



Prince William Reliquary

RELIC, Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas, Virginia

REL-I-QUAR-Y: (*noun*) A receptacle for keeping or displaying relics.

Prince William County Sheriffs 1904-2004

By Tish Como, Librarian I, RELIC



Manassas Jail, side view, ca. 1925
Photo courtesy of Allen Barbee, Jr.

The front page of the September 10, 1904 *Manassas Journal* featured sketches captioned as “Prominent Men of Prince William.” Of the eleven distinguished gentlemen, only Sheriff F. C. Rorabaugh, the county’s law enforcement official, sported a dark brimmed hat, fittingly reminiscent of Wyatt Earp. Indeed, when Sheriff Rorabaugh was enlisted to help detectives from Washington D.C. capture a Georgetown fugitive who fled to Prince William County in March 1906, the *Washington Post* account read like a page from one of Louis L’Amour’s Westerns:

The journey to the cabin in the woods was most adventurous. The road, of the backwoods type, was a quagmire of yellow mud. Several times the horse sank to his hips.

Finally, after urging the horse and wagon through the mud and water, the officers came to Bull Run.

Here a novel situation confronted them.

The run, ordinarily a rippling brook, was a swollen, dashing torrent, with a current similar to a raceway.

Realizing that it would be impossible to ford the stream until its force had diminished, the officers sat in their wagon. After a half hour’s wait, they attempted to cross. The current, as soon as the horse and occupants of the wagon were in the middle of the stream, carried the outfit without capsizing down the stream twenty yards. There, the water being shallow, the horse gained a foothold and pulled the party to the bank.¹

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¹ "FIND NEGRO IN CABIN: Officers Have Exciting Chase After Bill Thomas. HE KILLED ROBERT WHALES. Detective Flatter, Accompanied by Private Johnson and Virginia Sheriff, Has Narrow Escape from Drowning in Bull Run -- Trail Leads Through Miles of Dense Forest," *The Washington Post*, 5 March 1906, 2; digital image, *ProQuest Historical Newspapers* (<http://www.proquest.com> : accessed 5 April 2006).

The suspect was ultimately taken into custody, but only after the party, having abandoned the horse, braved the long mucky road through dense woods to the cabin hideout, where the suspect “ran to the rear window, only to see the sheriff waiting with revolver in hand for him to come out”.²

Sheriff Rorabaugh and his successors throughout the twentieth century were elected, “at the general election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November ... and every fourth year thereafter”.³ Their numerous responsibilities were set out in minute detail in the Codes of Virginia and Acts of Assembly. Not all of these duties involved the thrill of the chase. In addition to apprehending dangerous fugitives, the sheriff had responsibility for more mundane tasks such as posting various legal notices and collecting assorted fees, such as the following, approved by Virginia’s General Assembly in 1908:

*For keeping and supporting any horse or mule distrained or levied on,
for each day when stall fed, forty cents.
And for each day when pastured, ten cents.
For each hog or head of cattle, per day, five cents.
For each sheep or goat, per day, five cents.*⁴

The Board of County Supervisors determined the sheriff’s annual allowance within a range dictated by the Code of Virginia and based on the population of the county.⁵ He might draw additional compensation from the county levy for certain duties, such as preserving order at Board of County Supervisors’ meetings (\$2 per day in 1919).⁶ He was responsible for all things associated with the county jail and could appoint a jailor to assist him. With consent of the circuit court, he could appoint one or more deputies to help him, or act in his stead. Deputies could be removed by the appointing sheriff or the court, or by the judge when court was not in session.⁷

The ramifications of national prohibition arguably provided for the major challenge facing the sheriff in the 1920s. Under state prohibition legislation, which took effect in Virginia on October 31, 1916, each household was allowed “to obtain from outside the state one quart of liquor, three gallons of beer or one gallon of wine per month.”⁸ A year after its passage, even anti-prohibitionist forces agreed that the legislation was working well,⁹ but with the enactment of wartime prohibition in 1919 and the Eighteenth Amendment in 1920, Virginians lost their monthly allowance. “For national prohibition shut

² Ibid.

³ “An ACT to amend and re-enact sections 92 and 98 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved December 18, 1903, entitled ‘an act to amend and re-enact chapter 9 of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, approved May 20, 1903, entitled an act to amend and re-enact chapter 9 of the Code of Virginia of 1887, in relation to the election of State, county, district and city officers, and the terms of their offices, and filling vacancies,’” 14 March 1906, *Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, during the Session of 1906*, (Richmond: David Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1906), chap. 168, pp. 251-252.

⁴ “An ACT to amend and re-enact section 3508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved December 31, 1903, in relation to the fees of sheriffs, sergeants, criers, coroners, and constables,” 13 March 1908, *Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, during the Session of 1908*, (Richmond: David Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1908), chap. 299, pp. 540-541.

⁵ “Providing temporary offices; insuring buildings; fixing allowances to officers,” Code of Virginia [microform]: with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Virginia: in two volumes: annotated. (Richmond: David Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1919), chap. 109, sec. 2726. (Eminent Domain, fiche 15 of 22.)

⁶ “Board to sit with open doors; sheriff to attend; his pay; majority to decide questions; how in case of tie,” Code of Virginia [microform]: with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Virginia: in two volumes: annotated. (Richmond: David Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1919), chap. 109, sec. 2717. (Eminent Domain, fiche 14 of 22.)

⁷ “Appointment of deputies; their powers; how removed,” Code of Virginia [microform]: with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Virginia: in two volumes: annotated. (Richmond: David Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1919), chap. 108, sec. 2701. (Eminent Domain, fiche 14 of 22.)

⁸ Virginius Dabney, *Virginia The New Dominion: A History from 1607 to the Present*. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1971), 462.

⁹ Ibid.

off that quart, and the moonshiners and bootleggers moved in at once. Thousands of otherwise law-abiding citizens began violating the law.”¹⁰

An examination of *The Manassas Journal* during this decade reveals weekly front page articles such as “Prohibition and Rumors Afloat” (28 December 1923), “Big Still Taken Last Tuesday” (18 September 1924), “26 Dry Law Convictions,” and “Captures Two Large Stills” (17 December 1925). The article “Law League to Meet on Monday” (18 January 1924) appeared in the same issue as an editorial entitled “Our Moonshine War (?)” which suggested that the Law Enforcement League intentionally sensationalized their campaign for their own purposes and thus presented a false picture of the community. “Much undesirable publicity, picturing Manassas as the corrupt heart of a “rum ring” and as the battleground of a “bootleg war,” has appeared of late in newspapers of Washington, Baltimore and other cities. Law abiding citizens of the community continue to read the amazing stories and to wonder where they come from.”¹¹



Charles Andrew Barbee

Sheriff 1912 - 1927

Photo courtesy of grandson, Allen Barbee, Jr.

C. A. Barbee, who served as Prince William County’s sheriff from 1912-1927, rebutted claims leveled against him by H. A. Knevels, of the Law Enforcement League, regarding his perceived lack of interest in pursuing bootleggers in a letter to the editor of *The Manassas Journal* on 11 January 1924. Barbee challenged those reporting alleged violations to provide their names “in order to have some evidence and ground to work upon, as I have had too much trouble running down false clues to spend more time in that direction.”¹²

In a letter to the Editor of the *Potomac News*, on 25 August 1972, Carl Eike reminisces about an incident in 1919 when Mr. Charley Barbee, “the only sheriff in the county,” set out to apprehend an old man, charged with making moonshine, who had failed to show up for his court date. “When Sheriff Barbee came to take him to Manassas to stand trial, he got his old car hung up in the muddy road [the Old Telegraph Road] and tore the rear end out. The following week, after repairing his car, he came after him again and tore the transmission out. The third week he left the car and walked in and got him.”¹³

After which the judge, deeming the old man unfit to stay in jail, sent him home to clean ditches for 30 days. “So, he spent 30 days cleaning ditches and cutting bushes off the roadside. [He] made moonshine at night.”¹⁴

Up until 1945, the only location for town and county police officers and State Troopers to coordinate their efforts was in the Sheriff’s office in the county court house. A January headline announced “Prince William Police to Have Headquarters.” The new station, located in the Adamson Building on Center Street in Manassas, would house broadcasting and finger printing facilities. The article ends with a request, by Sheriff John P. Kerlin, for “anyone having unused furniture or a typewriter, to lend it until other equipment can be obtained.”¹⁵

Debate over the question of funding a separate county “police project” versus additional deputy sheriffs received front-page billing in *The Manassas Messenger* for three straight weeks in the late summer of 1946. “Sheriff John Kerlin was called upon to open the discussion which he did by pointing out the inadequacy of the present law enforcement force to patrol the county. He said that, failing the

¹⁰ Ibid., 463.

¹¹ Editorial, *The Manassas Journal*, 18 January 1924, 2.

¹² “Barbee Resents Knevels Attacks,” *The Manassas Journal*, 11 January 1924, 1.

¹³ Carl Eike, *Yes Virginia There is a Carl Eike: Northern Virginia Folktales*, compiled and edited by Margaret Ann Pishock (Triangle, Va: Pishock, 1980), 15.

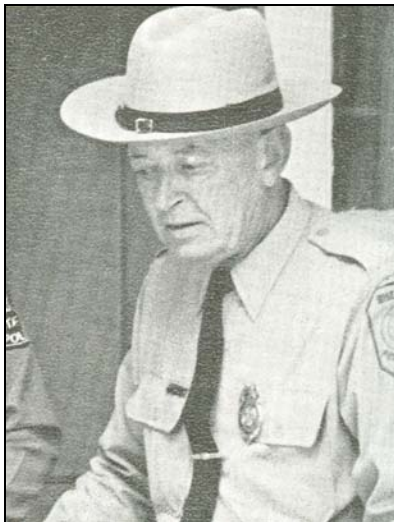
¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ “Prince William Police to Have Headquarters,” *The Washington Post*, 22 January 1945, 3.

adoption of the police project, he proposed to ask the board of supervisors for two additional deputies.”¹⁶

The pros and cons raised by citizens illustrated the county’s changing demographics, and the beginnings of a discrepancy, which would continue for several more decades, between the needs of citizens in the more densely populated eastern part of the county with those residing in western farm lands. Increasing traffic in the east was noted by a resident of the area between Woodbridge and Occoquan: “Commander White referred to No. 1 Highway as ‘Death Highway’.”¹⁷ Representing the opposing view “Mr. Hooker, from the Nokesville area, said categorically, ‘Our people are opposed to it.’ He said that little need for increased expenditures for police protection was felt in his community and referred to the opposition of the Nokesville Ruritan Club to the project.”¹⁸

The next week, trial justice C. Lacey Compton’s views weighed in on the front page of *The Manassas Messenger*. Based on his experience, he dismissed any evidence of a “crime wave” and questioned how the county could justify the expense of a police project. On the one part he “recommended that a careful study be made of the records of the operation of the police system in Fairfax County to determine to what extent the system actually worked as a deterrent to law-breaking there.” At the same time, however, when questioned about the sufficiency of the present force, “Judge Compton pointed out the limitations in the scope of the sheriff and deputy sheriffs, who were primarily court officers, charged with serving papers, rather than patrolling.”¹⁹ Ultimately the Board rejected the “police project” and approved two additional deputies, bringing the total to three in 1946. “The action of the board came as a climax to considerable discussion recently as to the need for more adequate police protection for the county which at present has one deputy sheriff and Sheriff John P. Kerlin.”²⁰



Ralph Gilbert Shumate
Sheriff, 1960 - 1971

Photo appeared in Prince William County, Virginia, Annual Report, 1965, page 16.

In early 1968, the Prince William County Board of Supervisors asked the Police Chief of neighboring Fairfax County (which established a separate police department in 1940) for advice on how to set up a County police department. The Fairfax chief said [the question of a Prince William police department] “is raised every few years, just about each time they get a new Board of Supervisors.”²¹ And, after much debate, on midnight of 30 June 1970, “the County Sheriff’s department switched over calls to the new police department.”²²

Prince William County’s Annual Report for 1970 reported that the full execution of the law enforcement process in the county was assured as a result of cooperation between the courts, the newly-formed Police Department and restructured Sheriff’s Office. “Due to the establishment of a County Police Department, the Sheriff’s Office has experienced a complete reorganization of function and personnel. The Sheriff’s legal obligation is to provide the care and maintenance of the Prince William County Jail and its inmates and to provide court bailiffs and process servers. To assist him in his responsibilities, the Sheriff maintains a staff of 36 employees...”²³

¹⁶ “County Officials Join Chamber in Police Project Debate,” *The Manassas Messenger*, 30 August 1946, 1.

¹⁷ “Police Project Discussed Pro And Con By County Leaders,” *The Manassas Messenger*, 30 August 1946, 2.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ “Judge Compton Finds Little Need for County Police,” *The Manassas Messenger*, 6 September 1946, 1.

²⁰ “Prince William to Get 2 More Deputy Sheriffs,” *The Washington Post*, 9 September 1946, 8.

²¹ “Pr. William Seeks Help On Police,” *The Washington Post, Times Herald*, 20 January 1968, B7.

²² “Police Department Begins Operations,” *Potomac News*, 1 July 1980, 1.

²³ Board of Supervisors, Prince William County, Virginia, *Annual Report*, 1970, 40.

Speaking in the stead of Sheriff Ralph G. Shumate, who was recovering from surgery, Chief Deputy Sheriff Allen Rollins acknowledged the inevitability of the establishment of a separate law enforcement agency.²⁴

From 1960 to 1969 Prince William County's population increased 108.7%, from 50,164 to 104,690, making it Virginia's fastest growing county according to the University of Virginia's Bureau of Population Research. In January 1970, the Bureau's director, Dr. Charles Meiburg, warned county governing officials that "In a fast growing area like yours, local government must run fast just to maintain the existing standards of service."²⁵



Wilson C. Garrison, Jr.,
Sheriff, 1984-1995

Photo appeared in Prince William County, Virginia, Annual Report, 1988, page 9.

As 1980 approached, local news stories suggested that from the Sheriff's Department's perspective, local government wasn't running fast enough. In 1977, Prince William County Executive Clinton Mullen blamed an increase in crime on the county's population spike and Sheriff C. A. Rollins reported that the county jail currently housed over twice the number of prisoners it was designed to hold. In response to the question about how many prisoners the jail could hold, an apparently frustrated Rollins responded, "I can't tell you what the maximum capacity is because I have to keep packing them in as long as the court keeps sending them to me."²⁶

Thirteen years later, a *Washington Post* piece titled "VA. Sheriffs Beset by Staff Shortages" described the struggle of Virginia's 125 sheriffs' departments to deal with escalating workloads resulting from "population growth, rising arrests and crowded prisons."²⁷ The impact on Prince William County, which experienced a 58% population increase in the previous decade, was highlighted, noting that "There, deputies have seen their workloads more than double in

some cases."²⁸ Despite the tremendous increase in staff and budget the department realized since 1985, "Sheriff Wilson C. Garrison Jr. said it still is not enough."²⁹

His employees are the men and women in dark brown uniforms who transport prisoners and mental patients, provide courthouse security, serve post-trial and pretrial warrants, escort funeral processions, and help get evicted tenants out of homes.

During fiscal 1984, Prince William deputies transported 175 mental patients, served 47,915 legal papers and made 800 court-ordered trips to transport prisoners.

By June 30, the end of this fiscal year [1990], the department expects to have transported 490 mental patients, served 79,430 legal papers, and made 1,990 court-ordered trips.³⁰

Although the scope of the Sheriff's Department's responsibilities narrowed with the establishment of a separate police force twenty years earlier, the impact on its operation was duly noted by Sheriff Garrison. "As the population grows, the police department grows and makes more arrests. This puts more demands on my department. What other people do impacts me."³¹

²⁴ Kenneth Bredemeier, Washington Post Staff Writer, "New Police Force In Prince William Begins Law Duty," *The Washington Post, Times Herald*, 2 July 1970, B12.

²⁵ "County Officials Hear the Experts at Conference," *Potomac News - Potomac Scene*, 28 January 1970, C1.

²⁶ Eduardo Cue, Washington Post Staff Writer, "Despite 4 New Jails, Overcrowding Is a Problem: Overcrowding Cut By 4 New Area Jails," *The Washington Post*, 20 September 1977, C1.

²⁷ Pierre Thomas, Washington Post Staff Writer "Va. Sheriffs Beset By Staff Shortages," *The Washington Post*, 12 April 1990, D1.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.



Glen Hill

Sheriff, 2004 -

Photo appeared on Prince William County
Sheriff's Department web page
<http://www.pwcgov.org/default.aspx?topic=04004000020002112> (accessed April 6, 2006)

The adjective “rural” no longer accurately describes Prince William County in the twenty-first century. The differences that distinguished the eastern and western sides of the county in terms of population density no longer exist. In many respects, the county that Sheriff Rorabaugh was voted to protect in 1903 bears little resemblance to the one that Sheriff Glendell Hill was elected to serve in 2003. A similarity remains, however; as Sheriff Garrison noted, what others do directly impacts the operations of the sheriff's department, and that sentiment is reflected in the department's FY 2004 mission statement: “...to provide service and security for the Judicial Center and the citizens of Prince William County. To discharge all obligations mandated by the Federal, State, and local laws, while maintaining professional standards and integrity in public service.”³²

A list of those who served as sheriffs of Prince William County from 1904 to 2004, including their dates of service and party affiliations follows. For a brief history and list of the county's early sheriffs, see “Prince William County Sheriffs 1731-1903” in the April 2005 edition of *Prince William County Reliquary* at <http://www.pwcgov.org/docLibrary/PDF/003410.pdf>.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY SHERIFFS 1904-2004

Frank C. Rorabaugh	1904 – 1911	(D)
Charles Andrew Barbee	1912 – 1927	(D)
John Patterson Kerlin	1928 – 1951	(D)
Turner D. Wheeling	1952 – 1959	(D)
Ralph Gilbert Shumate (Died in office)	1960 – 1971	(D)
Carl Allen Rollins, Jr. (Appointed to fill vacancy; elected in November 1971)	1971 – 1983	(R)
Wilson Carlin Garrison, Jr.	1984 – 1995	(D)
E. Lee Stoffregen, III	1996 – 2003	(D)
Glendell Hill	2004 –	(R)

³² Prince William County, Virginia Board of Supervisors, *Fiscal Plan*, Adopted 2004, 541.

OCOCOQUAN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI, 1928-1941

The following is an early alumni newsletter of Occoquan District High School, published in 1941. A copy was provided to RELIC by Judy Kilby of Conover, N.C., who acquired it from her aunt, Wilda Bourne Sampson (Class of 1933). Judy Kilby's mother is Marjorie Rose Bourne (Class of 1941), born in Woodbridge, Va., daughter of W. G. Bourne and Fanny Allen. Marjorie married Richard Elmer Tyrrell, born in Washington, D.C., son of William Middleton Tyrrell and Margaret Wilson. Marjorie and Wilda's younger sister Estelle Bourne also graduated from O.D.H.S.

Retyped by Beverly R. Veness

Alumni On Parade

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the following pages we wish to present information about the Alumni which we hope will be of interest to you. Perhaps some of the information given is incorrect; if so, we are very sorry. Of course you must realize that the Alumni are "doing things;" therefore, we could not keep up with all the changes. Some Alumni we were unable to learn anything about. We wish we knew something about them so maybe you can help us. If you, in the years to come, move, change your name, or do anything interesting, please tell us about it. We will always want to hear from our fellow classmates.

The material in the following pages has been collected by Mary Joyce, Lillian Winfree, Janet Murphy, Miss Vaughan, Dorothy Browne, Amy Browne, Nick Katsarelis, the president of the Association, and the chairman of the committee. To these, and possibly others, we are deeply indebted.

We wish to thank Miss Elizabeth Vaughan for her helpful guidance in presenting this material, Miss Maude Brown for helping with the printing, Miss Eula Jellison who typed the stencils, and Frank Browne who designed the cover.

May you find in the pages that follow, reminders of the past in the activities of your classmates. May this serve to remind you of the first Alumni Home Coming at Occoquan District High School, May 16, 17, 1941.

[Signed] Claggett Hawkins _____

Chairman of Publication Committee

[Signed] Doris Bubb _____

President of Alumni Association

United We Stand

Twenty-six of the seventy-eight graduates of Occoquan District High School met with Miss Vaughan in the High School auditorium on Saturday evening, April 4, 1936, for the purpose of organizing an Alumni Association. Miss Vaughan, acting as chairman, explained the principal objectives of an Alumni Association. After election of officers, and necessary business transactions, the meeting adjourned—thus marking the organization of the Occoquan District High School Alumni Association.

During the past five years the Alumni Association has sponsored a number of dances, a play, an amateur show, and several other types of entertainments. From time to time, the members and their guests have enjoyed other activities including basket-ball games, “weenie” roasts and socials.

Since its organization the Alumni Association has expended \$100 for the “gym” fund, \$75 for the use of the school, and \$10 for the dental clinic. This Association has also helped other benevolent activities by furnishing school books and Christmas boxes for the under-privileged [sic].

From the date of organization to September 1940, the Alumni Association has held twenty-seven meetings. Since the above date we have met the second Thursday of each month.

Death has claimed two members that we have record of: Walford Reid of the Class of '30 and Louise Brawner Cable of the Class of '31.

The total number of graduates at present is 188. In the ten years from 1929 to 1939, the graduating classes have increased in number from one to twenty-five.

As we have seen the classes grow in number, we have seen our school grow in size—from six rooms in 1927 to sixteen rooms, a principal's office, a clinic room and a kitchen in 1941.

Althelia Cheshire
Valedictorian,
Class of '28

I N M E M O R I A M

* * *

LOUISE BRAWNER CABLE

1913 – 1935

*

WALFORD REID

1911 – 1936

* * *

“Think of them still as the same, I say:
They are not gone – they are just – away!”

CLASS OF 1928

Virginia Brockett is married to Robert Finks. She has a daughter, Phyllis Anne, who is three years old. She is living at Criglersville, Madison County, Virginia. She graduated from V. P. I., and did Home Demonstration work in Madison County for several years. She also taught in one of the mountain counties for two years. She is now employed by the Government doing resettlement work with the people taken from the Skyland Park Area.

Althelia Cheshire is living at home in Bethel.

Ambrose Cheshire [is] living at home in Bethel. He is employed by the State Highway Department.

Albert Sides married Helen Patterson. They live at 3302 22nd Street North, Arlington, Va. He took a course in accountancy at Benjamin Franklin University. He is employed at Woodward & Lothrop express office. They have a son, Winston Lee, who is four years old.

CLASS OF 1929

Donald Sides graduated from George Washington University. He is an engineer in the Bureau of Public Roads. He married Judith Birge. They live at 128 Hillside St., Asheville, N.C.

CLASS OF 1930

Mildred Armstrong is married to John J. Many. They live at 415 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va. Mildred went to business school. She is a private secretary to the sales manager at Woodward & Lothrop Department Store.

Burnetta Brockett was graduated from Temple Business College. She is married to Larry Birge. They live at Easton, Md.

Frances Brunt graduated from Marjorie Webster School of Expression in Washington, D.C. After graduation she was given the leading role in many performances presented at the Roadside and Civic theaters. She also played with the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. At present she is an accompanist and teacher of platform reading at Marjorie Webster. As a pianist she entertains for womens clubs in Washington. She is also engaged in radio commercial work.

Margaret Selecman was married to Robert Shepard. They have a son Lawrence. She is now married to C. A. Peters and lives at 1121 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Apt. 304, Washington, D.C. She is a secretary in the Quarter Masters Office at Fort Belvoir. She graduated from Strayers College.

Walford Reid was married to Jane Mayhugh. He died August 31, 1936 from injuries received in a ball game.

Jane Selecman graduated from Strayer Business College in Washington and worked at the Resettlement Administration in Washington for several years. She is married to John Morrison and they have a son named Jackie. They are living in Waverly, Virginia where John is pastor of the Methodist Church.

CLASS OF 1931

Louise Brawner was married to Bill Cable and they had two daughters. She was called to her reward several years ago.

Ann Bubb is married to Charles Petellat and is living in Woodbridge, Virginia. They have a daughter, Susan Ann. Ann is employed at the Social Security Bureau in Baltimore, Maryland.

Dudley Dawson graduated from the Law School at the University of Virginia and is a member of the State Board. He is employed by the State Farm Mutual Insurance Company in Richmond, Virginia. His address is 824 Parke Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Dorothy Hoyt is married but we are unable to learn her new name. They have three children and live at Dare's Beach, Md.

Janet Russell is married to J. Lee Murphy and they live in Woodbridge, Virginia. She graduated from the Washington College of Law in 1935 and is a member of the District of Columbia Bar.

Frank Wright is married and living in Washington, D.C. at 3237 Hyatt Place N.W., Apt. 3. He is employed by the Police Force of that city.

CLASS OF 1932

Russell Bolton graduated from Strayer's Business College in Washington and is employed as an auditor at the National Savings and Trust Company in Washington. He is living with his mother in Occoquan.

Robert Bryant is living at 320 Prince George Street, Laurel, Maryland. He married Evie Toole and they have a son, Robert, Jr. Robert is employed by the Social Security Board in Washington, D.C.

Ardis Collins is married to Robert Dawson and they are living at Lorton, Virginia. Ardis is employed in the Government Service.

Robert Haislip was married to Nellie Cupp on June 19, 1938. They are living at Maryville, Tennessee where Robert is employed as an engineer.

Myrtle Hensley is now Mrs. Vernon Moore and lives at Buckhall. They have a young son. Myrtle is teaching the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades in Bethel School.

Frances Hinton is married to Howard L. Davis and lives in Minnieville. She has a daughter, Nancy Fay, in the first grade at Occoquan High School.

Muriel Hicks was graduated from Strayers Business College in Washington and worked in the office of the Post Exchange in Quantico. She married Capt. Nelson Brown, U.S.M.C. who is stationed aboard ship. "Kitty" is now living in Hawaii.

Louis Hinton is living at Alexandria, Va. He is married to Margaret Smith and works in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C.

Mildred Hornbaker completed a two year course at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va. She secured a position in the National Geographic Society in Washington and remained there until she resigned. Mildred is married to Harold Wilcher and they are living in Occoquan. They have a baby daughter, Diana Lynn.

Evelyn Kidwell, Woodbridge, Va. graduated from Washington Comptometer School and is now employed in the Treasury Accounts Office in Washington, D.C.

Malissa Lacey graduated from Strayer's College in 1933. She worked with the Association of Laundries and also the TIMES-HERALD. In May, 1939 she was married to John Cullen, Jr. They have a son and are living in Laurel, Maryland.

Francis Malcolm, Lorton, Va., graduated from Strayer's College in accountancy. He is employed by the Monroe Warren Real Estate Office, Washington, D.C.

Hazel Metzger is married to Hugh Peyton and is living in Lorton, Va. with her parents. She has a daughter, Patricia.

William Pearson is living at home in Woodbridge, Va. He is a guard at the District Penal Institutions.

Katharine Persons attended Mary Washington College and graduated from Occoquan High School. She married Beverly Warren, owner of the Mary Stuart Lunch Room at Triangle. They have one child.

Douglas Riley attended Strayer's College and graduated in accountancy. He obtained work with the Federal Service Finance Company in Washington and in 1938 was transferred to Honolulu, T.H.

CLASS OF 1933

Lorraine Allen is married to Patrick Donohue and is living at 3320 Reservoir Rd., N.W., Washington, D.C. Lorraine is working for the Telephone Company.

Wilda Bourne is married to George Sampson and is living at 511 High St., Alexandria, Va. She has had temporary work since she has been married.

Katharine Brawner is now Mrs. Kilian. She is living in Fredericksburgh [sic], Va. where she is employed by the Virginia Sales and Service.

Doris Bubb, Woodbridge, Va. is employed as a comptometer operator in the office of the Sanitary Grocery Company. She attended Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va. where she graduated in elementary teaching. She taught three years in Prince William County before resigning to work in Washington.

Marion Flatford graduated from Providence Hospital in 1939. She was married to Charles Maxwell Oliver of Paris Island, South Carolina in March 1940. They have a daughter.

Beatrice Gordon is employed in Hecht's Department Store in Washington. She is married and lives in Arlington.

Lucille Granger is married to Stanley Rolczynski and lives at 1411 North Taylor St., Arlington. She has a nine months' old baby. She graduated from Strayers and is now working at the Railroad Retirement Office.

Marjorie Hoyt is living at 3621 – 10th Street, N. W. Washington, D.C. She completed a two-year course in Music at Blackstone College and then took a business course.

Katherine Keys graduated from Mr. [sic] Sinai Hospital, New York City. She is now employed in Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Ralph McMahan is married to Gladys May. They have two children. He is employed at the D. C. Penal Institute.

Jack Persons is married to Clare Green and they are living on King Street in Alexandria, Va. Jack is an engineer for a contractor.

Janice Persons is married to Robert Williams and they are living at Stafford, Va. They have one child.

Howard Petellat worked at the D. C. Penal Institution for a short while after graduation, but is now employed at the Government Printing Office in Washington. He lives in Occoquan.

Margaret Reid is post-mistress at Triangle, Virginia.

Maxine Rison is employed by the Post Laundry at Quantico, Va.

William Sanford is married to Mae Thommasson and they have a year old daughter, Marsha. They are living in Woodbridge, Va. Billy is employed at the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C.

Woodrow Taylor is married to Evelyn Cashion. They have a daughter, Judy. He is employed at the D. C. Penal Institution.

Ellen Selecman is living at 316 South Irving Street, Arlington, Virginia. After graduating from the Washington Comptometer School she worked at the telephone exchange in Clarendon and at Highs' Ice Cream Company in Washington. She is employed in the office of Goldenberg's Department Store in Washington.

CLASS OF 1934

Marjorie Anderson is now Mrs. Venable. She has two children. Marjorie is employed by the First National Bank in Quantico, Va. (No other information is available.)

Frances Eleanor Anderson lives in Quantico. (No other information is available.)

Alvin Austin is married and lives in Dumfries. He is employed by R. C. A. Communications, Washington, D. C.

Howell Barnes has just recently married and is living in Minnieville, Virginia. He is employed at the D. C. Penal Institution. He is building a new home in Woodbridge.

Oliver Davis is living at home in Hoadly. He works in Arlington for the Arnold Bus Company.

Evelyn Herring graduated from Mary Washington College in 1938. She is now teaching school at Widewater, Virginia.

Rita Hines was married to Lt. Loomis in 1938 and they were transferred from Quantico to Cuba in the spring of 1939.

Mary Joyce graduated from Ryans Business College, Savannah, Georgia in June 1935. She also attended Underwood Elliott Fisher School in Washington. She has been employed in several branches in the Government and business firms in Washington.

Thomas Joyce attended the Citadel at Charleston, South Carolina for two years. After a year at Annapolis Prep School he entered Strayers College in Washington and graduated in Accountancy. He is now employed as a guard at the D. C. Penal Institution.

Harold Lloyd attended Annapolis Prep School and is now employed at the Marine Sundry Shop in Quantico. In May, 1938 he married Pichet Moncure.

George Purvis went to sea with the merchant marine soon after graduation. After several cruises, including one around the world, he returned to Quantico. He attended the University of Virginia, and is now a successful automobile salesman for a Ford Motor Co. in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Billie Tyrell has a very responsible position at the Woodbridge Clay Products Company, Woodbridge, Virginia.

Forest Walker worked for American Oil Company and General Outdoor Advertising Company. He is now working at the D. C. Penal Institution.

Julia Woolfender--(No other information is available.)

Thomas (Ding) Selecman is living in Occoquan. He is employed in the R. F. & P. branch office at Potomac Yards.

Faye Wright attended a beauty school after graduation, and is now employed by a beauty shop in Quantico, Virginia.

Mabel Duvall is married. We have received no other information about her.

CLASS OF 1935

Dorothy Armstrong is married to Alton Taylor and they have a four year old daughter, Edna Mae. They are living in Woodbridge, Virginia.

George Arrington is living in Woodbridge, Virginia. He was employed at the D. C. Penal Institution for a short while and is now at Indian Head Naval Powder factory.

Wallace Bourne, after graduation, was employed at the Nation Wide Grocery Store in Quantico. He bought the former owner out and is now a successful business man. He continues to play basketball and baseball for which he [w]as noted at school.

Sara Bubb, Woodbridge, Va. completed a comptometry course at Washington Comptometer School and has been employed at the office of the Sanitary Grocery Company for the last four years.

Lois Davis, now married to Jimmie Norton, lives at 1317 W. 42 St., in Baltimore, Md. She is a telephone operator in that city.

Bertha Gordon married Norman Wyatt and they have one child. They are living in Minnieville.

Margaret Hines is married to Lieutenant Crouch, who is now stationed at the Marine Base, San Diego, California.

Nellie Hinton lives in Washington, D. C. and works at the Social Security Building.

Launderville Lodoux attended the Medical School at Maryland University. He had to stop when his father was transferred to China.

Charlotte Lovelace lives in Washington and is employed as a private secretary there.

Robert Mooney is married and is living in Florida.

Pearl Liming—(no information is available.)

Jim McInteer went to Randolph Macon and later transferred to V. P. I. He won honors at both schools. After graduation he went to work in his line of study which is Conservation. He is now located at V. P. I., where he is doing graduate work.

Egbert Thompson graduated from V. P. I. and is now working on his father's farm in Woodbridge, Virginia.

CLASS OF 1936

Clinton Abel of Dumfries, Va. is now in the U. S. Army.

Rowena Arnold is living at home in Woodbridge, Va. and taking care of her mother.

Margaret Burdette is living in Washington. She graduated from Strayers and is now a stenographer at Remington Rand Co.

Ruth Coleman, Quantico, Virginia has been employed by the "Quantico Sentry," a weekly paper, since she graduated.

George Cooper lives at home in Woodbridge, Va. He is employed as a guard at the D. C. Penal Institution.

Hazel Duvall is married to Thomas Frazier and lives in Washington, D. C.

Jack Garrison lives in Dumfries, Virginia.

Frank Herrick—(no information is available).

Nick Katsarelis lives in Quantico, Virginia. He works in his father's restaurant.

Virginia Persons is married and lives in New York. She is Mrs. Stephen L. Havasy.

Georgia Pierce moved from Occoquan to Arlington, Va. She is employed by the Clarendon Telephone Company.

Clinton Purcell is living in Hoadly with his father and is working at Quantico.

Roger Sanford is married to Mary Jane Young. They have a little son. After graduation Roger worked in the House folding room at the Capital. He is now working at the D. C. Penal Institution.

Noel Vaughn moved to Boston, Mass. He attended Annapolis Prep School. He moved to Philadelphia where he is an employee of Sears Roebuck and Company.

Thomas H. Selecman took a post graduate course at O.D.H.S. He then went to West Point prep school for a year. He was transferred from Dalgreen, Va. to the D. C. Penal Institutions where he is secretary to the chief clerk. He lives at his home in Occoquan.

Lillian Winfree, Dumfries, Va. is a dentist's assistant in Quantico, Virginia.

Grace Yorkdale attended Strayers and is now employed at the Civil Service Bureau in Washington.

[*To be continued.*]

Patrick Kincheloe and Nancy Clutz – The Story Continues

By Donald L. Wilson

Nancy Ann (Petty) Clutz was born ca. 1811 in Prince William County, Virginia; and died there on 18 Dec. 1881.¹ She is identified by Darlene Thompson as the daughter of Eli and Catherine (Cornwell) Petty, and the wife of a George Clutz.² Her death record gives only her mother's name, but the father can apparently be deduced from the Fairfax County chancery case cited in Thompson's article. At this time I won't go into the details of her origin, but will concentrate on tracking her adult life with Patrick Kincheloe.

The unknown Kincheloe narrator, writing in the 1940s, gives Patrick and Nancy's story as it was handed down to him. He says that Patrick Kincheloe was the son of a Daniel Kincheloe who was a barrel maker in Dumfries, Virginia. Patrick is said to have "entered into the apprentis [sic] for a sadelmaker [sic]." No dates are given, but the author implies that this was about the time of the American Revolution. From the census records of 1850 and 1860 that appears to be much too early, as Patrick was born ca. 1800-1811. Furthermore, the census and other records consistently describe him as born in Ireland. His supposed link to Daniel Kincheloe is an attempt to make him part of the old family of the same surname in Prince William County. The narrative continues:

*Patrick Kincheloe having completed his apprenticeship was now a full fledged sadelmaker, he left Dumfries and went to Alexandria, and was employed by a man named Taylor, who owned a saddle shop there. Taylor had two daughters, one of them was name Glories [sic] and other named Stella. Patrick married Glories. They had two children, both boys, one was named Thomas and the other Ely. Patrick and Glories lived together for a while, after the second child was born, but they finally separated, Glories took the two children and returned to her parents, and rai[s]ed the two boys to manhood.*³

*After Patrick and Glories separa[t]ed, Patrick returned to Dumfries, met and married a widow by the name of Clutz whose husband was killed at the battle of the Allamo [sic]. She had three girls by Clutz: Locreia [sic], Annie and Mary. Locresia married Thomas Clark, Annie married Sudon Groves, Mary married Leevy [sic] Cornwell.*⁴

After briefly tracking the Clark, Groves, and Cornwell families, "We return to Patrick Kincheloe and his second wife, Nancy. They had a family of five boys and one girl. The boys were Edward Thomas, James William, Andrew, Luther and Ely." Although the daughter is not identified at that point, a little ways further we find "Marier [sic] Kincheloe, married Henry Fairfax. They had nine children."⁵ This is the Mariah Kincheloe Fairfax with whom Ms. Thompson began the search. Notice that two of the sons' names, Thomas and Ely, are also claimed to be names of children by Patrick's first wife.

How much of this narrative can be verified by primary evidence? First of all, the tradition that George Clutz was killed at the Battle of the Alamo has no support from scholars of that turning point in

¹ Entry for Nancy A. Klutts [sic, transcribed as Kluku by Margaret Binning], Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics, Prince William County Register of Deaths, 1881, Second District, line 42; Library of Virginia microfilm reel 24. It identifies her as white, female, 71, *married*, born in Prince William, the daughter of Catharine Pettie. Information was supplied by a son, who was not identified. Marital status choices used in this district appear to be limited to "married" or "unmarried," so widowed might be a subset of married.

² Darlene Thompson, "Patrick Kincheloe and Nancy Clutz – the Unknown Story," *Prince William Reliquary*, v. 5, no. 1 (Jan. 2006), 4.

³ "Early Narrative of the Kincheloe and Cornwell Families," *Newsletter of the Prince William County Genealogical Society*, v. 8, no. 6 (Dec. 1989): 45. The narrator added one too many daughters here – Annie Clutz (cf. Annie Maria, sired by Patrick Kincheloe). Mary (not Annie) daughter of Thomas and Lucretia (Clutz) Clark was the actual wife of *Seddon* Groves. They were married in 1873 in Prince William County. Ronald Ray Turner, *Prince William County Virginia Marriages 1854-1938* (Manassas, Va.: R. R. Turner, 2002), 81.

⁴ "Early Narrative," *Newsletter PWCGS*, v. 8, no. 7 (Jan. 1990): 51.

⁵ "Early Narrative," *Newsletter PWCGS*, v. 8, no. 7 (Jan. 1990): 52.

Texas history. The names of the defenders of the Alamo who were killed or survived the battle have been extensively researched, but no one named Clutz (Kluts) has been found.⁶ The best we can say is George Clutz (if that was his name) disappears about 1836, which happens to be the year of the Alamo. Could he have gone to Texas and never returned?

The earliest document found so far that identifies Nancy Clutts is her deposition in the case of Cornwell vs. Nelson, which suggests that Nancy lived at or near Brentsville in Prince William County in 1838. The case itself was filed in Fairfax County. Nothing is said about her husband in this document, as abstracted by Ms. Thompson.⁷ That document is certainly a major find to help sort out the descendants of Jesse and Constant (Calvert) Cornwell.

No one named Clutz/Kluts (etc.) has been found in the U.S. census of Prince William for 1820, 1830 or 1840.

Patrick Kincheloe has likewise not been found on a census prior to 1850. His first appearance in a Prince William County record is in the personal property tax list for 1841.⁸ He is found in the same district in each annual list through 1859.⁹ He does not appear in 1860, 1861 or 1865. The spelling of his name in Prince William County, which may vary slightly (Kinchello, Kinchelo, Kinchiloe), appears to be influenced by the standard spelling used by the other family of long standing in the county.

The 1850 census shows Patrick Kinchelo as head of the household, a laborer, born in Ireland, with Nancy Clutz as his implied common-law wife. Patrick is apparently literate but owns no real estate; Nancy cannot read or write. Her two daughters by Clutz (Mary and Lucrecia) come next, followed by four children named Kincheloe, apparently fathered by Patrick (Thomas, William, Maria and Luther).¹⁰ The ages of the children suggest that Nancy was with George Clutz ca. 1833-36, and with Patrick Kincheloe at least since 1843.

Beginning in 1850 Patrick is taxed on a horse, his first property of record. With more detailed assessments beginning in 1852, he is shown with 1 horse, 2 cattle, and 1 clock.

Nancy Klutts first appears on the personal property tax lists under her own name in 1854. She is shown as owning 1 horse, 5 cattle, and \$25 in household furniture. Significantly, Patric Kinchiloe [sic] on that list is again without property of his own.¹¹ They continue thus, being listed separately, through 1859.

The 1860 census shows they have added two children (Andrew and Eli, born ca. 1853-55), but now Nancy A. Clutz is shown as the head of household, with Patrick relegated to the end of the list, seemingly a mere lodger. The children now all have the surname Clutz. Nancy claims \$350 in real estate and \$220 in personal property.¹² The land probably represents the acreage she acquired in 1851.¹³

⁶ Biographical information about Alamo defenders may be found at The Alamo's official website:

<http://www.thealamo.org/defend.html> : accessed 19 April 2006.

⁷ Chancery Final File #13g, Fairfax County Courthouse, Fairfax, Va., as abstracted by Thompson in "Patrick Kincheloe and Nancy Clutz – The Unknown Story." File not yet seen by DLW.

⁸ Prince William County [PWC] Personal Property Tax List, 1841, District Below Cedar Run [Patrick Kincheloe, 1 white male tithable, no property], Library of Virginia [LVA] microfilm reel R82 at RELIC (PWC Personal Property Tax Lists 1816-1843). Note: The 1840 list was too faint to read. He was not found in 1838 or 1839. Library of Virginia catalog has replaced this reel with reel 289 (1811-1832) and reel 290 (1833-1850).

⁹ PWC Personal Property Tax Lists 1841-1843, LVA microfilm reel R82; Lists 1844-1847, 1849-1853, LVA reel R83 (PWC Personal Property Tax Lists 1844-1854) [1848 list is missing. Reel 83 now replaced in LVA catalog by reel 706 (1851-1854)]; Lists 1854-1859, LVA reel 707; Lists 1860-1861, 1865, LVA reel 708 (1860-61, 1865-68). No lists were prepared in 1862-1864, during Federal occupation of Prince William County.

¹⁰ 1850 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, population schedules, page 158, dwelling 916, family 916; National Archives micropublication M432, reel 970.

¹¹ PWC Personal Property Tax List 1854, District Below Cedar Run, LVA microfilm reel 707.

¹² 1860 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, population schedules, Brentsville Post Office, page 571, dwelling 1063, family 1037; National Archives micropublication 653, reel 1373.

¹³ Eli Petty to Nancy Ann Klutts, 9 Oct. 1851, 39 acres on Powell's Creek, PWC Deed Book 21: 382; LVA microfilm reel 14.

The family fate is uncertain during the Civil War. The 1865 personal property tax list shows neither Nancy nor Patrick. Their three elder sons are shown, however, as Thomas Kincheloe (over 21), Luther Kincheloe (over 16), and William Kincheloe (over 16).¹⁴ That Nancy does not appear is not surprising, for that list only enumerates adult males, and no chattels; that Patrick is missing suggests that he may be deceased. We find the following annotation on the 1866 list:

off Kincheloe, Patrick Est[ate] *off* [Emphasis added.]

No personal property is assessed for his estate, so the assessor decided to remove him from future lists. The word “Estate” confirms that he is deceased, apparently between 1860 and 1865. Nancy Ann Clutts appears on the 1866 list with 2 horses, 6 cattle, 2 sheep, and 10 hogs. Thomas and William Clutts, now over age 21, are enumerated just after her, but with no property.¹⁵

In 1870, Nancy A. Cluts, age 50 [sic], is shown on the U.S. census as owning \$450 in real estate, \$300 in personal property. Living with her are Andrew J., age 19, Ann M., age 23, and Elie [sic], age 11, as well as a “domestic servant” named Hannah Appleby, age 18.¹⁶

In 1880, Nancy A. Kincheloe appears on the census as widowed, age 72. In her household are son A. J. Kincheloe, age 29, daughter-in-law Maggie Kincheloe, age 23, and grandsons Jas. Lee Kincheloe (age 2 or 3) and Ely Kincheloe (age 8 months). Hanna Appleby, age 28, is now identified as Nancy’s niece. Ely was born in the District of Columbia. The others were all native to Virginia.¹⁷

The Kincheloe narrative alludes to Patrick’s life in Alexandria, Virginia, before he “married” Nancy Clutz. It says he worked as a saddlemaker, that he was previously married and had two children before that couple “separated.” As it turns out, the sense of the story is true, but some of the names of that earlier family were erroneously reported.

Patrick’s Arrival in America

Patrick *Kinsley* arrived at Alexandria, Virginia, on the ship “Pioneer,” Leonard Marburg, master, during the third quarter of 1830. He was aged 23 [born about 1807], a laborer from Ireland, having embarked at Liverpool.¹⁸ No other Patrick Kincheloe/Kinslow (etc.) has been found on published passenger lists who so closely fits the man we are looking for.

Patrick Kinsley was married in Alexandria to Susan Latham, by bond dated 10 June 1833. Thomas Burns acted as his co-signer on the bond.¹⁹ Thomas Burns, a native of Ireland, embarked at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and arrived at Alexandria, Virginia, in the fourth quarter of 1829, aged 29, on the Schooner “Potomac,” Asa Bears, master.²⁰

Thomas Burns was married to Elizabeth Lathram [sic] in Alexandria by bond dated 15 April 1831. His bondsman was named John Fizall.²¹ There is probably some kinship between Patrick Kinsley’s wife and the wife of Thomas Burns. It is possible they are sisters. If you remember, the Kincheloe narrator told of two sisters of the “Taylor” family of Alexandria named “Glories” (who married Patrick Kincheloe) and “Stella” (whose life was not traced).

¹⁴PWC Personal Property Tax List 1865, District 2; LVA microfilm reel 708.

¹⁵PWC Personal Property Tax List 1866, District 2 (Below Cedar Run); LVA microfilm reel 708.

¹⁶ 1870 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, population schedules, Coles Township, Nokesville Post Office, page 389; National Archives micropublication M 593, roll 1673. Indexed on Ancestry.com as Mary H. Cluts.

¹⁷ 1880 U.S. census, Prince William County, Virginia, population schedules, Coles District, page 73, dwelling 188, family 191; National Archives micropublication T9, roll 1385. Indexed at www.ancestrylibrary.com as Nancy A. Kinchelord.

¹⁸ Atlantic Ports, Gulf Coast and Great Lakes Passenger Lists, Alexandria, Virginia, 1820-1865, abstracted at www.ancestrylibrary.com from National Archives micropublication M575, roll 1.

¹⁹ T. Michael Miller, *Alexandria & Alexandria (Arlington) County, Virginia, Minister Returns & Marriage Bonds, 1801-1852* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1987), 111.

²⁰ Atlantic Ports, Alexandria, 1820-1865, on www.ancestrylibrary.com.

²¹ Miller, *Alexandria Marriage Bonds*, 61.

Members of the Kinslow, Latham and Burns families are buried in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Alexandria.²² Thomas Burns' tombstone apparently shows he was born 2 February 1805 in Wexford, Ireland, and died 11 March 1861.²³ Elizabeth Burns' burial has not been found.

Another member of the Kinsley/Kinslow family who arrived from Ireland shortly after Patrick might be close kin: Ferral Kinsley arrived in Alexandria during the second quarter of 1836, a laborer, age 36. A native of Ireland, he embarked from Liverpool on the ship "John Marshall," P. Crandall, master.²⁴ Fowell [sic] Kinsalow and Mary Fannall were married in Alexandria by bond dated 29 Aug. 1837, with Matthew Magher as co-signer.²⁵ Kinsley appears on the 1840 census of Alexandria as Ferdinand Kinslow, age 40-50, with 1 female 30-40.²⁶ The 1850 census shows that F. Kinslow was 48, a tallow chandler, with \$400 in real estate, born in Ireland, illiterate. With him was Mary, age 38, also born in Ireland.²⁷ The death of Farell Kincheloe, 1 Nov. 1856, at age 50, from "bilious colic," is recorded in Alexandria County.²⁸ He is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery. His stone there calls him Farrell Kinslow. An abstract indicates he was born in Ireland, and died 1 Nov. 1856 at age 21 [sic].²⁹ His widow, Mary Kinslow, is found in Alexandria in 1860, aged 50; living with her is Andrew Fendlon (or Fendlow) age 42 (or 62).³⁰

Neither Patrick Kinsley, Susan Kinsley, nor Thomas Burns has been found on the 1840 census.

Susan *Kinslow* does appear on the 1850 census of Alexandria as a head of household, age 45, born in Virginia. With her are two children: Owen, age 15, a cabinet maker, and Mary C., age 10, both born in Virginia. That this is Patrick Kinsley's family is confirmed by the next door neighbor, Patrick's bondsman, Thomas Burns, 47, a merchant, born in Ireland, owning \$5000 in real estate, with his wife Elizabeth, age 43, born in Virginia, and their presumed daughter Isabella, age 12.³¹ The natural presumption of someone tracing this family would be that Patrick had died between 1840 and 1850. There is no record of a probate for Patrick Kinsley/Kinslow in Alexandria prior to 1865.³²

The Kinslows have not been found on the 1860 census. Owen W. Kinslow enlisted into the Confederate Army on 17 April 1861 at Alexandria. He was mustered into Company H of the 17th Regiment of Virginia Infantry. His wartime occupation was stage, ambulance and wagon driver. He was confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, 10 April 1865.³³

²² T. Michael Miller, *Burials in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Alexandria, Virginia, 1798-1983* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1986), 12 [Burns], 56 [Kinslow], 59 [Latham]. Book is arranged alphabetically.

²³ Miller, *Burials*, 12.

²⁴ Atlantic Ports, Alexandria, 1820-1865, on www.ancestrylibrary.com.

²⁵ Miller, *Alexandria Marriage Bonds*, 111.

²⁶ 1840 U.S. census, Alexandria County, D.C., Alexandria City east of Washington Street, page 205, line 1; National Archives micropublication M705, roll 35.

²⁷ 1850 U.S. census, Alexandria County, Virginia, population schedules, Alexandria City, page 308, dwelling 8, family 10; National Archives micropublication M432, roll 932.

²⁸ Wesley E. Pippenger, *Alexandria (Arlington) County, Virginia Death Records, 1853-1896* (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1994), 57.

²⁹ Miller, *Burials*, 56. It has not been determined if he is buried near Susan's family.

³⁰ 1860 U.S. census, Alexandria County, Virginia, population schedules, Alexandria City, page 907, dwelling 1625, family 1767; National Archives micropublication M653, page 1331.

³¹ 1850 U.S. census, Alexandria County, Virginia, population schedules, Alexandria, page 347, household of Thomas Burns, dwelling 625, family 655; household of Susan Kinslow, dwelling 626, family 656; National Archives micropublication M432, roll 932.

³² Wesley E. Pippenger, *Index to Virginia Estates, 1800-1865*, v. 1 (Richmond: Virginia Genealogical Society, 2001), includes seven northern Virginia counties including Arlington (with Alexandria City) and Prince William.

³³ Lee A. Wallace Jr., *17th Virginia Infantry* (Lynchburg, Va.: H. E. Howard, 1990), 123. Mentions his burial at St. Mary's Cemetery.

In 1870, Susan Kinslow was found in Alexandria, age 64, with \$100 in personal property. With her is her daughter, Catharine, age 30.³⁴ There is no sign of Owen in Virginia. Owen Kinsloe, age 34, is found rooming in Philadelphia, in the household of a Catharine Taylor, age 56.³⁵ (Could this be the origin of the family tradition that Patrick Kincheloe's first wife was a Taylor?)

In 1880, Susan Kinslow and family were living at 6 West Fairfax Street in Alexandria. She is described as a widow, aged 74, born in Virginia, whose parents were born in Ireland. Daughter Catharine, single, age 42, born in Virginia, was a "confectionary." Her parents were born in Ireland and Virginia. Also living with them was Susan's granddaughter, Mary Kinslow, age 14, born in Virginia, whose parents were born in Virginia and Maryland.³⁶ The identities of Mary's parents have not been proven, but there is a strong likelihood that she is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Kinslow of Alexandria (who were born in Virginia and Maryland). If Thomas Kinslow (born ca. 1833) is a son of Patrick and Susan, that would confirm the name in the Kincheloe narrative given to one of Patrick's Alexandria sons, despite the same name being also given to his child by Nancy Clutz.

The following notice was found of Owen's death: "Mr. Owen Kinslow, a well known and highly respected citizen of this city, died at five o'clock Saturday morning from an attack of cholera morbus. His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Mary's church, and will be attended by the members of the Catholic Beneficial society, of which the deceased was a member."³⁷ No evidence has been found of wife or child for him.

Susan Kinslow's death took place on 26 December 1885, in Alexandria.³⁸ Her tombstone in St. Mary's Cemetery was read to say that she was born 10 May 1805, and died 26 December 1835 [*i.e.* 1885].³⁹

Thomas, the proposed first son of Patrick and Susan Kinslow, has not been found in the 1850 or 1860 census. Thomas Kinslow was married to Sarah Miller, 22 Dec. 1858, in Washington, D.C.⁴⁰ In 1870 their family is found in the First Ward of Alexandria: Thomas Kinslow, age 37, a carpenter, \$400 in real estate, \$200 in personal property, born in Virginia, but his father was of foreign birth. Sarah, age 30, was born in Maryland. Children with them were Ida, 11; Katy, 9; Mary, 6; and Rosa 3, all born in Virginia.⁴¹

In 1880, Thomas *Kincheloe* is shown as 44, a carpenter, born in Virginia (parents born in Ireland and Virginia), Sarah his wife was 39, a native of Maryland. Their children at home: Ida, 19; Katie, 17; Mary 14; Rosa, 12; Willie, 10; Susie, 7; Grace, 5; and Regina, 1.⁴² Patrick and Susan are the only reasonable candidates in Alexandria for his parents: Farrell Kinslow didn't arrive in Virginia until 1836, his wife was born in Ireland, and the censuses of 1840 and 1850 indicate they were childless. Mary (age 14 in 1880) is probably the same as Susan Kinslow's grandchild Mary (age 14) shown in Susan's household in the same census.

³⁴ 1870 U.S. census, Alexandria County, Virginia, population schedules, Alexandria Ward 4, page 149, dwelling 386, family 399; National Archives micropublication M593, roll 1632.

³⁵ 1870 U.S. census, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, population schedules, Philadelphia Ward 3, Eighth District, page 50, dwelling 211; National Archives micropublication M593, roll 1417. The census taker did not list occupations or birthplaces in this transcript.

³⁶ 1880 U.S. census, Alexandria County, Virginia, population schedules, enumeration district 2, page 299b, dwelling 134, family 137; National Archives microreproduction T9, roll 1351.

³⁷ *Washington Post*, 23 June 1879, page 2.

³⁸ *Alexandria Gazette*, 31 Dec. 1885, p. 2, col. 4, annual summary of deaths. No separate obituary was found.

³⁹ Miller, *Burials*, 56.

⁴⁰ Pippenger, *D.C. Marriage Licenses 1858-1870*, 168.

⁴¹ 1870 U.S. census, Alexandria County, Virginia, population schedules, First Ward, page 9, dwelling 135, family 144; National Archives micropublication M593, roll 1632.

⁴² 1880 U.S. census, Alexandria County, Virginia, population schedules, page 271C; National Archives micropublication T9, roll 1351. Indexed on www.ancestrylibrary.com and www.familysearch.org as Kincheloe.

It appears that Patrick Kinsley (Kinslow) and Susan Latham had the following children:

- i. Thomas Kinslow, born ca. 1833; died 7 April 1884, Alexandria.⁴³ Had issue.
- ii. Owen W. Kinslow, born 14 Sept. 1836; died 21 June 1879; buried at St. Mary's. No known issue.
- iii. Mary Catharine (Kate) Kinslow, born 22 July 1839; died 7 April 1885, unmarried; buried at St. Mary's.⁴⁴

That fact that Patrick and Susan Kinslow's marriage was not dissolved explains why Patrick Kincheloe did not marry Nancy Clutz. Patrick Kincheloe and Nancy (Petty) Clutz had the following known children, born in Prince William County:

- iv. Edward Thomas Clutz alias Kincheloe, born ca. 1843.
- v. James William Clutz alias Kincheloe, born ca. 1844.
- vi. Anna Maria Clutz alias Kincheloe, born ca. 1846.
- vii. John Luther Clutz alias Kincheloe, born ca. 1848.
- viii. Susanna Clutz, born ca. Feb. 1853; died Aug. 1854 in Prince William County.
- ix. Andrew Jackson Clutz alias Kincheloe, born ca. 1853.
- x. Eli Clutz alias Kincheloe, born ca. 1855.

[A future article will study the origins of the Petty and Clutz families.]

IN MEMORIAM:

KATHERINE LYNN PATTIE CONNER (1910-2005)

Katherine P. Conner was a native of Catharpin in Prince William County, with deep roots among our local families. She graduated in 1927 from Manassas High School and later studied library science at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. For years she was employed in clerical capacities by the Bureau of the Census, the W.P.A., the Prince William Board of Welfare and the U.S. Department of Labor. From 1958 until her retirement in 1975, she was employed by the Prince William County library system and served several terms as Acting Librarian (ad hoc Library Director).

Even after her official retirement, she continued serving the library on a part-time basis. She organized the Ruth E. Lloyd History Room (the Virginiana collection) at Central Library in 1971 and helped maintain it until her final retirement in October 1986. She was part of the selection team when a full-time Virginiana librarian was hired in 1979, and then continued for seven years as his trusted assistant. She was always an enthusiastic, energetic and dedicated supporter of library service and the local history collection.

An active member of Sudley United Methodist Church, she had a continuing role in organizing and promoting the ever-popular fall oyster dinner. She was preceded in death by her husband of over 60 years, Edgar R. Conner Jr., who died in 2002, and is survived by her son, Edgar R. Conner III of Catharpin, a notable local historian in his own right. She also leaves behind a host of friends and admirers.

DLW

⁴³ *Obituary Notices from the Alexandria Gazette, 1784-1915 (Revised)* (Lovettsville, Va.: Willow Bend Books, 1997), 112.

⁴⁴ Miller, *Burials*, 56.

**DUMFRIES DISTRICT COURT
LAND CAUSES 1793-1811**

*Transcribed by William M. Balderson, Jr.
Edited by Donald L. Wilson*

(Continued from vol. 5, no. 1)

[Here concludes the case of MADDUX vs. DUNNINGTON. Various BRISTOE tenants are identified and a new survey of the disputed lands is drawn. It is followed by Robert H. HOOE (of "Mayfield") vs. Thomas BIRD (of "Birmingham Green"), concerning a boundary dispute. Their lands were located on the east side of what is now Manassas.]

[Page 98, continued]

Virginia to wit.

At a General Court held the 25th day of March 1780.

Joseph PETTY, John BROWN, Thomas SMOOT, William MELTON, Robert KEY, William DAVIS, William ROSS, Samuel JACKSON J^r, John CALVERT Jun^r, Thomas ATTWELL, William PURCELL, Edward BOSWELL, Thomas BOSWELL, David RENOE, Strother SUTTEL, Rawleigh PETTY, Dudley PATTY [PETTY?], John FARROW & Timothy PEYTON tenants of Robert BRISTOE Plt^s against The Commonwealth of Virginia} upon a *Monstrans De Droit*¹ to an inquest of office taken the 7th day of Oct 1779 before Henry PEYTON, Gent, Sheriff of Prince William County

[Page 99] whereby the estate of the said Robert BRISTOE in the said County was found to escheat to the Commonwealth within the Act of Assembly Concerning escheats & forfeitures from British subjects. This day came the Pltfs by their attorney and by consent of the Attorney General with the assent of the Court, It is ordered that the interest of the said Joseph PETTY in three hundred and thirty acres part of the land in the said Inquisition found: of the said John BROWN in one hundred Acres; of the said Thomas SMOOT in one hundred Acres; of the said William MELTON in two hundred acres; of the said Robert KEY in one hundred Acres; of the said William DAVIS in one hundred Acres; of the said William ROSS in two hundred Acres; of the said Samuel JACKSON J^r in one hundred and sixty Acres; of the said John CALVERT J^r in one hundred acres; of the said Thomas ATTWELL in three hundred acres; of the said Edward BOSWELL in one hundred Acres; of the said Thomas BOSWELL in one hundred Acres; of the said David RENOE in one hundred Acres; of the said Strother SUTTEL in Two hundred Acres; of the said John FARROW in one hundred acres; and of the said Timothy PEYTON in one hundred Acres of the said Land for the term of sixty nine years yet to come be severally reserved to them in the future sale of the said Lands and that the Interest of the said Timothy PEYTON in one other hundred Acres of the said Land be reserved to him for the term of fourteen years yet to come of his term in his plea mentioned from the 1st day of December next; the said Plts having made out a legal title to hold the said several Lands for the residue of their several terms on

¹ *Monstrans de droit*: "Literally showing of right, in the English law, is a process by which a subject claim[s] from the crown a restitution of a right." Legal Law Terms, online at www.legallawterms.com, citing *Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, 1856 edition.

paying the purchaser and his or her heirs and Assigns of the said Land after the rate of five hundred and

[Page 100] Thirty pounds of Transfer Tobacco as an annual rent for every hundred Acres of land so reserved to them During their said respective Terms - But the said Dudley PETTY and Rawleigh PETTY, having failed to make out a legal title to the lands by them claimed, It is ordered that their several *Monstrans De Droit* be Quashed.

Copy Teste W. ALLEN CGC.

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Virginia to Wit

At a General Court held the 25th day of March 1780.

John PURCELL tenant of Robert BRISTOE against The Commonwealth of Virginia} upon a *Monstrans De Droit* to an inquest of Office taken the seventh day of October 1779 before Henry PEYTON Gent. Sheriff of Prince William County whereby the Estate of the said Robert BRISTOE in the said County was found to escheat to the Commonwealth within the Act of Assembly “concerning escheats and forfeitures from British subjects”

This day came the Plt. by his Attorney and the Attorney General for the Com[monwea]^{lth} in his proper person, the said Attorney General having replied that the Plt. hath no right to one hundred acres part of the lands in the said inquisition found an issue was made up and thereupon cause a Jury to wit: John JONES, John McKAIN, John BARROTT, William SOUTHALL, Isaac YOUNGHUSBAND, Thomas HUGHES, George WILKINSON, Joseph MOSBY, John CROUCH, Martin BENTON, Barret WHITE and Gideon GRANTLING who being elected tried and sworn the truth to speak upon the Issue Joined upon their oath do say that the said John PURCELL hath a right to one hundred acres part of the land in the said inquest of office found agreeable to the pro-

[Page 101] -mise made by the said Robert BRISTOE or his agent to the Plt. for the term of sixty nine years - Therefore It is considered by the Court that the said interest of the Plt. in the said one hundred acres of Land for the term aforesaid be reserved to him in the future sale of the said estate ; the said Plt. paying the annual rent of five hundred and thirty pounds of tobacco furing the said term

a copy Teste W. Allen CGC.

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Pursuant to an order of the Worshipful Court of Prince William County bearing the date *[blank]* day of *[blank]* 1797 I commenced a survey of the lands in dispute between John MATTOX Plaintiff & Hezekiah DUNNINGTON Deft. on the 23^d day of October in the presence of the Parties & a great number of the Inhabitants round about I was directed by the Plaintiff to begin in the line of Rich^d BRENT on the North side of Kettle run (which was admitted by all hands) at **A** extending thence N 51 W with said BRENTs line 141 po and 6 links to **B** a white Oak in the s^d line corner to MILSTEADS lot and admitted by the Parties thence N 34 E 147 po to **C**, a red oak alleged to be another corner to MILSTEAD and DUNNINGTONs lot Continuing the course 149 po farther to **F** a black Jack Visibly marked as a Corner and alleged by the Deft to

be his Corner then Continuing the Course 214 po to a black jack on the North side of the old Chappel Road at **H**, supposed to be in the line of Major EWELL thence South 49 E^t 143 po to **I** a marked hickory sapling on the south side of the said Road the Plaintiff then adjourned

[Page 102] the survey till the third Monday in December at which time I attended and the Plt. again adjourned until the third Monday in January 1798 - January 10th 1798 this day met the parties & their attornies at **I** the Hickory sapling where we stopped on the 23^d day of Oct Last then running S 34 W thro some old Cleared Land and along BALLENGERs Fence where several marked trees were discovered 207 po to **K** a marked hickory alleged by the Def^t to be his Corner continuing the Course to the distance of 358 po to **N** two marked white Oaks Alleged by the Def^t to be his corner also pointed out by John M^cGREGER is such who says Dudly PETTYs and W^m [M^{rs}.?] PETTYs lots are cornered at the same place and that the old Corner Tree stood thereabouts then continuing to Course to the Beginning Containing 498 ½ po (17) then I was directed by W^m [M^r.?] HARRISON to reverse the course last run being N 34 E 114 po to **O** where we marked a sapling with a knife there being no Corner tree to be found continued the Course to the distance of 140 po and 18 links to **N** the two marked white oaks mentioned Yesterday the trees are marked as if a line had been extended across the land at the distance of 228 po I marked two Trees with an **I~I**, at **M** there was no corner Tree to be found about this place I was then directed by the Plt^s Attorney to run a line parallel with the line **AB** N 51 W at the Distance of 40 po came to cleared Land continuing the course to the line **B I~I** and running with that line 59 po to **F** the black Jack shown by M^cGREGER and

[Page 103] Claimed by the Defend^t as his Corner I was then directed by the Pltfs Attorney to run a line Parallel with the line **AB** S 51E at the distance of 70 po I crossed the Defen^{ts} Fence at the distance of 108 po measured at right angles N 39 W 32 links to the corner of a Fence where the Pltf alleges his Fence was broke by the Defendant Just on the margin of an old field which the Pl^t. says he had sown in wheat when the Def^t. made this breach on his inclosure then again we angled as before distance 2 po & 10 links to the other Corner of the Fence said by the Pl^t. to be broken having extended the line the full distance angled N34E4 po and three links to **K** the marked hickory which covers the whole of the supposed Trespass - I was directed by M^r. HARRISON to lay off 100 acres in the NE end of the oblong square which is described by the letters **GHI** & **J** Note the Plt alleges that the Deft informed L MATTOX & himself that his corner was about the letter **L** about 41 po short of the Hickory at **K** see the Line **LE** the little inclosure on the line **FK** is extended to describe the Trespass alleged by the Plt. to have been Committed by the Defendant the Dotted lines are the Pltfs. & the Dotted Yellow lines are Contended for by the Def^t. M^r. HARRISON and M^r. BOTTS attended three Days each and I was discharged Witness my hand the 25 day of March 1798.

Henry D. HOOE Sub. P W^m C^{ty}.

W^m HAMMICK three days
 Sam^l HAMMICK two days
 & W^m PETTY one Day } Sworn C[hain] Men

[Page 104] [This page has the survey plat, showing a tall rectangle with corners **ABHI**. Within the rectangle are various divisions, some with identification:]

Tract **GHIJ**: "C. Davis".
 Tract **FGJK**: "Park Lott"
 Tract **CDMN** : "DUNNINGTON's"
 Tract **AB(X)O**: "MILSTEAD's"
MLK [on northeast side]: "Gum Branch"
 "A Scale of 50 Poles to an Inch."

[The following is written at the bottom of the page]

1797	Mr. John MADDUX	D ^r	D & C ^{ts} .
Oct 23	To survey of 437 acres of Land in suit ag ^t DUNNINGTON		5.35
	To one Adjourning fee		2.65
1798			
Jan ^y 17	To Survey of the Supposed Trespass		5.25
	To running the line ND		2.10
	To the line DF D[itt] ^o		2.10
	To the Line FK D ^o		2.10
[Page 105]			D. Ct.
	To protracting line GJ		2.10
	To 5 plots returned		5.50
			=====
			27.15

E[rrors] Excepted

p[er] Henry D. HOOE SPWCty

1798	Mr. Hezekiah DUNNINGTON	D ^r	D Cent
	To laying down the line CN		2.10
	To the line LE D ^o		2.10
			=====
			4.20

E. Excepted

p[er] Henry D. HOOE Sur PWCTy

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 [Marginalia:] **Rob^t H. HOOE vs. Th^s BIRD** HOOEs Cost \$38.52

Agreeable to our instructions as processioners Directing us where any Dispute should arise between two parties Conscurning [sic] their Bounds to Certify the same to the next Court of their Ct. We do hereby Certify that on the 6 day of October 1796 that we met on the lands of Robert H. HOOE Esq^r and M^r Thomas BIRD which said HOOE shewing us a posimmon [persimmon] and pin oak as his Corner about [about] one hundred yards easterly of Benjamin REVEs house and desiring the same to be processioned but being forbid by the s^d Thomas

BIRD, we have Certified the same to the Court. Also the said BIRD forbid our processiong the line through the lane between him and the said Robert H. HOOE and the Corners Contained in the same Given under our hands this 10th Day of October 1796.

Francis MOUNTGOMERY
Moses WICKLIFF

[Page 106] In Court October 2d 1797 It appearing to the Court from the report of Francis MONTGOMERY and Moses WICKLIFF two processioners dated the 10th day of October 1796 that a dispute hath arisen between Robert H. HOOE and Thomas BIRD with regard to the boundaries of their land & it appearing to the Court that the said report was returned to Court in due time: Therefore on the motion of Robert H. HOOE, it is ordered that the surveyor of this County, with a Jury, lay out the bounds in dispute between the said parties according to law.

At a Court continued and held for Prince William County the 7th day of November 1797 ~~~

An Agreement between Robert H. HOOE and Thomas BIRD was presented to the Court. and ordered to be recorded in these words and figures Viz^t "Prince William Oct 17th 1797 - This day Robert H. HOOE of the one part and Thomas BIRD of the other part agree and covenant with each other to submit their Controversy respecting their line dividing their lands to the Arbitrament and determination of Thomas HARRISON, Thomas LEE sen^r John Mc MILLIAN, Gerrard ALEXANDER J^r and William TYLER or any three of them, and that their award and determination shall finally establish the boundaries between the said parties & they lastly agree that this agreement shall be made a rule of Court" - - -

Robert H. HOOE
Thomas BIRD

Teste Langhorne DADE

It is therefore ordered that the matter in dispute between them in the said agreement mentioned be referred to Thomas HARRISON, Thomas LEE sen^r

[Page 107] John M^c MILLIAN, Gerrard ALEXANDER J^r and William TYLER or any three of them whose award is to be made the Courts Judgment. ____

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Prince W^m County court 6th of March 1798

Robert HOOE Plt against Thomas BIRD Deft } By Consent, It is Ordered that the referees appointed to determine the dispute between the parties do proceed exparte upon 30 days notice being given by either party to the other.

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At a Court Continued and held the 5th day of Dec^r 1798.

This day an award was returned to the Court between Robert H. HOOE and Thomas BIRD in the following words and figures Viz^t. "Pursuant to an order of the Worshipfull Court of Prince William County hereunto annexed bearing date the 7th day of November 1797 directed to us

Prince William Reliquary
is produced quarterly by the
Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC)
for Genealogy & Local History
Prince William Public Library System
Bull Run Regional Library, 8051 Ashton Avenue
Manassas, VA 20109
(703) 792-4540

Web site:

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A file of back issues will be posted on this site.
All issues will be kept at RELIC.

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Submission Deadlines:

Mar. 15, June 15, Sep. 15, Dec. 15

Submission Guidelines:

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referre[e]s therein named We the undersigned have proceeded to View the premises in dispute between Robert Howsen HOOE Plaintiff of the one part and Th^s BIRD Defen^t of the other part in presence of the parties do award order and decree as follows Viz^t that the lines marked in the plot annexed are the true lines which divides the Lands now owned by the above named Robert H. HOOE from the Lands now owned by the above named Tho^s BIRD Viz. Beginning at figure 1 the mouth of the Rusha Branch extending thence

[Page 108] N 29° W 29 poles to a marked Hickory on the bank of Bull run at **A** thence N 26½ W 62 poles to **B** in Col^o BLACKBURNs line thence S 35½ W^t 804 poles to **C** a marked red Oak and that they be processioned accordingly and that the Defen^t pay all legal costs, given under our hands & seals this 7th day of augst 1798”

Gerrard ALEXANDER {seal}
John M^c MILLIAN {seal}
Tho^s HARRISON {seal}

And the said parties being heard by their counsel It is the opinion of the Court that the said award be received and do order the same to be made their Judgment from which said Judgment and opinion of the Court Thomas BIRD prayed an appeal to the first day of the next district Court to be holden in Dumfries and by consent leave is granted him to give bond with security in the sum of £100 Conditioned for prosecuting the same with effect at or before the Next Court.

[*Marginalia*] NB No Bond was ever given to prosecute this appeal. J WILLIAMS Cl. Cur.

[*To be continued.*]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the following individuals for their contributions to this issue:

William M. Balderson Jr., Allen Barbee Jr., Tish Como, Judy Kilby, Beverly Veness, and Donald L. Wilson.