

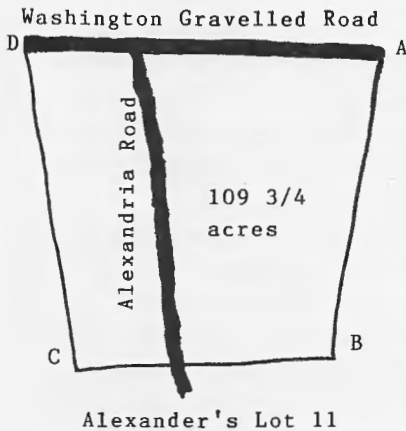
THE TRAVERS FAMILY AND ITS CEMETERY

By

Dorothea E. Abbott

The Travers farm was a small portion of a 6000 acre patent issued on October 21, 1669, by the Virginia Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley, to Robert Howson, a ship's captain, for the transportation of 120 persons for colonization of the land. Howson's land grant was on the "west side of the Potomac River beginning at a small branch or run opposite to a small island commonly called MY LORD'S ISLAND [Theodore Roosevelt Island], down the river to a creek named by the English, INDIAN CABIN CREEK" [Hunting Creek, south of Alexandria] then west by northwest up to two and one-half miles inland in some areas. On November 13, 1669 John Alexander of Stafford County purchased Robert Howson's patent for 6000 pounds of "Tobacco and cask."¹ Descendants of John Alexander, for whom the town of Alexandria was named, can be found in county records as owning parts of the patent into the 1900s.

The Travers property can be traced to Richard Brown Alexander who inherited 109¾ acres, known as Lot 11, in the division of his father's estate (Charles Alexander Senior) following his death in 1806. Richard sold this tract of land to John Cassine (Causin)* on April 24, 1822, for \$2195.00. The purchase price of this property included houses, outbuildings, water courses, profits, commodities and rents.^{2*}



Arlington County Street Map Approximate Dimensions

On April 27, 1832 John Travers (1803-1838) of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, purchased 30 acres of the land west of the Alexandria Road (Glebe Road), and south of the Washington Gravelled Road, (Columbia Pike), then a toll road, together with houses and outbuildings, from John Cassine (sic) (Causin) for \$200.00.³

John Travers married Elizabeth Causin (1804-1875) on April 22, 1824 in the District of Columbia.⁴ Elizabeth was probably the daughter of John Causin. Their children were Eliza Ann (1824-1901)⁵; John Wesley (1828-1860's)⁶; W. died (1830); M. E. died (1832); Henry W. (1835-1887)⁷; Rebecca (1836-1887)⁸; and Mary Ann (1837-)⁹.

The land purchased by John Travers was within the boundaries of an historic tract of land ceded by the State of Virginia to the federal government in 1789 when the future Arlington County was a part of Fairfax County. President George Washington assigned commissioners to survey the ten mile square Federal District in 1791. The town of Alexandria and present day Arlington County approximated 30¾ square miles in the ten mile square Federal District. The balance of the land, 69¼ square miles, was in the State of Maryland. In 1801 the Congress of the United States formally organized the new Federal District, as the Capital of the United States. The land ceded by Maryland for the ten mile square district was known as the "County of Washington," and the remainder of the 100 square miles given by the State of Virginia was known as the "County of Alexandria."¹⁰

The development of the "country part" of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, from large tracts of land to small garden farms evolved about the time the Travers family was living in the county. Garden farmers grew corn as their most important crop as well as other small grains such as wheat, oats, rye, and buckwheat. Farmers also maintained apple and peach orchards, and kept the necessary farm animals and equipment to run the farms. Going to a grist mill or to market a farmer used either the Columbia Pike Toll Road and crossed the Long Bridge to Washington, D.C. or travelled south on Glebe Road to the Washington-Alexandria Turnpike (Jefferson Davis Highway), also a toll road, to the town of Alexandria.¹¹

John Travers became seriously ill in 1837 with what the family believes was consumption. Realizing the graveness of his ailment he made out his will on November 15, 1837. In it he gave his wife Elizabeth, "all my property real and personal during her natural life or widowhood, and out of which she is to maintain rais and educate my children without cost or charge and at her death to be equity divided among my children, but should she again mary, then the property to be divided according to law." Item #2: Elizabeth was appointed Executrix. Item #3; "It is my will and desire that the space of thirty foot square of ground be for a bury ground for the family whom I have now two children - on my west line neavour to be parted with

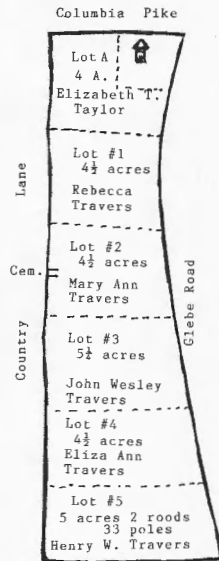
or tilled as long as elements shall last.”¹² John N. Travers was buried near the two children who preceded him in death. Those children were only identified by the initial “W,” 1830, and “M. E.” who died in 1832. In addition to his wife he left five other children.

On May 8, 1838 Elizabeth Travers was bound to the Orphans Court in the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, for one thousand dollars. As Executrix she was to discharge the duties as required by law.¹³

In 1839, Elizabeth Travers took as her second husband William P. Taylor (1813-1866), also a farmer. In time the family outgrew the old homestead, with the addition of three Taylor children: Fairfax H. born in 1840, Charles W. 1841 and Manadier M. in 1844.¹⁴

On June 9, 1849 the Taylors purchased a small farm of 37 acres east of the Travers property, also on the south side of Columbia Pike, from Henry A. Weedon, Ann M. Weedon (Causin) of the District of Columbia, and Ann Causin, probably Elizabeth’s grandmother, who was living in the house in Alexandria County. The purchase price of \$892.00 acted as a lien or mortgage on the property which included the house and stable.¹⁵

Acting on the request of Mr. William Taylor, the Alexandria Court appointed commissioners and a surveyor, Mr. S. L. Sommers on January 12, 1851, to partition the estate of the deceased John N. Travers. Mr. Sommers completed laying out the lots and parcels of land on April 1, 1851 for the Travers heirs. Mary Ann, the youngest child, had reached the then legal age of fourteen and could hold property. This may have been the reason for partitioning the land at this time.¹⁶



1851 Partition of John N. Travers Estate

Elizabeth Travers Taylor

On June 4, 1851 a deed was recorded between William P. Taylor and his wife Elizabeth Travers Taylor, granting her dower interest in Lot A consisting of the house and four acres, to her son, John W. Travers to have and to hold only during her natural life and no longer, in consideration of the sum of \$200.00.¹⁷ John married Rachael (surname unknown) in the early 1850s. Their children were Charles N. who was born 1852, Margaret Ann, 1853, John Leven 1857 and Augustus W. 1858.¹⁸

John farmed the land as his father did before him. During the years 1857-1859 he took an active part in building Hunter's Chapel on land donated by Louise Chapman Hunter. He also served as one of the church's trustees. The land was given by Mrs. Hunter for the sole purpose of building a church. Hunter's Chapel was located on the northeast corner of Columbia Pike and Glebe Road. Federal troops occupied the building in 1861. One year later nothing was left but the foundation. An historic marker stands today at the Westmont Shopping Center where the Chapel once stood. Hunter's Chapel was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Baltimore Conference, and was the forerunner of Arlington United Methodist Church at 716 South Glebe Road.¹⁹ John Wesley Travers died before 1870.²⁰

Elizabeth Travers Taylor died intestate before 1880.²¹ The disposition of her Lot A did not become clear until a Bill Of Complaint, titled Joel H. Whitehead vs Edward M. Deuterman, was filed in the Alexandria Circuit Court. It was heard during the November Term at the Circuit Court in 1901.²²

Joel Hibler Whitehead, the complainant in the proceeding, was married to Laura Taylor, Eliza A. Taylor's daughter, in 1865. The Whitehead children were Francis (Frank) L. who was born in 1866, John M. 1872, and Inez O. 1869. Laura died in 1874. Inez married Edward M. Deuterman and had one child, Edward Deuterman. Inez died before the hearing of this suit.²³

Joel Whitehead, the complainant, stated "that after the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, formerly the wife of John N. Travers, deceased, . . . (Whitehead) about the year 1879 Henry W. Travers, Eliza Ann Taylor, and your orator made a division of the said Lot A, which division was never reduced to writing or recorded, and that afterward your orator purchased of the said Henry W. Travers, his interest in the said Lot A; that by deed dated January 21, 1879, . . . John Clement and Mary A. Clement, his wife, formerly Mary A. Travers, one of the heirs of John N. Travers, conveyed to the said Joel H. Whitehead, all their interest in the said Lot A. . . . By another deed dated February 18, 1887, . . . Henry W. Travers and wife, Rebecca Dyer, nee Travers, and Robert her husband, Elizabeth Travers Taylor's son the deceased John Wesley Travers' children, John L. Travers and wife, Charles Travers and wife, Augustus Travers and wife, and Margaret

Dye and husband, conveyed all their interest in said Lot A for a total of \$375.00 to Joel H. Whitehead;”

“That by a deed dated on the 12th day of April, 1890, . . . Eliza A. Taylor conveyed to Frank L. Whitehead . . . part of Lot A . . . your orator joined and was party to this deed.” (Frank Whitehead’s blacksmith business was located on this property.)

“ . . . Francis L. and John M. Whitehead have conveyed all their interest in the lot or portion of Lot A in possession of the said Joel H. Whitehead, leaving an outstanding interest in the said Edward Deuterman, an infant, subject to the estate by curtesy of his father of one fifteenth interest, which is the equity the property of your orator.”²⁴

On November 15, 1901, following the hearing a quit-claim deed for one acre of land sold by John M. Whitehead on October 28, 1901 to John Deuterman for \$400.00, was recorded showing Joel H. Whitehead as the trustee for Edward Deuterman. Also the lien for the payment of the \$150.00 would be against the three acres and would secure payment to Edward Deuterman at age twenty-one.²⁵

Eliza A. Taylor died on October 28, 1901, a month before the suit was heard. In her will she left her great-grandson, Edward Deuterman, \$150.00 at the age of twenty-one, and to her grandson John M. Whitehead, Lot 4 in the subdivision of her father John N. Travers.²⁶

At the time of the hearing Joel H. Whitehead was sixty-four years old. He gave his residence as Arlington, Alexandria County, and his occupation farming. He acknowledged on a statement that he was in possession of three-fifths of Lot A for about twenty-two years, and that the partition was made in 1878.²⁷

The unrecorded partitioning of Elizabeth Taylor’s four acres including the homestead, by Henry Travers, Eliza Ann Taylor and Joel H. Whitehead, giving one-fifth interest to each of her five children should have been the work of county commissioners assigned by the Court. However, before the Bill of Complaint was heard on November 11, 1901, Joel Whitehead was busy selling property in Lot A.

On July 10, 1901 Whitehead sold one-half acre on the south side of Columbia Pike at the corner of Virginia Avenue now South Monroe Street out of the Taylor subdivision to William Plaughter for \$250.00. On August 14, 1901 John H. Whitehead and his wife, Josie, Francis L. Whitehead (Frank) and his wife, Mary E., conveyed a quit-claim deed to their father Joel, on that portion of land not sold to Frank by his grandmother, Eliza Taylor, who had not released the land to son-in-law Joel.²⁸

Joel Whitehead sold an acre of land to Samuel Wetowsky of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on August 23, 1901, and an additional parcel of about three-fourths of an acre on January 13, 1902. His property adjoined Plaughter on

the west, and Frank Whitehead on the east, and was adjacent to Columbia Pike. Wetowsky's mortgage for \$825.00 was held by Joel Whitehead, and payable to Riggs Bank in Washington. Wetowsky was also committed to keep the improvements to the land insured against fire. Could this have been the "old house" people have referred to?²⁹

Samuel Wetowsky and his wife, Katie, sold their property to Elizabeth Bloom and her husband Joseph. Joel Whitehead sold Mrs. Bloom a 50 feet x 100 feet lot on Columbia Pike on July 15, 1903, for \$150.00. The same day a mortgage on the property was recorded for \$650.00, payable to Joel H. Whitehead at the banking house of Burke and Herbert in Alexandria. At the time of the transaction between Wetowsky and Mrs. Bloom she probably picked up the remaining unpaid balance of Wetowsky, renegotiated, and held a new trust.³⁰

Rebecca Travers Dyer

Rebecca inherited Lot #1 consisting of four and a half acres. On July 27, 1858, Rebecca and her husband Robert Dyer sold the land to Cornelia Corbett, wife of Cooper Corbett, for \$600.00. The Corbetts lived in Corbettville, Broome County, New York.³¹ The Dyer children were Alice L. born 1855, William, 1857, Virginia, 1860 and Ida, 1865.³²

Another owner of this land was William A. Lewis. Mr. Lewis was a builder of houses in the area. On October 16, 1900, Lewis and his wife, Virginia A., sold their property known as the "Lewis Place" to Homer T. and Maggie H. Works for \$1800.00. Mr. Lewis held an \$1100.00 mortgage on the land and buildings. The deed description had an important exclusion for a parcel of land to be used for a church.³³

Mr. Lewis was a charter member and elder of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Arlington. The church was organized in 1894. Lewis gave 30 feet x 60 feet of land close to Glebe Road for the chapel. He and Frank L. Whitehead, also a charter member of the church, built a chapel 18 feet x 24 feet. Between 1910-1912 the chapel was moved across the street by a team of horses to 1101 Glebe Road. It was late in the day when the horses started to move the chapel. At dusk the chapel had reached the middle of Glebe Road and there it stayed 'til the following morning. A husband and wife stayed with the building that night to protect it from vandalism since it was Halloween night. While the husband went off to get their supper his wife stayed alone in the chapel. Several young boys came by and in order to frighten them off the lady sang a hymn at the top of her voice. The boys ran away as fast as their feet could carry them.

The church grew and in time a larger lot was purchased at the corner of 9th and South Lincoln Streets, the present location. Mrs. Josie Whitehead the wife of John M., the only surviving charter member turned the first

shovel of dirt for the ground breaking ceremony on Labor Day 1949.³⁴

Other homes built on the four and a half acres were abandoned in later years. The Fire Department burned the buildings as an exercise for the firemen. The federal government has acquired this property to build a new full-service Post Office facility.

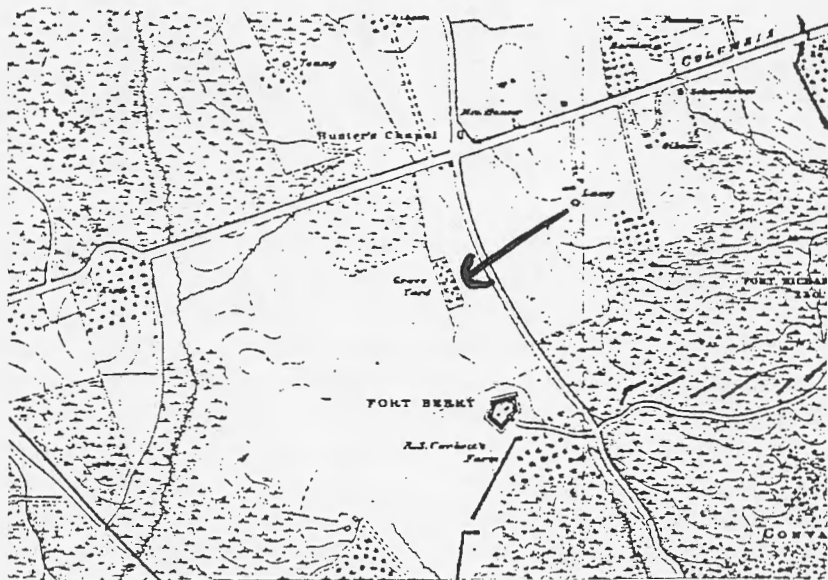
Mary Ann Travers Clement

Mary Ann, the youngest Travers daughter married John W. Clement. The Clements sold Lot #2 which contained the cemetery to her brother Henry W. Travers on December 8, 1857 for \$400.00.³⁵ Mr. and Mrs. Clement eventually moved to Longton, Elk County, Kansas.

The Travers Cemetery

Henry Travers married Annie whose surname is unknown. Their only child, Angeline, was born in 1858. Henry farmed the land and cared for the cemetery. Four years after he bought the property the Civil War began. Fort Berry was built nearby in 1863.

The lane beside the cemetery was used by the United States Army for moving troops and equipment to the fort. The soldiers were encamped on either side of the lane near the cemetery. The Civil War map of 1861 shows the graveyard to be somewhat larger than it is today.³⁶



Excerpt from Civil War map of 1861 by the U.S. Army Engineer Department.

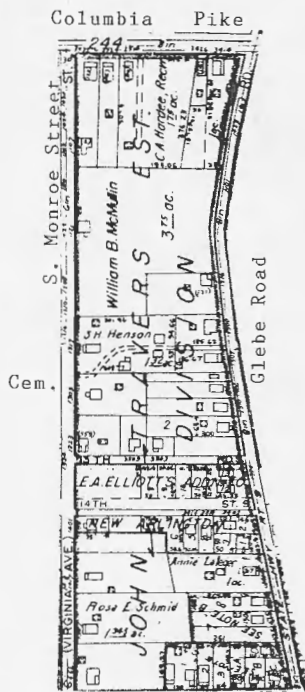
Henry died at 52 years of age on October 3, 1887. He was buried in the Travers Cemetery.³⁷ Henry's will dated the 25th of February, 1886, bequeathed to his wife Annie his estate, real, personal and mixed "for her own use and benefit and to dispose of the same as to her may seem proper."³⁸

A few years after Henry's death Annie began selling sections of the land. She sold Seymour H. Henson 1.516 acres on December 26, 1899 for \$100.00. On January 24, 1900 William Henson, of Barcroft, Virginia, purchased 3.225 acres of land from Annie Travers for \$250.00.³⁹

It has been suggested that the Hensons were related to the Travers. I did not find proof supporting this theory. Some descendants do say, however, that the two families were very good friends. At this time ownership of Lot #2 containing the cemetery passed out of the hands of the Travers family.

In 1911 William Henson sold a tract 150 feet x 240 feet to his daughter, Mary B. Morgan, for \$400.00. Four years later Mary and her husband Harry sold 30 feet x 150 feet out of her tract to Herbert Cleveland.⁴⁰

When William H. Henson and his wife Emma died about 1924 their property was divided among their children, Seymour H., Catherine Cleveland, William, Jr. and Mary B. Morgan.⁴¹ In 1925 Herbert A. Cleveland sold his two parcels, one comprising 6149 square feet, and the other one 30 feet x 150 feet to Harry C. Morgan.⁴²



From Plate 18 Franklin Survey 1938.

On April 20, 1945 William J. Stuart and Carrie M., his wife, purchased three parcels of land owned by Blanche, Harry C. and Lawrence Morgan.⁴³ Mr. Stuart died in 1981. His wife held a life interest in the house.⁴⁴

Following the death of Mrs. Stuart the property including the cemetery was sold on June 24, 1986 by the Stuart heirs William J. Jr. and James L. to Kenneth R. Glidwell. A deed of trust was recorded for \$54,000.00.⁴⁵

On December 28, 1988, Glidwell sold the property to Theodore J. Mann and Danny Smoot each having a one half undivided interest, and each to hold as his sole and separate equitable estate, as tenants in common, not as joint tenants. The sale price was \$99,000.00.⁴⁶



1309 South Monroe Street.

Mr. Mann and his partner Danny Smoot planned to develop the property. Their idea was to build two single family homes each with its own driveway. The existence of the cemetery prevented the developers from accomplishing their plan so they sought permission from the county circuit court to reinter the bodies at another cemetery in the area. It was at this point that descendants of the Travers family rallied to preserve their historic cemetery. The County Board asked the court to postpone a decision until the board could take a position on the issue.

Both the Historic Affairs and Landmark Review Board, and the County Planning Commission recommended that the County Board grant historic status to the graveyard and the 150-year-old holly tree that stands on the property. The graveyard was recognized as an historic burial ground by the

Arlington Historical Commission in a county inventory of historic resources in 1986. The County Board granted historic status to the Travers Cemetery February 1990. Members of the Travers family are happy to know that the cemetery will be preserved.

Mr. Mann agreed to accept the County Board's decision leaving the cemetery in place.⁴⁷

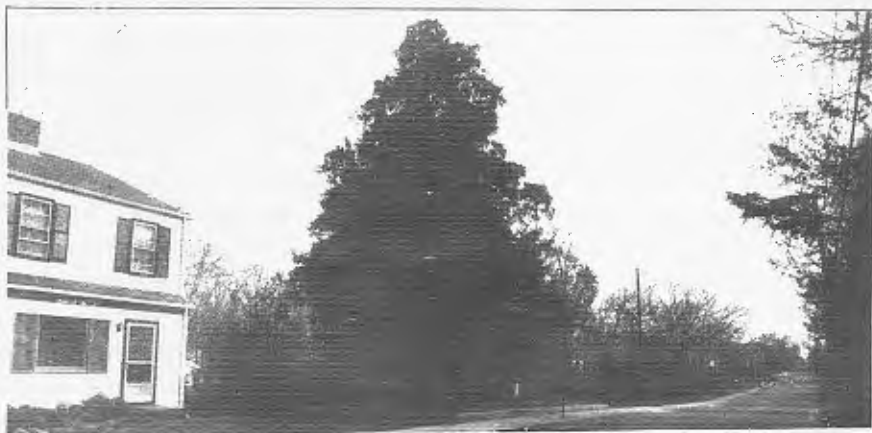
Many family members have been buried in the cemetery following John N. Travers. The names etched in the tombstones are Laura V. Whitehead, Rebecca Dyer and Henry Travers. Five children of John Leven Travers, Pearl, Mary, James, Anna and Adie Louise do not have stones. Hopefully the family will some day learn of the others.⁴⁸

By 1924 the lane adjacent to the cemetery became a 30 foot road named Virginia Avenue, one of seven Virginia Avenues in Arlington. The County map of 1934 shows Virginia Avenue renamed South Monroe Street. The cemetery was reduced in size to accommodate widening the street and adding a sidewalk, necessitating the replacement of head and foot stones.

For over 150 years a beautifully proportioned holly tree has been growing in the cemetery. It has recently received historic recognition as a notable tree in Arlington County.



Travers Cemetery.



Notable 150 year old American holly tree.

John Wesley Travers

John Wesley Travers inherited Lot 3, five and one-quarter acres, in the partitioning of the Travers estate. The 1850 census lists John and Henry Travers (sic), as farmers, and Eliza Taylor as living in the same household. The 1860 census shows John Travis (sic) married to Rachael and their children Charles, 1852; Margaret, 1853 and John 1857.⁴⁹ The circumstances surrounding the death of John Wesley are not clear. His death occurred prior to 1870. Was he involved in the Civil War? Was he buried in the family cemetery?

The 1870 census lists dwelling 82, family 99, as Rachael Trivers, (sic) Charles, Maggie, John and Augustus. The house was built on lot 3 after the death of John Wesley Travers, and prior to 1870.

John Leven, John W. Travers' son married his cousin Angeline Travers, the daughter of Annie and Henry Travers. Their children were: Edward, 1878, Agnes Sue 1879 and "Nettie," 1880.⁵⁰

After the death of his mother, Rachel Travers, John's brothers and sister conveyed their interest in Lot 3 to him for \$200.00 in 1886.⁵¹ John's wife, Angeline, died before 1886. A deed of 1889 shows John Leven Travers married to Belle M. She was Charlotte Isabel Peverill. They had twelve children: Sara, Pearl, Mary, Ethel, Charlotte Isabel, Ruth, John Wesley, Bessie, James, Charles, Anna and Ada Louise.⁵²

In 1893 John Leven Travers was one of seven trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sanford and Bertha E. Bradbury gave a 100 feet x 118 feet lot for the purpose of building a house of worship.⁵³ The Arlington Methodist Church was located on Columbia Pike near present South Edgewood Street and used from 1894 to 1947.⁵⁴

John and his wife sold two acres out of the five and one-quarter acres of Lot 3 to Emma Laleger in 1902 for \$1,050.00. Another deed was recorded on December 28, 1903 to Mrs. Laleger in the amount of \$1,500.00 for two acres and the house in which the Travers family resided.⁵⁵

The Travers family moved to a two-story frame house on the corner of 14th and South Monroe Streets. In 1902 John Travers purchased ninety-seven acres on Little River Turnpike, (Route 236) just east of the City of Fairfax near Guinea Road in Fairfax County.⁵⁶ On November 16, 1904 Travers sold the ninety-seven acres to John H. Johnson.⁵⁷ John Travers died at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D.C. September 1915. The Travers home in Arlington was razed and the property is now a large grassed-in area.

Eliza Ann Travers Taylor

Eliza Ann Travers married George W. Taylor on July 22, 1846.⁵⁸ Their daughter Laura was born in 1847. Since George Taylor is not included in the census for 1850 or 1860, it is believed that the marriage ended in a separation. Eliza Taylor (sic) is recorded in the 1860 census with Laura and Augustus age 3, born in New York? The 1886 deed conveying Lot 3 to John Leven Travers listed his brothers as Charles N. and Augustus W. Travers. John M. Whitehead and his wife Josie E. sold one acre out of Lot 4 to John Deuterman on October 28, 1901 for \$400.00.⁵⁹

In time the Whitehead-Deuterman property passed to new owners. The land was divided and subdivided, to build houses and duplexes to meet the needs of the growing population.

Henry W. Travers

Henry W. Travers sold Lot 5, containing five acres, 2 roods, and thirty-three poles to Sewell B. Corbett for \$400.00 on June 1, 1857. Henry bought Lot 2 from Mary A. Clement, his sister, on December 8, 1857 for the same amount of money he received from Sewell Corbett.⁶⁰

When John Causin purchased the 109¾ acres his deed recorded that there were buildings on the property accounting for the Travers homestead possibly built for an earlier owner/tenant who recognized the potential value of farming the land and having a home near the crossroads of Columbia Pike and Glebe Road.

A diligent search for conclusive documentation on John N. Travers' heritage is unresolved. The Travers name goes back to 1653 when James Travers emigrated to Virginia. There are many branches of the Travers family in Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia. Without the full cooperation of the family it has been impossible to determine the correct lineage of John N. Travers.

Beginning in the 1950s major changes took place on Columbia Pike between Glebe Road and South Monroe Street. Robert H. Rosenthal first acquired 40,138 square feet at the corner of Glebe Road and Columbia Pike 1954 for an automobile showroom. Among the stores built along the Pike toward South Monroe Street were the Rosemar Grill, Coronet Valet, Igloo Delicatessen and Grocery, a beauty shop, and as a separate entity, the first Brenner's Bakery and Restaurant. A driveway separated the Robert J. Murphy Funeral Home from the bakery.

When Mr. Murphy purchased the property in 1956 there was an old house on the property which he renovated for his purposes. In the course of renovation an old Bible was found at the base of a wall. The inscription in the Bible identified the owner George W. Collier. The Bible was given to him by his parents in 1899. Mr. Murphy searched for the owner without success. The Bible has been preserved and can be seen on a table at the entrance waiting room of the Murphy Funeral Home at 4510 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington. At a later date Mr. Murphy bought additional land accumulating a total of one and a quarter acres. His property included the corner of South Monroe Street where the present Columbia Pike South Station Post Office is located. Mr. Murphy sold the Funeral Home in 1974. About this time Rosenthal acquired all the land along Columbia Pike with the exception of the land leased to the Post Office.⁶¹

Note: As of this writing, the property on South Monroe Street, including the Travers cemetery, is for sale.

Notes and References

*Dorothea Abbott is a historical researcher and a regular contributor to *The Arlington Historical Magazine*. Her most recent project is a history of Potomac Overlook Park for the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

Special thanks to: Sara Collins, Arlington County Virginiana Librarian, Columbia Pike Branch; Bruce G. McCoy, curator, Arlington Historical Museum (research on "Reinterment of the Burials at 1309 S. Monroe Street, Arlington, Virginia" December 1988); and Robert Abbott, photographer.

¹*Land Records of Long Standing, Fairfax County, Virginia (1742-1770)*. (McLean, Va.: Ruth & Sam Sparcio, 1988.)

²*Arlington County Deeds* U-M2:529, 542; N2-U2:413.

*The many spellings in the deeds of the name Cassine (Casseen, Causine, Casene, Cassin) required further research which determined the name to be Causin.

³*Arlington County Deeds* N2-U2:432.

⁴*Marriage Licenses of Washington, D.C. 1811-1830* (Silver Spring, Md: Family Line Publications, 1988) p. 143.

⁵Marjorie D. Tallichet. *Alexandria Virginia City and County 1850 Census* (Bowie, Md: Heritage Books, 1986) family #1439.

- ⁶Ibid. and *Arlington County Federal Census*, M593 Roll 1632 pp. 13, 14.
- ⁷*Alexandria 1850 Census* #1439; and *Arlington County Wills* 10:133.
- ⁸Travers Family Cemetery, 1309 S. Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.
- ⁹*Alexandria 1850 Census* #1444.
- ¹⁰*Encyclopedia Britannica* (1955) 23:393.
- ¹¹C. B. Rose, Jr. *Arlington County, A History* (Baltimore: Port City Press, 1976) p. 86.
- ¹²*Alexandria County Wills* 7:158.
- ¹³*Alexandria County Wills* 7:159.
- ¹⁴*Alexandria 1850 Census* #1444.
- ¹⁵*Arlington County Deeds* K3:563; Q3-T-3:401.
- ¹⁶*Arlington County Deeds* S3:400; Q3-T3:401.
- ¹⁷*Arlington County Deeds* L3-P3:239.
- ¹⁸*Alexandria Virginia City and County 1860 Census* p. 120; and *Arlington 1870 Census*, pp. 13, 14.
- ¹⁹*Arlington County Deeds* S4:51.
- ²⁰*Arlington 1870 Census* pp. 13, 14.
- ²¹*1880 Arlington County Federal Census* T9 Roll 1351 p. 22.
- ²²*Arlington County Chancery File #3*, Whitehead vs Deuterman 1901.
- ²³*Arlington 1870 Census* pp. 13, 14; and *Arlington 1880 Census* p. 120.
- ²⁴*Chancery File #3; Deeds* H4:201, 204; K4:307; *Arlington 1870 Census* pp. 13, 14.
- ²⁵*Arlington County Deeds* 104:592; 105:62.
- ²⁶*Arlington County Wills* 10:519.
- ²⁷*Chancery File #3*.
- ²⁸*Arlington County Deeds* 104:478, 490.
- ²⁹*Arlington County Deeds* 104:467; 106:95; 107:196.
- ³⁰*Arlington County Deeds* 106:460; 107:588.
- ³¹*Arlington County Deeds* Q3-T3:487.
- ³²*Arlington 1880 Census* p. 22.
- ³³*Arlington County Deeds* 102:550.
- ³⁴Evelyn Robinson, article in *Northern Virginia Sun* 10 Nov 1989.
- ³⁵*Arlington County Deeds* Q3-T3:402.
- ³⁶U.S. Army Engineers, *1861 Civil War Map*.
- ³⁷Travers Cemetery tombstone.
- ³⁸*Arlington County Wills* 10:133.
- ³⁹*Arlington County Deeds* 102:43, 165.
- ⁴⁰*Arlington County Deeds* 140:61, 155, 568.
- ⁴¹*Arlington County Deeds* 205:133, 135, 136, 137, 138.
- ⁴²*Arlington County Deeds* 238:34.
- ⁴³*Arlington County Deeds* 667:255.
- ⁴⁴*Arlington County Deeds* 2042:178.
- ⁴⁵*Arlington County Deeds* 2221:1104.
- ⁴⁶*Arlington County Deeds* 2363:1779.
- ⁴⁷Attended county hearings.
- ⁴⁸Interview with Mrs. Helen Sher.
- ⁴⁹*Alexandria 1860 Census* p. 120.
- ⁵⁰*Arlington 1880 Census*.
- ⁵¹*Arlington County Deeds* G4:362.
- ⁵²Interview with Mrs. Helen Sher.
- ⁵³*Arlington County Deeds* 14:288, 480; P4:583.

- ⁵⁴*The History of Arlington United Methodist Church 1859-1984*. By the Records and History Committee (Arlington: Amos Camp, 1984).
- ⁵⁵*Arlington County Deeds* 105:151; 108:354.
- ⁵⁶*Arlington County Deeds* 106:266; 108:353.
- ⁵⁷*Fairfax County Deeds* 26Q:530.
- ⁵⁸T. Michael Miller, *Minister & Marriage Returns & Marriage Bonds 1801-1852*. (Bowie, Md: Heritage Books, 1987), p. 154. Ann Eliza Travis (sic) July 22, 1846. She used Ann Eliza sometimes instead of Eliza Ann.
- ⁵⁹*Arlington County Deeds* 104:592.
- ⁶⁰*Arlington County Deeds* Q3-T3:402.
- ⁶¹Interview with Robert J. Murphy and Edward M. Smith, July 1990.



WHY DO WE CALL IT?

Langston School

This school is named for John Mercer Langston, born in Louisa County, Virginia, in 1829. His parents died when he was only five and he was brought up in Ohio where he was graduated from Oberlin College. He studied both theology and law and gained admission to the Ohio bar. When he was elected Town Clerk in 1854 he became the first Negro office holder in America. Later he served on the City Council of Oberlin and on the School Board.

He was appointed General Inspector of the Freedmen's Bureau of President Johnson in 1868, and was American Minister to Haiti from 1877 to 1885. He held many other posts including the presidency of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, and was active as a writer and speaker. His election to the 51st Congress as a Representative from Virginia was contested and he was not seated until September 23, 1890. He died in 1897.