . . ." He owned at least three tracts of land in present-day Arlington County. These were a twelve acre tract (NN-E-208); a fifty acre tract (NN-F-214); and a 1,053 acre tract (NN-F-270), a resurvey of the Brechin Tract (NN-5-44) and the Pearson Tract (NN-C-28). Daniel Jennings' resurvey of the Howson Patent (NN-6-262) appears in the Fairfax County *Book of Surveys* on page 11. This survey was made in 1746 to lay off the bounds of the whole patent. There was a litigation suit between Gerard Alexander, the plaintiff, and the Awbrey Family. It is interesting to note that Daniel Jennings had acquired a fifty acre tract (NN-F-214) along the disputed boundary line between the Alexanders and Awbrees prior to his 1746 survey of the Howson-Alexander Patent. Daniel Jennings' will was signed on July 2, 1754, and probated in Fairfax County on November 20, 1754. His will gave his son, Daniel, 1,053 acres and eight negroes to inherit estate when he arrives at age twenty-one on October 5, 1758. His other son, James, received 325 acres and nine negroes at age twenty-one on March 9, 1760. His daughter, Martha Asbury received the land leased from Charles Broadwater where she now lives and three negro slaves. Daniel Jennings had issue:

- 1) Daniel² Jennings, Jr. (1737-83)
- 2) James² Jennings (1739-), who had a son, James, and a daughter, Sara E.
- 3) Martha Jennings who married Thomas Asbury (Asberry) on December 1, 1751

II. Daniel² Jennings, Jr. (1737-83), inherited his father's 1,053 acre estate in present-day Arlington County, Virginia. On May 17, 1770, the Vestry of Fairfax Parish met at the home of Daniel Jennings, Jr. and agreed to purchase his "Plantation" estimated to be somewhat more than four hundred acres, at fifteen shillings per acre. A survey made soon afterward for the Vestry, as purchasers, showed that the tract contained 516 acres; a survey made in 1815 for the Vestry as vendors, showed that it actually contained 566 acres. This is the land known as the "Glebe" and a new Glebe House was built on the tract in 1775. Daniel Jennings, Jr. voted in 1765 and was on the rent rolls in Fairfax County from 1761 to 1764 for 1,053 acres and in 1770 for 1,158 acres. In 1790 a Daniel Jennings is listed in the Virginia Tax List for Loudoun County with two whites and seven blacks. He served as a Captain in the Loudoun Militia Company E during the Revolutionary War. Daniel Jennings, Jr. died in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1783. Daniel and Ann Jennings had at least two sons:

- 1) Daniel³ Jennings, III
- 2) Owen Jennings

III. Daniel³ Jennings, III, intermarried with Sara E. Jennings, daughter of his uncle, James² Jennings. They moved to Kentucky and had at least one son and one daughter:

- 1) James⁴ Jennings, II, who had a son, Jefferson Jennings, who died in Breckenridge County, Kentucky
- 2) Sara E. Jennings

A Daniel Jennings served as Ensign of the 9th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia on November 7, 1807. He may have been related to this branch of the Jennings family.

References: Ludwell Lee Montague, "The Glebe of Fairfax Parish." *The Arlington Historical Magazine*, (1971) p. 3-10; Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 321; Beatrice Doughtie, *Documented Notes on Jennings and Allied Families*. 1961; Charles Loeber, *Jennings Family, Garrard County, Kentucky*. 1929; Fairfax County, *Will Book 1*, p. 72; Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak*; Arlington County, *Liber W*, p. 229; Virginia Land Office, NN-E-208, November 25, 1740; NN-F-214, March 22, 1744; NN-F-270, March 17, 1746.

LEE FAMILY

I. Richard¹ Lee emigrated to York County, Virginia, from Coton Hall, near Bridgnorth in Shropshire, England, around 1636; was a Burgess, 1647, 1651; member of the Council, Secretary of State of the Colony, and a Justice; is said to have been the first white man to have settled in the Northern Neck of Virginia; married Anna Constable and had issue:

- 1) John Lee (-1673)
- 2) Richard² Lee (1647-1711), after death of John, became heir-at-law, from him are descended the "Stratford" and "Leesylvania" lines of Lees. He married Laetitia Corbin.
- 3) Francis Lee (1648-1714), settled in London, England
- 4) William Lee (1651-)
- 5) Hancock Lee, from him the "Ditchley" line of Lees are descended. He married twice: a) Mary Kendall, and b) Sarah Allerton of Mayflower descent.
- 6) Elizabeth Lee who married Leonard Howison
- 7) Anne Lee who married Thomas Youell
- 8) Charles Lee, from whom the "Cobbs" line of Lees are descendants. He married Elizabeth Medstand.

II. Richard² Lee (1647-1711) was educated at Oxford, England; was Colonel of Horse of counties of Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Stafford; member of Council 1676, 1680, 1683, 1692-98; Burgess, 1677; married Laetitia Corbin (1657-1706) and had issue:

- 1) John Lee (1678-)
- 2) Richard³ Lee (1679-1718), died in London, England. He married Martha Silk.
- 3) Philip Lee (1681-1744), established the Maryland line of the family. He married twice: a) Sarah Brooke, and b) Elizabeth Bent.
- 4) Francis Lee, died unmarried after 1749.
- 5) Thomas³ Lee (1690-1750), was the builder of Stratford Hall.
- 6) Henry Lee (1691-1747) of Lee Hall, Westmoreland County, married Mary Bland in 1753. Their son Henry was the father of Light Horse Harry, father of Robert E. Lee.
- 7) Ann Lee (-1732), married twice: a) William Fitzhugh of "Eagle's Nest," King George County, Virginia; and b) Captain Daniel McCarty of Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1713-14.

III. Thomas³ Lee (1690-1750), fourth son of Colonel Richard Lee, when twenty-one, was appointed resident agent for the Proprietors of the Northern Neck. In 1713 he initiated the policy of entering the surveyors' plats with the grants in the books of the Northern Neck Proprietorship; made Pimmit's Run site of Tobacco Warehouse Inspection in 1742; member of the Council, 1733; President and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony, 1749; Acting Governor, 5 September, 1749; appointed Governor, but died before receiving commission; married Hannah Ludwell, daughter of Colonel Philip Ludwell of "Greenspring" during May 1722, and had issue:

- 1) Richard Lee (1723-ca.1750), died unmarried
- 2) Philip Ludwell Lee (1727-75), married Elizabeth Steptoe, 1762. Trustee of Leesburg, 1758.

- 3) Hannah Lee (1728-), married Gawin Corbin of Peckatone
- 4) John Lee, born March 28, 1729, and died the same day
- 5) Lucy Lee, died unmarried, September 26, 1750
- 6) Thomas Ludwell Lee (1730-78), married Mary Aylett
- 7) Richard Henry Lee (1732-94), married twice: a) Anne Aylett, 1757, and b) Mrs. Anne (Gaskins) Pinchard, 1769. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
- 8) Francis Lightfoot Lee (1734-97), married Rebecca Tayloe, 1769. He was a Trustee of Leesburg in 1758 and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- 9) Alice Lee (1736-1817), married in London England, to Dr. William Shippen, Jr.
- 10) Arthur Lee (1740-92), was a diplomat
- 11) William Lee (1739-95), married Hannah Philippa Ludwell and was a diplomat.

Thomas Lee's holdings in present-day Arlington County included a 232 acre tract extending to Donaldson Run (NN-5-240) acquired August 4, 1719. Green's 1749 List indicates "Thomas Lee, Jr. with sixty-one slaves and Richard Lee, Jr. with five slaves, both in Westmoreland County." Green was probably indicating Thomas Ludwell Lee and Richard Henry Lee. In 1758 the town of Leesburg was named in honor of Thomas³ Lee.

References: George Norbury Mackenzie, *Colonial Families of the United States of America*, p. 311-314; Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*; Virginia Land Office, NN-5-240, August 4, 1719; Edmund J. Lee, *Lee of Virginia*. 1895; Additional data provided by Eleanor Lee Templeman, Historian of the Society of the Lees of Virginia, June, 1977.

MASON FAMILY

I. **George¹ Mason** (1629-86) left Gunston Hall in Staffordshire, England, in 1651 and landed at Norfolk, Virginia. He built a home on the Potomac River called "Accohick." George and Mary (French) Mason had issue:

- 1) George² Mason (ca.1660-1716)
- 2) Elizabeth Mason
- 3) Sarah Mason

II. **George² Mason** (ca.1660-1716) was a County Lieutenant; Captain of the Rangers; Sheriff, 1699, 1706; Colonel of the Stafford County Militia, 1699, 1702, 1703; Justice of Peace, 1702; Burgess, 1702; was married three times: George and Mary (Fowke) Mason (ca.1668- ?), had issue:

- 1) George³ Mason and four other children

III. George³ Mason (1690-1735) accompanied Governor Spotswood on the "Golden Horseshoe" expedition, 1716; was Stafford County Lieutenant, 1720; Sherriff, 1713-14; Justice, 1714-20; Stafford court clerk, 1722; Stafford County Burgess, 1720-1735; drowned in the Potomac when a ferry overturned. George and Ann (Thomson) Mason (ca. 1700-1762) had issue:

- 1) George⁴ Mason (1725-92)
- 2) French Mason
- 3) Elizabeth Mason
- 4) Simpha Rose Mason
- 5) Ann Mason
- 6) Mary Mason

IV. George⁴ Mason (1725-92) completed Gunston Hall in 1758; Trustee of Alexandria, Virginia, 1749; Vestryman, Truro Parish; Justice of Fairfax County, 1749-70; member of Virginia Assembly, 1775; wrote and presented Fairfax Resolves, July 18, 1774; member of Fairfax County Committee of Correspondence, 1775; drafted plan for Fairfax County Militia, 1775; Chairman, Fairfax County Committee of Safety, 1774-75; prepared draft of Virginia Constitution, 1776; prepared draft of Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776; prepared Code of Laws for Virginia, 1776; owned some two thousand acres of land in present-day Arlington County; married Ann (Eilbeck) Mason and had issue:

- 1) George⁵ Mason (1753-96) who married Elizabeth Mary Ann Barnes and they had issue: a) George⁶ Mason (1786-1834) and five other children.
- 2) Ann Eilbeck Mason (1755- ?)
- 3) William Mason (1756-67)
- 4) William Mason II (1757-1818) who married Ann Stuart
- 5) Thomson Mason (1759-1820) who married Sarah Chichester
- 6) Sarah Eilbeck Mason (1760-1823) who married Daniel McCarty, Jr.
- 7) Mary Thomson Mason (ca.1763- ?) who married Colonel John Travers Cooke
- 8) John⁵ Mason (1766-1849)
- 9) Elizabeth Mason (1768- ?)
- 10) Thomas Mason (1770-1806) who married Sarah Barnes
- 11) Richard Mason (1773-73)
- 12) James Mason (1773-73)

Richard and James were twins who were born prematurely and died a day after birth. Ann (Eilbeck) Mason was ill for several months after the twins' birth and died on March 9, 1774. Six years later, George⁴ Mason married Sarah Brent (1730-1806), daughter of George Brent of Woodstock, Stafford County, and they had no issue.

V. John⁵ Mason (1766-1849) of Analostan Island, was educated at Gunston Hall by Scot tutors and at Robert Buchanan's Stafford County Academy (1783-1785); was engaged in William Hartshorne's Alexandria trading firm, 1786-1787; formed a trading firm of Fenwick, Mason & Co. and represented firm at Bordeaux, 1788-1791; returned to the United States and was engaged in the mercantile and banking business in Georgetown; Director of Potowmack Navigation Company, 1802; Superintendent of Indian Trade, 1807; served in War of 1812; commissary general of prisoners, 1814; earlier attempted to establish a town called South Haven in 1798 on ninety acres of land at the present site of Rosslyn in Arlington County; bankruptcy caused this attempt to fail; married Anna Maria Murray and they had ten children.

George³ Mason (1690-1735) patented a 250 acre tract of land (NN-A-115) in present-day Arlington County, Virginia, on January 20, 1724. His son, George⁴ Mason (1725-1792) inherited the following tracts of land from his father and had them repatented:

- 1) Mason's 250 acre tract (NN-A-115) repatented in 1767 (NN-0-87) for 218 acres;
- 2) Owsley's 640 acre tract (NN-2-267) repatented in 1767 (NN-0-88) for 705 acres;
- 3) Going's 653 acre tract (NN-3-204) repatented in 1767 for 672 acres; and patented some vacant land "between the lines of land formerly granted Thomas Owsley, Thomas Going, and William Struttfield" consisting of 100½ acres (NN-0-90) on September 9, 1767. Mason also acquired the following properties which included all the land from the Howson-Alexander line up the Potomac River to the Chain Bridge area:
 - 1) Pearson 195 acre tract (NN-C-28);
 - 2) Awbrey eighty-six acre tract (NN-E-81);
 - 3) Jennings fifty acre tract (NN-F-214).

John⁵ Mason (1766-1849) inherited all of his father's approximately two thousand acres in present-day Arlington County, Virginia.

References: Pamela C. Copeland and Richard K. MacMaster, *The Five George Masons: Patriots and Planters of Virginia and Maryland*, 1975; Rutland, *Papers of George Mason; Mason Family Bible*, 1750-80, now in possession of Gunston Hall; Fairfax County, *Will Book F*, p. 95; Virginia Land Office, NN-A-115, January 20, 1724; NN-0-87, September 5, 1767; NN-0-88, September 7, 1767; NN-0-89, September 8, 1767; NN-0-90, September 9, 1767; Slaughter, *The History of Truro Parish in Virginia*, p. 27; Kate Mason Rowland, *The Life of George Mason*, 1725-1792. 2 vols.

MINOR FAMILY

The first American ancestor of this old family is said to have been Meindort Doodes, a Captain, born in Holland. Doodes was naturalized in Virginia in 1673 as Minor Doodes. His eldest son, naturalized at the same time, by the House of

Burgesses, took the name of Doodes Minor. This reversal of name was a Dutch practice.

I. John¹ Minor (-1698) died in Westmoreland County in 1698. His wife, Eleanor, survived him and they had the following children:

- 1) Nicholas² Minor (-1743), married Jemima Waddy
- 2) William Minor (-1726)
- 3) John² Minor, Jr. (-1753)
- 4) Frances Minor
- 5) Elizabeth Minor

II. Nicholas² Minor (-1743), son of John and Eleanor Minor, was the eldest son. He died in Westmoreland County after having acquired a large estate. Minor served as Justice in the years 1680-95. His wife was Mrs. Jemima (Waddy) Spence Pope, who married first, John Spence, and second, Lawrence Pope. Nicholas and Jemima (Waddy) Minor had issue:

- 1) William Stewart Minor, deceased by 1751
- 2) Captain Nicholas³ Minor (-1782)
- 3) John³ Minor (-1753), who married Jemima Moxley
- 4) Stewart Minor
- 5) Elizabeth Minor who married ----- Wherret

III. Captain Nicholas³ Minor (-1782) was a Justice of Westmoreland County in 1745, and a Captain of the Fairfax County Militia in 1758. He moved to Loudoun County and in September, 1757, laid out a town named Georgetown, on a tract of land surrounding his tavern at what was known as "Minors." This became the Town of Leesburg in 1758. He was a Trustee of Leesburg in 1758. Captain Minor served as a Justice of Loudoun County in 1770.

II. John² Minor, Jr. (-1753), son of Nicholas and Jemima (Waddy) Minor, married Jemima Moxley, daughter of Thomas Moxley of Fairfax County and they had issue:

- 1) Nicholas³ Minor (-1764)
- 2) John³ Minor, III (-1780) who married Ann Sanford and they had issue:
 - a) John⁴ Minor, IV
 - b) Jean Sanford Minor
 - c) Marcia Minor
- 3) Daniel Minor (-1787)
- 4) Colonel George³ Minor (1753-1808)
- 5) Penelope Minor who married Henry Darne
- 6) Elizabeth Minor who married Hugh West, Jr.
- 7) Ann Minor who married John Moss

III. Colonel George³ Minor (1753-1808) was married twice: a) Ann Adams, (1752-86) daughter of Colonel William Adams of "Church Hill," and b) Mildred Heale, daughter of Colonel George Heale. Colonel Minor served in the Fairfax County Militia and was a Justice of Fairfax County in 1784. He was a Trustee of South Haven (Rosslyn) in 1798. Minor gave the land for Fairfax Chapel, the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the area. This George Minor acquired a 264 acre tract (NN-I-342), a ninety-six acre tract (NN-I-384) and a twelve acre tract of land (T-34-236) in present-day Arlington County in 1788. Colonel George³ Minor had issue:

First Marriage:

- 1) Captain George⁴ Minor (1777-1861) who commanded a Regiment of Militia during the War of 1812 in the defense of Washington and Baltimore.
- 2) Daniel Minor
- 3) Colonel William Minor who married Catharine West
- 4) John⁴ Minor who married Mary -----
- 5) Hugh West Minor
- 6) Ann Minor
- 7) Major Philip H. Minor

Second Marriage to Mildred Heale:

- 8) Smith Minor
- 9) Thomas Jefferson Minor
- 10) Joseph Minor

References: Steadman, *Falls Church*, p. 37-378; Virginia Land Office, T-34-236, September 9, 1788; NN-I-342, March 26, 1779; NN-I-384, September 11, 1780; Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 344; Fairfax County, *Will Book B*, p. 31, 362; Fairfax County, *Will Book D*, p. 157; Fairfax County, *Will Book I*, p. 262.

THOMAS OWSLEY (Ousley)

I. Thomas Owsley (-1701) from whom descend the Virginia and Kentucky Owsleys, was of the family seated temporarily at Elizabeth at Cheddington in Dorset County, England. Being royalists, these Owsleys were ruined by the Civil Wars and, during the Commonwealth, were compelled to sell their land. They then moved to the port of Lyme Regis where they engaged in commerce. The Virginia immigrant was in the colony in 1677 when the Westmoreland records show him collecting debts under a power of attorney from Walter Tucker of Lyme Regis, merchant, which described him as "Thomas Owsley of Lyme Regis." In 1692 he was seated on Little Hunting Creek in what was later Fairfax, trading with the Piscatoway Indians in Maryland. Later he appears as Captain of the Rangers on the Stafford frontier and as clerk and justice of that county. The name remains on the Northern Neck map in Ousley's Creek, a tributary of Little River at the head of the Bull Run Mountains. Thomas Owsley owned a total of 1,390 acres in Fairfax County from 1694-1697. He owned a 640 acre

tract (NN-2-267) in present-day Arlington County. Thomas Owsley and George Mason represented Stafford County as Burgesses in 1698. Thomas Owsley had at least one son also called: II) Thomas Owsley (169- -1751) who married about 1730 Ann West, daughter of Colonel John West and Ann (Harris) West. They also had at least one son also called: III) Thomas Owsley who married Mary Middleton. They moved to Kentucky and raised a large family. Their daughter, Mary Owsley, married John Bryant, a Revolutionary War soldier.

II. Thomas Owsley (169- - 1751) who married Ann West had the following children:

- 1) Thomas Owsley who moved to Kentucky
- 2) John Owsley who died in Loudoun County in 1767
- 3) William Owsley who died in Loudoun County in 1762
- 4) Nudigato Owsley
- 5) Sarah Owsley
- 6) Ann Owsley who intermarried with Isaac Kent and had a son: Isaac
- 7) Elizabeth Owsley
- 8) Points ? Owsley
- 9) Jane Owsley intermarried with James Gregg and had a son: Mathew
- 10) Wolding ? Owsley

References: Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 90; William Armstrong Crozier, *Virginia Colonial Militia: 1651-1776*, p. 106; *Calendar of State Papers*, Vol. 1, p. 46; *Tyler's Quarterly Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 164; Vol. 9, p. 140; *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 1, p. 231, 254; Vol. 15, p. 441; Vol.38, p. 172; *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 5, p. 268; Vol. 30, p. 326-327; Fairfax County, *Deed Book A*, p. 468, 407; Virginia Land Office, NN-2-267, 24 March 1697; Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak*, p. 43.

PEARSON FAMILY (Pierson)

I. Thomas¹ Pierson is said to have come to Virginia from the Isle of Ely before 1639 and to have married in Virginia, Susanna, sister of Theodorick Bland of Westover. They had at least one son called:

- 1) Thomas² Pearson

II. Thomas² Pearson settled in Stafford County and left at least two children:

- 1) Susanna Pearson who married Major John West of Stafford
- 2) Thomas³ Pearson

III. Thomas³ Pearson was probably a tenant of Robert Alexander on the Alexander-Howson Patent in the early 1700's. A 1741 survey shows an island south of Four Mile Run estuary styled "Pearson's Island." There is no such island

today. In 1706 Thomas Pearson and three associates, John West, William Harrison and Thomas Harrison, took out a patent for 4,639 acres of land (NN-3-153) on the south side of Hunting Creek, west of John Mathews' patent. It is often referred to as the Harrison patent. In 1707 he received a patent for 660 acres on the south side of Four Mile Run (NN-3-225) which partially lies within present-day Arlington County. He probably died soon after 1707. Pearson left at least one son:

- 1) Captain Simon⁴ Pearson (-1733)

IV. Captain Simon⁴ Pearson (-1733) between 1724 and 1731, either by himself, or jointly with others, took out seven patents for land totaling over 4,602 acres situated in present Fairfax and Arlington counties. Of this total, 1,883 acres lay partially in present-day Arlington County. He also acquired by purchase two tracts from James Robertson, situated on the northerly Long Branch of Four Mile Run, and inherited from his father the 660 acre tract (NN-3-225) mentioned previously. In 1732 a tobacco inspection warehouse was built on the upper side of Great Hunting Creek estuary on the land of Simon Pearson. Simon Pearson was married twice, but the name of his first wife is not known. His second wife was Hannah Ball, widow of Raleigh Travers and daughter of Colonel Joseph Ball, of Epping Forest. His second wife survived him and lived until 1748. Simon Pearson's issue was all by his first marriage:

- 1) Constantia Pearson (1714-91) who married Nathaniel Chapman
- 2) Susanna Pearson (1717-88) who married John Alexander, III, of Salisbury, in 1734
- 3) Margaret Pearson (1720-96) who married twice: a) William Henry Terrett, and b) Colonel John West, Sr.
- 4) Thomas⁵ Pearson (-1743)

V. Thomas⁵ Pearson (-1743) was a resident of Truro Parish in 1740. He was a justice of the Prince William Court, and on the organization of Fairfax County in 1742, he was made a justice of the court of that county. He built a house and resided on the 1,279 acre tract (NN-A-57) patented by his father in 1724. The Northern Neck land grants show a single patent to this Thomas Pearson issued in 1742 for 1,018 acres on Beaverdam in what is present Loudoun County. Pearson married Ann Amelia (Markham) (1709-96) and they had issue:

- 1) Elizabeth Pearson who married Allan Macrea in 1756
- 2) Margaret Pearson who married a ----- Turberville
- 3) Simon⁶ Pearson (-1797)
- 4) Thomas⁶ Pearson

VI. Simon⁶ Pearson (-1797) married Milcah Trammell, daughter of John Trammell. This marriage ended in divorce. In 1745 William Henry Terrett was

appointed guardian of Simon when his father died. Simon's will dated January 26, 1786, gives all of his estate to his brother, Thomas⁶.

References: Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 304, 405, 321; Fairfax County, *Will Book A*, p. 144; *Will Book G*, p. 356; Charles W. Stetson, *Four Mile Run Land Grants*, p. 64-77; Virginia Land Office, NN-3-225; NN-A-57; NN-B-34; NN-C-27; NN-C-118; NN-B-40; NN-0-25; NN-C-28; NN-E-458.

MOSES RAMSEY

Moses Ramsey of Richmond County, Virginia, took out a five hundred acre tract of land (NN-3-228) on December 20, 1709, which started at the back line of Major Thomas Owsley's land (NN-2-267) extending west to John Colville's tract (NN-E-131), then returning to William Struttfield's land (NN-3-227). A good portion of this tract conflicted with the Brechin Patent (NN-5-44) which was granted seven years later. According to Robert Carter, Jr.'s patent for the same tract of land, "Moses Ramsey, late of said County of Westmoreland, left three children all dead and eighteen years did not pay quitrents." Therefore the land was returned to the Proprietor of the Northern Neck and regranted to Robert Carter, Jr. (NN-C-209) on May 13, 1733.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-3-228, December 20, 1709; NN-C-209, May 13, 1733; Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak*, p. 233.

ROBERTSON FAMILY (Robinson)

I. James Robertson (-1769) owned a total of 3,280 acres of land in present-day Arlington County. He is listed on Green's list with two tithables. Robertson was ordered to procession the land between Pimmit Run and Difficult Run in 1743; in 1751 his territory was between Four Mile Run and Pimmit Run; in 1755, it was several tracts of land "which have their beginnings between the road that leads from Awbreys Ferry to the Upper Church and the road from the upper Church to Difficult run & then down the run to Potomak river & then down the river to Awbreys ferry." He voted in 1768 and a James Robinson voted in 1744 and 1765. A James Robinson is on the rent rolls for 1761 and 1764 for nine hundred acres. From 1770 through 1774, the account is in the Heirs of James Robinson. The will of James Robertson, Sr. is dated September 4, 1768 and is recorded on February, 1769. James and Elizabeth (Bowmaker) Robertson had issue:

- 1) John² Robertson who married Elizabeth Snalum in June, 1794
- 2) James² Robertson, Jr. who had a daughter named Elizabeth
- 3) Janet² Bowmaker Robertson who married Joseph Birch
- 4) Elizabeth Robertson

II. John² and Elizabeth (Snalum) Robertson had issue:

- 1) James³ Robertson
- 2) John³ Robertson
- 3) Ann Earp
- 4) George Robertson who died without issue
- 5) Jesse Robertson
- 6) Robert Robertson who married Ann -----
- 7) Jane Robertson who married William Goodrich
- 8) Sarah Robertson who married John Fosel
- 9) Elizabeth Robertson

II. Janet² Bowmaker Robertson married Colonel Joseph Birch, Sr. and they had issue:

- 1) Joseph Birch, Jr. who married Sinah Posey
- 2) Jacob Birch who died unmarried prior to 1824
- 3) Abraham Birch who died unmarried prior to 1824
- 4) Colonel Samuel Birch who married twice: a) Carey Ann Richards, and
b) Ann Cleveland
- 5) Thomas Birch who married Franzoni Hodgson
- 6) James Birch who married Priscilla Green
- 7) William Birch who married Elizabeth Alton
- 8) Caleb Birch who married Mary Bowling
- 9) Elizabeth Birch who married Archibald J. Taylor
- 10) Ann Birch
- 11) John Birch
- 12) Isaac Birch who married Elizabeth Walker
- 13) Albina Birch who married Guy Atkinson on April 7, 1807

Much interesting Birch-Robertson history can be found in a law suit, "Birch vs. Alexander" filed in Manassas, Prince William County (Minutes of Dumfries District Court). In 1790 the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decreed that the Alexander family held title to some of the lands which the Robertson family claimed.

References: Fairfax County, *Will Book C*, p.47; Alexandria County, *Deed Book 2*, p.24; Steadman, *Falls Church*, p. 252; Stetson, *Four Mile Run Land Grants*, p. 8; *Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Funerals*, Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, D.C.; Virginia Land Office, NN-A-116, January 20, 1724; NN-A-120, January 20, 1724; NN-B-101, February 27, 1729; NN-C-117, March 3, 1731; NN-C-135, April 20, 1731 (Robertson lived on this tract of land); NN-I-155, October 21, 1766.

WILLIAM STRUTTFIELD (Struttfeld)

I. **William Struttfeld** of Stafford County, Virginia, owned a total of 1,034 acres of land in Fairfax County during the period of 1705-09. He acquired a 594 acre tract (NN-3-121) in present-day Arlington County on January 21, 1706. Another tract of land (NN-3-227) in the vicinity of Rosslyn was acquired on September 2, 1709. William Struttfeld had at least one daughter:

1) Elizabeth Struttfeld

II. **Elizabeth² Struttfeld** married Anthony Carpenter and they had issue:

1) John³ Carpenter

III. **John³ Carpenter** sold the five hundred acre Struttfeld tract to Francis Awbrey on January 17, 1726. Since this tract of land bordered on the north line of the Alexander-Howson Patent (6-262), there was litigation between the Awbreys and Alexanders to define the boundary more accurately. This led to the Daniel Jennings survey which appears in the Fairfax County *Book of Surveys*. A copy of this survey also appears in *Arlington County, Virginia: A History*.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-3-121, January 21, 1706; NN-3-227, September 2, 1709; Fairfax County, *Book of Surveys*, p. 11; Fairfax County, *Will Book C*, p. 47; Cornelia B. Rose, Jr., *Arlington County, Virginia: A History*. 1976, p.26.

RICHARD TAYLER (Taylor)

Richard Tayler of Stafford County, Virginia, acquired two tracts of land (NN-A-140) and (NN-A-204) in present-day Arlington County. The 280 acre tract (NN-A-140) was sold to George Turberville on November 21, 1730. John Turberville mentions in his will that his father, George Turberville, had purchased two tracts near the falls bridge from John Tayler. He devised the two tracts plus one taken up by his father to his son, Troilus Lewin Turberville.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-A-140, April 17, 1725; Virginia Land Office, NN-A-204, February 17, 1725; Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak*, p. 259; Prince William County, *Deed Book A*, p. 71; Westmoreland County, *Wills No. 20*, March 21, 1799.

EVAN THOMAS

I. **Evan Thomas** of Stafford County, Virginia, settled on his land on Four Mile Run about 1727. This was a patent held jointly by Evan Thomas and John Todd consisting of 1,215 acres (NN-5-212) in present-day Arlington County. There seems to have been an agreement between Thomas and Todd that Thomas

was to have the lower part and Todd the upper part of the tract of land. Thomas built a small house for his family and then died. Evan Thomas and his wife had issue:

- 1) William² Thomas
- 2) One daughter married Thomas Whitford
- 3) Another daughter married Robert King

Evan Thomas' widow, William Gossom's sister married a Rigbey who was a shoemaker. Later the Rigbeys built a better house and used the original log cabin for a shop. Hugh Rigbey eventually deserted his wife and family around 1733.

II. William² Thomas sold one hundred acres to Robert King. This was the lower tract of land bequeathed by Evan Thomas to his son William, bounded by line of Howson, Alexander and Four Mile Run "where Mr. Rigbey and Robert King live." William also sold another part of the tract to his other brother-in-law, Thomas Whitford, who later sold the land to Hugh West. Robert King sold his tract to Hugh West too.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-5-212, August 3, 1719; Fairfax County, *Land Records of Long Standing*: a) Deposition by William Gossom, June 29, 1767, b) Deposition by Thomas Graffort, July 2, 1767, c) Deposition by Michael Reagon, June 20, 1767, d) Deposition by John Summers, June 29, 1767, e) Deposition by Francis Awbrey, September 25, 1767; Fairfax County, *Deed Book A*, p. 3, 512; Stetson, *Four Mile Run Land Grants*, p. 7, 10.

JOHN TODD

John Todd of Stafford County, Virginia, and Evan Thomas jointly acquired a 1,215 acre tract of land (NN-5-212) in present-day Arlington County. There seems to have been an agreement between Thomas and Todd that Thomas was to have the lower part and Todd the upper part of the tract of land. Dr. Michael Dunghill purchased a part of the Thomas and Todd Patent and lived about one mile up Four Mile Run from where the Lower Long Branch flows into it. Dr. Dunghill's was the first settlement and Evan Thomas' the second settlement made on Four Mile Run above Chubbs Mill. Dr. Dunghill may have been leasing Todd's portion of the tract, but after two years, he left the land. In 1738 John Todd conveyed his half interest in the Todd and Thomas Patent to John Awbrey of Prince William County. John Todd was then living in Bath County, North Carolina.

References: Virginia Land Office, NN-5-212, August 3, 1719; Fairfax County, *Land Records of Long Standing*: a) Deposition by William Gossom, June 29, 1767, b) Deposition by Thomas Graffort, July 2, 1767, c) Deposition by Michael Reagon, June 20, 1767, d) Deposition by John Summers, June 29, 1767, e) Deposition by Francis Awbrey, September 25, 1767; Mitchell, *Beginning at a White Oak*, p.260-61; Stetson, *Four Mile Run Land Grants*, p. 10.

TRAMMELL FAMILY (Tramell)

John Trammell, Sr. (-1755) owned large tracts of land in the vicinity of Falls Church; as did his brothers: Sampson, Gerrard (1702-1786), and William (1704-1776). John acquired a 248 acre tract (NN-C-10) in present-day Arlington County. Michael Reagan gave the land for the Falls Church, but failed to give a deed to the Vestry. He later sold his property to John Trammell. On March 20, 1746, by deed in Fairfax County Court House, John Trammell transferred two acres to the Vestry of Truro Parish. The Vestry ordered that John Trammell be paid 320 pounds of tobacco "for grubbing a place for the Church." He was ordered to procession the lands between Difficult Run and Broad Run in 1743. The Church Wardens were ordered to pay John Trammell the sum of fifty shillings sterling for two acres of land at the Upper Church and the Clerk was to procure deeds for the said Trammell to convey the same to the parish. Green's 1749 List indicates that John Trammell had four persons in his household and six slaves; other Trammells listed are: John, Jr. with three in his household, John with one in his household, and William with two in his household. John and Susanna (probably nee Harle) Trammell had issue:

- 1) William Trammell (-1799)
- 2) Sampson Trammell, Jr., died in 1794 in Loudoun County. He married Kerhappuch Garrett
- 3) John Trammell, Jr. died in February, 1784 in Frederick County, Maryland
- 4) Susanna Trammell married Lindsay Delashmutt in 1779 and died in 1794
- 5) Elizabeth Trammell married twice: a) ----- Ellzey, and b) Ezekiel Hickman
- 6) Lettice Trammell married ----- Offutt (Orford)
- 7) Milcah (Milkey) Trammell married wealthy Simon Pearson, son of Captain Thomas Pearson, and this marriage ended in divorce

References: Fairfax County, *Will Book B*, p. 85; Steadman, *Falls Church*, p. 441-444; Virginia Land Office, NN-C-10, November 25, 1729; Green, *List of Tithables, 1748/9*; Fairfax County, *Will Book E*, p. 148; Slaughter, *The History of Truro Parish In Virginia*, p. 9, 19.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE

I. John Turberville (ca.1665-1728) of Northumberland County was Deputy Sheriff, 1685; later Sheriff, 1705-07; appointed Justice in 1699; member of the House of Burgesses in 1703-04; Clerk of Lancaster County. He had one son: George Turberville. (1690-1724).

II. George Turberville (1690-1742) was both a Captain and later a Major in

the Militia; Justice in 1720; Sheriff, 1722-23; Clerk in 1726-1742. He acquired a 200 acre tract of land (NN-D-68) in present-day Arlington on September 23, 1731. George Turberville was married three times:

- a) Frances Ashton in 1718 at "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland County. They had issue one invalid daughter who never married: Elizabeth Turberville (1719-). Frances Ashton Turberville died in 1722 when 21 years old.
- b) Lettice Fitzhugh was married on May 16, 1727. She died on February 10, 1732 when only 25 years old. They had no children.
- c) Martha Lee, daughter of Richard Lee III, was the third wife married. They had two sons and one daughter:

- 1) John Turberville (1737-99)
- 2) George Turberville (ca. 1742-90)
- 3) Lettice Turberville

III. John Turberville (1737-99) planter of Hickory Hill, Westmoreland County, in 1759 married his first cousin Martha, daughter of Colonel John Corbin, of "Portobago," and Lettice Lee, his wife. John Turberville was a Captain in the Militia ca. 1770 and raised racing horses. Member of the Westmoreland Committee of Safety, 1775. The town of Turberville was built on twenty acres of his Fairfax County land near Little Falls in 1798.

III. George Turberville (ca.1742-90) on June 1, 1769, married Martha Corbin, only child of Gawin Corbin of "Peakatone," Westmoreland County, and Hannah Lee, his wife. George and Martha (Corbin) Turberville had the following children:

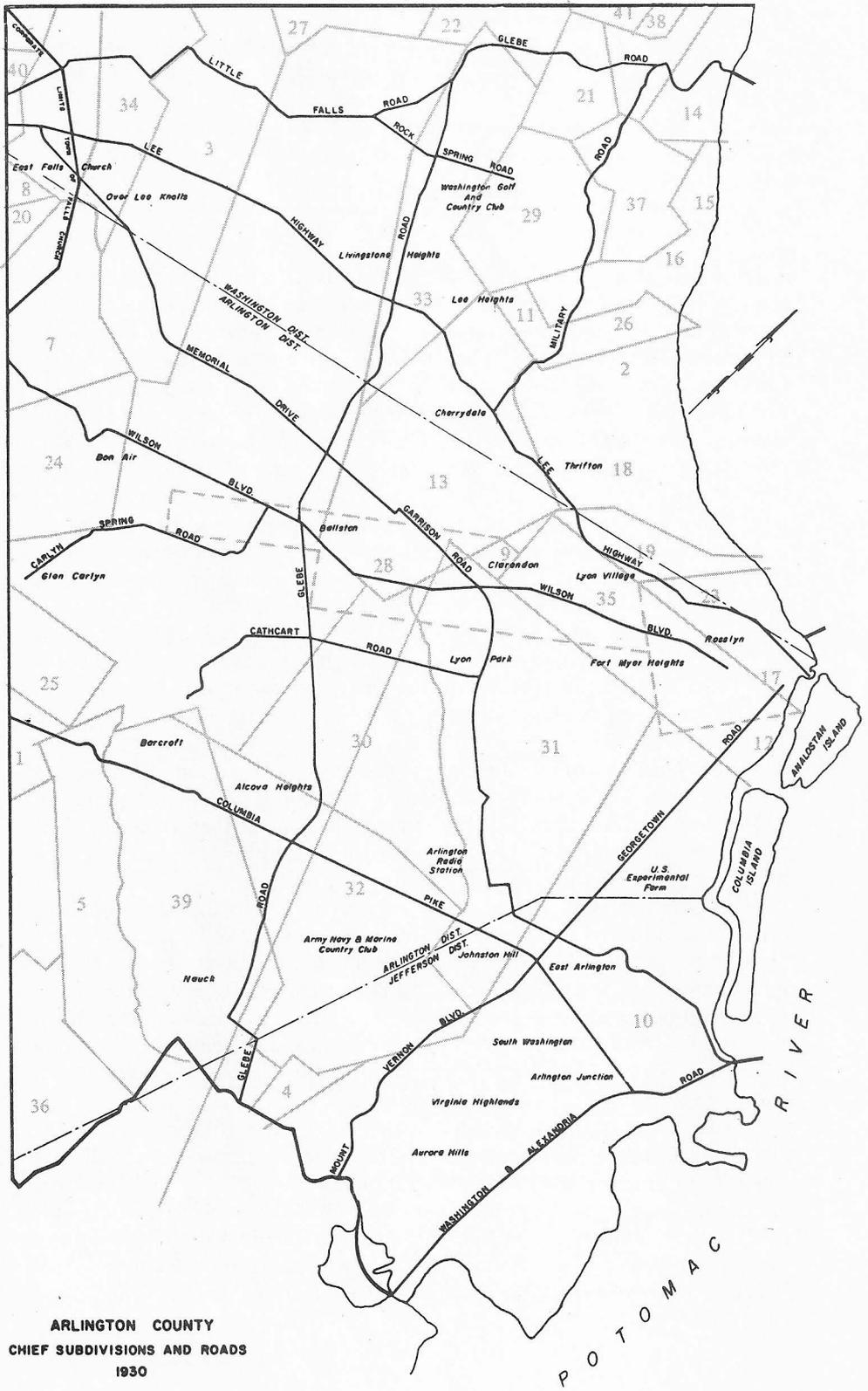
- 1) George Lee Turberville
- 2) Robert Turberville
- 3) Letitia or Lettice Turberville

References: John K. Gott, "A Genealogy of the Turberville Family," *The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia*, Vol. II, 1970-1971, p. 49-62; Virginia Land Office, *Northern Neck Grants D-68*, 23 September 1731; Rutland, *Papers of George Mason*, p. ciii; Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 666; Fairfax County, *Will Book H*, p. 55-56, 17 December 1799. Thomas Lee, Jr. made guardian of George and Richard Lee Turberville.

LAND GRANTS

Grantee	Acreage	Date Issued	Reference
1. William Gladdin	119	December 10, 1744	NN-F-198
2. Thomas Going	653	December 8, 1708	NN-3-204
3. James Going & Simon Pearson	652	March 4, 1730	NN-C-118
4. John Graham	94	March 16, 1778	NN-I-314
5. Stephen Gray	378	July 17, 1724	NN-A-44
6. William Gunnell	400	January 15, 1729	NN-C-8
7. William Gunnell	250	January 15, 1729	NN-C-9
8. George Harrison	208	August 3, 1742	NN-E-493
9. Lewis Hipkins	15¼	August 30, 1796	NN-I-235
10. Robert Howson	6,000	October 21, 1669	6-262
11. Daniel Jennings	12	November 25, 1740	NN-E-208
12. Daniel Jennings	50	March 22, 1744	NN-F-214
13. Daniel Jennings	1,053	March 17, 1746	NN-F-270
14. Thomas Lee	232	August 4, 1719	NN-5-240
15. George Mason III	250	January 20, 1724	NN-A-115
16. George Mason IV	218	September 5, 1767	NN-0-87
17. George Mason IV	705	September 7, 1767	NN-0-88
18. George Mason IV	672	September 8, 1767	NN-0-89
19. George Mason IV	100½	September 9, 1767	NN-0-90
20. George Minor	12	September 9, 1788	T-34-236
21. George Minor	264	March 26, 1779	NN-I-342

22. George Minor	96	September 11, 1780	NN-I-384
23. Thomas Owsley	640	March 24, 1697	NN-2-267
24. Thomas Pearson	660	September 2, 1709	NN-3-225
25. Simon Pearson	330	February 17, 1729	NN-C-27
26. Simon Pearson	195	February 18, 1729	NN-C-28
27. Simon Pearson & Gabriel Adams	708	September 5, 1731	NN-D-40
28. Moses Ramsey	500	December 20, 1709	NN-3-228
29. James Robertson	662	January 20, 1724	NN-A-116
30. James Robertson	432	January 20, 1724	NN-A-120
31. James Robertson	800	February 27, 1729	NN-B-191
32. James Robertson	629	March 3, 1730	NN-C-117
33. James Robertson	338	April 20, 1731	NN-C-135
34. James Robertson	419	October 21, 1766	NN-I-155
35. William Struttfield	500	September 2, 1709	NN-3-227
36. William Struttfield	534	January 21, 1706	NN-3-121
37. Richard Tayler	280	April 17, 1725	NN-A-140
38. Richard Tayler	283	February 17, 1725	NN-A-204
39. Evan Thomas & John Todd	1,215	August 3, 1719	NN-5-212
40. John Trammell, Sr.	248	November 25, 1729	NN-C-10
41. George Turberville	200	September 23, 1731	NN-D-68



ARLINGTON COUNTY
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1930