

**OLD HOMES AND FAMILIES
IN NOTTOWAY**



NOTTOWAY COURTHOUSE

BUILT 1839-43

The scene of many court days, political meetings
and stirring events (See Pages 9-15).

**OLD HOMES AND FAMILIES
IN NOTTOWAY**

**By
W. R. TURNER**

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Printed in the U. S. A.
By The Nottoway Publishing Co., Inc.
Blackstone, Virginia

Second Edition—Printed 1950
Revised and Enlarged

**To My Daughters
VIRGINIA READ
and
MARY HOLCOMBE**

CONTENTS

	Page
Abbeville—Bland - - - - -	75
Anderson Home—Major Anderson - - -	181
Aspen Circle—Fitzgerald - - - - -	125
Aspen Grove—Jones - - - - -	73
Auburn—Hurt - - - - -	99
Battleview (The Bowery)—Epes— Cummins - - - - -	134
Bacon's Hall—Bacon—Leath - - - - -	161
Bellefonte—Racetrack— Jones—Jeter - - - - -	68
Beasley's—Epes - - - - -	191
Belfast—Clerk Fitzgerald - - - - -	189
Bellefield—Ward - - - - -	194
Blendon—Campbell—Dunn - - - - -	152
Bloomfield—Widow Epes—Lundy - - -	81
Bright Shadows—Beverley—Perkinson -	187
Burke's Old Tavern—Burke—Farrar - -	170
Caskie's Indian Relics - - - - -	85
Cedar Grove—Doswell—Epes - - - - -	124
Cedar Grove—Dupuy—Eggleston - - -	175
Cedar Hill—Hardaway—Hammock - - -	139
Centerville—Bland—Epes - - - - -	80
Claremont—Shore - - - - -	79
Clearmont—Knight - - - - -	117
Chestnut Hill—Fowlkes - - - - -	125
Cheatham's—Epes - - - - -	85

Chevy Chase—Epes	- - - - -	191
Crenshaw Farm	- - - - -	57
Dobbins (Rural Oaks—Hickory Hill)		
Cockes—Dobbins—Irby	- - - - -	108
Doolittle—B. D. M. Jones—Epes	- - - - -	80
Edge Hill—Ingram	- - - - -	126
Edge Hill—Patterson—Dillard	- - - - -	149
Eleven Oaks—Robertson	- - - - -	160
Elmwood—Cralle	- - - - -	98
Epston—Harris	- - - - -	74
Falkland—Jones—Epes	- - - - -	85
Falkland—Powell	- - - - -	103
Fancy Hill—Col. Travis Epes	- - - - -	82
Fair View—Oliver	- - - - -	123
Farley's—Farley	- - - - -	104
Forest Grove—Dupuy—		
Robertson—Vaughan	- - - - -	167
Gilliams—Shore	- - - - -	79
Glen Cove—Scott—Walker	- - - - -	110
Glenmore—Watson—Robertson	- - - - -	171
Grape Lawn—Miller	- - - - -	169
Green's Church—Parson Wilkerson	- - - - -	16
Greenhill—Greenhill—Bland	- - - - -	80
Green Holly—Hawkes	- - - - -	72
Haymarket—Neblett—Fowlkes—		
Connalley	- - - - -	65
Hazel Dell—Williams—Irby	- - - - -	109
Hendersonville—Henderson—		
Campbell—Epes	- - - - -	158
Heath's Court—Royal—Bouldin	- - - - -	163
Hera—Farmer—Scott—Lee	- - - - -	123

Hico—Jennings	- - - - -	175
Hickory Hill (Carter's Hall)—		
Carter—Long	- - - - -	120
High Peak—Epes	- - - - -	92
Hyde Park—Fowlkes—Scott	- - - - -	113
Inverness—Jeter—Dickinson—Agnew	-	163
Ingleside—Ward—Williams	- - - - -	194
Inwood—Knight	- - - - -	116
Jennings Ordinary	- - - - -	174
Leinster—Fitzgerald	- - - - -	140
Jordans—Shore	- - - - -	128
Linwood—Capt. Baxter Jones—Dyson	-	187
Locust Grove—Jones—Barton—Spencer	-	173
Locust Grove (Miller's Hill—The		
Grove) Miller—Sandy	- - - - -	168
Mallory Hill—Jennings	- - - - -	175
Malvern—Bland—Royall	- - - - -	167
Maple Grove—Hurt	- - - - -	102
Millbrook—Williams—Fowlkes	- - - - -	126
Mica Hill—Lipscomb	- - - - -	160
Morgansville—Morgan	- - - - -	69
Mount Airy—Jones	- - - - -	191
Mountain Hall—Jones—Jeffress—Rorer	-	176
Mulberry Grove—Oliver	- - - - -	125
Norborn Hill—Neblett—Maddux	- - - - -	65
Oak Grove—Oliver	- - - - -	123
Oak Hill—White—Scott—Jones	- - - - -	85
Oakland—Jeffress	- - - - -	112
Oak Motte—Stith	- - - - -	157
Oakridge—Smith—Guy	- - - - -	127
Olden Place—Webster—Wiley	- - - - -	188

Oakwell—Sydnor	- - - - -	61
Oakwood—Epes	- - - - -	97
Old Homestead—Ward—Jones— Burke—Arnold	- - - - -	185
Pelion Hill—Dr. Blandy—Beville-	- - -	70
Pea Ridge—Fitzgerald	- - - - -	125
Plentiful Level—Carter	- - - - -	120
Pleasant Hill—Irby	- - - - -	130
Poplar Hill—Irby	- - - - -	105
Poplar Hill—Epes—Irby	- - - - -	137
Poplar Hill—Shore	- - - - -	76
Poplar Grove—Dupuy	- - - - -	175
Ravenwood—Tuggle	- - - - -	149
Red Hill—Cralle	- - - - -	85
River View—White	- - - - -	129
Rock Castle—Robertson—Dimmick— Williams	- - - - -	162
Rose Hill—Pryor	- - - - -	143
Roseland—Dickison	- - - - -	124
Rover's Rest—Williams—Jones	- - - - -	112
Rural Retreat—Cralle	- - - - -	86
Rural Retreat—Fowlkes	- - - - -	175
Sallards—Scott	- - - - -	104
Shenstone—Booth	- - - - -	61
Silent Shades—Osborne	- - - - -	82
Somerset—Fletcher	- - - - -	192
Spainville—Williamson	- - - - -	72
Springfield—Hardaway	- - - - -	193
Spring Grove—Ward	- - - - -	194
Schwartz Tavern—Williams— Schwartz—Anderson	- - - - -	55

Sunnyside—Baldwin—Scott	- - - - -	191
The Acre—Shore	- - - - -	79
The Castle—Fitzgerald	- - - - -	142
The Glebe—Fitzgerald	- - - - -	159
The Grove—Bland	- - - - -	82
The Grove—Hardaway—Tuggle	- - - - -	138
The Hermitage—Wm. Jones	- - - - -	186
The Old Place—Epes	- - - - -	93
The Oaks—Campbell—Epes	- - - - -	154
The Poplars—Jones	- - - - -	156
The Retreat—Sydnor—Blandy— Connalley—Taylor	- - - - -	64
Tip Top—Epes	- - - - -	148
Turkey Island—Harris—Dickinson— Jeffress	- - - - -	85
Vermont—Jones—Williams	- - - - -	111
Walnut Hill—Epes—Fitzgerald— McEnery—Morse	- - - - -	136
West Creek—Ward	- - - - -	193
Whetstone—Jones—Ingram	- - - - -	129
Wilson Home—Wilson	- - - - -	71
Windrow—Holmes—Jones—Epes Bocock	- - - - -	88
Windsor—Scott	- - - - -	191
Woodland—Irby	- - - - -	101
Woodland—Cralle	- - - - -	122
Woodland—Dupuy—Watson	- - - - -	182
Woodville—Jeffress	- - - - -	113
Wortham's—Judge Goodwyn	- - - - -	151

ILLUSTRATIONS

Nottoway Court House - - - - Frontpiece

	Page
Schwartz Tavern - - - - -	52
Fancy Hill - - - - -	84
Windrow - - - - -	88
Oakwood - - - - -	96
Elmwood - - - - -	98
Poplar Hill (Irby) - - - - -	106
Hazel Dell - - - - -	110
Hyde Park - - - - -	114
Inwood - - - - -	116
Pleasant Hill - - - - -	130
Battle View (The Bowery) - - - - -	134
Walnut Hill - - - - -	136
Poplar Hill (Epes-Irby) - - - - -	138
Cedar Hill - - - - -	140
The Castle - - - - -	142
Blendon - - - - -	152
Inverness - - - - -	164
Locust Grove (Miller's Hill-The Grove) - - - - -	168
Burke's Old Tavern - - - - -	170
Mountain Hall - - - - -	176
Woodland - - - - -	182

FOREWORD

The author of this little volume wishes it clearly understood that in no sense does he intend it to be a history of Nottoway County as much as a collection of notes gathered by him from time to time and recorded here for the use of those who may be interested in the families and homes of our county. It is his desire that, at some not too distant day, this effort may inspire a loyal son or daughter of Nottoway to compile a comprehensive history of the county from these notes and those of the Honorable Walter A. Watson, whose untimely death cut short the task he had hoped to complete, an undertaking for which he collected much material and for which he was so admirably fitted.

It may be remarked that the writer has gone into more detail concerning some families than others, which might indicate a greater interest on his part in these particular families. This is not the case at all, but is due to a lack of available data rather than personal preference.

Acknowledgement is made to all who so kindly contributed records and data indispensable to this work.

**THE FOLLOWING BOOKS WERE USED
AS REFERENCES**

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Walter A. Watson.**

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H. M. White.**

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Howe’s “History of Virginia.”

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**Rev. John Cameron’s Marriage Register of Bristol,
Cumberland and Nottoway Parishes, 1784-
1815.**

**“The Descendants of Captain Thomas Carter of
Barford, Lancaster Co.” by Joseph Lyon
Miller, M.D.**

**The County Records of Nottoway, Amelia, Lunen-
burg, Prince George and Surry Counties.**

**W. R. Turner, Blackstone, Va.
March, 1932**

2nd Edition July, 1950.

PART I

NOTTOWAY COUNTY, 1788-1860

In undertaking to write the story of Nottoway one finds very little source material available. Until a few years ago the early records at Nottoway Court House were in very bad condition, having been terribly mutilated by Federal troops during General Grant's brief occupation of Nottoway Court House, April 5, 1865.

The Will Books, which cover the twenty years from 1845 to 1865, have been destroyed and the indexes cut out of the others. One can still see in the old Will Book of 1827, written on the flyleaf by a Yankee soldier, "Abraham Lincoln, President of Virginia, 1865." Thanks, however, to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and Emergency Relief, the old records have been re-indexed and put back in fair condition, and the first Will Book completely restored through the generosity of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

What we now know as Nottoway County was Prince George until 1734 when Amelia was formed from Prince George, and in 1788 Nottoway County was taken from Amelia. It embraced the Nottoway Parish and was named for the Nottoway River, which then separated Amelia from Lunenburg County, and which, in turn, was named for the Nottoway Indians. The Nottoway Indians lived in Southampton County

on a reservation about fifteen miles square on the Nottoway River near Jerusalem, then the county seat of Southampton. According to Colonel William Byrd, in 1728 they numbered about two hundred. They were called Mangoac or Nadowa, a name given to them by other tribes of Indians, which means "adders" or "rattlesnakes." The name "Nadowa" later became anglicized into Nottoway. As late as December 17, 1804, there were Indians in Nottoway County, as evidenced by a petition from the people of Nottoway sent to the legislature on that date to have trustees appointed for the Nottoway tribe of Indians living in the county at that time.

Not much is known about the part Nottoway, then Amelia, played in the Revolutionary War. We do know, though, that she furnished a good many troops, and that William Fitzgerald II, who lived at Leinster in this county promptly organized a company, was elected captain and served throughout the war. He was wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House and was breveted major for gallantry in action in that engagement.

Tarleton, with his British Cavalry, passed through the county on his famous raid to Bedford. He burned Edmundson's Old Tavern, which place later became known as Burnt Ordinary and still later as Morgansville. The house, rebuilt by Captain Samuel Morgan, is still standing and is to be seen on the right side of the road to Wellville about three miles east of Blackstone.

It was at West Creek that nine of Tarleton's cavalry had their famous encounter with Peter Francisco in which Francisco, although their prisoner, wounded two and put to flight the others. This occurred in full view of the British cavalry.

A vivid account of this encounter is given in **Howe's History of Virginia** and is in part as follows:

"While the British Army was spreading havoc and desolation all around them by their plundering and burnings in Virginia in 1781, Francisco had been reconnoitering, and while stopping at the house of a Mr. Ward, then in Amelia, now in Nottoway County, nine of Tarleton's cavalry came up with three negroes, and told him he was their prisoner. Seeing he was overpowered by numbers, he made no resistance. Believing him to be very peaceful they all went into the house, leaving him and the pay-master together. "Give up all you possess of value," said the latter, "or prepare to die." "I have nothing to give up," said Francisco, "so use your pleasure." "Deliver instantly," rejoined the soldier, "those massive silver buckles which you wear in your shoes." "They were a present from a valued friend," replied Francisco, "and it would grieve me to part with them. Give them into your hands I never will. You have the power; take them if you think fit." The soldier put his sabre under his arm, and bent down to take them.

Francisco finding so favorable an opportu-

ity to recover his liberty, stepped one pace to the rear, drew the sword with force from under his [the trooper's] arm, and instantly gave him a blow across the skull.

"My enemy," observed Francisco, "was brave, and though severely wounded, drew his pistol, and in the same moment that he pulled the trigger, I cut his hand nearly off. The bullet grazed my side. One of the soldiers mounted the only horse he could get and presented his gun at my breast. It missed fire. I rushed on the muzzle of the gun. A short struggle ensued. I disarmed and wounded him. Tarleton's troop of four hundred were in sight. All was hurry and confusion, which I increased by repeatedly hallooing as loud as I could, 'Come on my brave boys, now's your time; we will soon dispatch these few and then attack the main body.' The wounded man flew to the troops, and the others fled panic-stricken. The eight horses that were left behind I gave to Ward to conceal for me.

"Discovering Tarleton had dispatched ten more in pursuit of me, I made off. I evaded their vigilance.

"They stopped to refresh themselves. I, like an old fox, doubled, and fell on their rear.

"Finding my situation dangerous, and surrounded by enemies, I left."

Peter Francisco lived in Buckingham County. After the Revolutionary war, he was made sergeant-at-arms of the House of Delegates. He died

on Sunday, January 16, 1831, in Richmond, and is buried in Shockoe Cemetery.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have erected a tablet at West Creek to commemorate the valor of this brave man.

In the War of 1812, Nottoway bore her share of the burdens of this conflict. Besides furnishing troops, she sent a distinguished son, Dr. James Jones, of Mountain Hall, to serve as Surgeon General of Virginia.

The period between the close of the Revolutionary War in 1781, and the beginning of the War between the States in 1861, has been called the Golden Age in Virginia. This was especially true of Nottoway. This section was predominantly agricultural. Tobacco was the chief crop and more than two million pounds annually were produced at this time by Nottoway growers. Here was the stronghold of slavery, and here, perhaps, it wore its kindest aspect.

According to Howe, the population of Nottoway County in 1840 was: white, 2490; slaves: 7071; free colored: 158. Total population: 9719—nearly three times as many slaves as white.

The white population was largely of the planter class. The planter had great responsibilities in managing his large acres and many slaves; yet he had time to cultivate the elegancies of life, to engage in the social graces, and to become familiar with all current political topics. Consequently it was during this period that Vir-

ginia produced many of her greatest men, and from this system there arose that hospitality for which her people were noted. Nowhere were the wishes and wants of the guest more regarded and nowhere was the character of a true gentleman held more sacred. What mattered if they indulged in horse racing and cock fighting—they held to the standard that a gentleman's word was as good as his bond. No people had a clearer sense of honor and a higher regard for woman-kind. The duels sometimes engaged in during this period had one redeeming feature: They bred a wholesome respect for a woman's good name, and loose talk concerning a person's character was seldom heard.

Writing about the early conditions in Nottoway, Dr. William S. White, the Presbyterian minister, says: "My life in Nottoway may be characterized as one of incessant but delightful labor. That county had long been celebrated for the politeness, refinement and hospitality of its inhabitants, but they were deplorably irreligious—card playing, horse racing and wine drinking were almost universal among the higher classes."

There were two race tracks within a few miles of Blackstone, one just west of the town on the north side of Jordan's, now Hungarytown, Road. It was a double track one-fourth of a mile long—the race paths overgrown with brush and trees may still be seen. Across the road stood Hamlin's Tavern, the first to be built in the lower

end of Nottoway County. There are no records to indicate when it was built, but it stood in great dilapidation as late as 1787. The house now occupied by Lee Bland is only a few yards east of the tavern site.

The other track was called Bellefonte, and was situated a few miles east of Blackstone. It was run by Colonel Jeter, and was laid off about the year 1822. Here the wealth, fashion and beauty of Old Virginia assembled from time to time, coming from the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west to the Chesapeake Bay on the east; among its famous clientele were William R. Johnson, of North Carolina, known as "King of Turf"; Captain William Junkin Harrison, of Diamond Grove in Brunswick County; John R. Goode, of Mecklenburg, and, John Randolph, of Roanoke, all famous horsemen. This race course was looked upon as a den of iniquity by the ministers in the county, who did not rest until a great revival was held near the track and the president of the club, Major Hezekiah Anderson, and its owner, Captain Richard Jones, both professed religion and joined the church. The tavern at Bellefonte was turned into a seminary for young ladies, and Colonel Jeter became a bankrupt and died in a small cabin nearby.

The settlements in the early days of the county were few. In most instances the places were named for the tavern owners, as Jennings's Ordinary named for a Mr. Jennings who ran a

tavern there. Nearby is the grave of Captain James Dupuy, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and not far away was the home of Major Hezekiah Anderson. Major Anderson was the father of Mary Jane Anderson, who became the mother of the famous southern poet, Sidney Lanier.

Burkeville was named for the family who ran Burke's Old Tavern, and Black's and White's for the two rival tavern keepers Schwartz and White—Schwartz, in German, meaning black. These two taverns were located at the intersection of three roads; namely, Cocke's, Hungary-town, then called Jordan's Road, and Old Church. These three roads intersected at a point just east of the old Schwartz Tavern, now the Anderson home. This early settlement consisted of the two taverns on opposite sides of Jordan's Road, a doctor's office, a blacksmith shop, and an ice house.

The stagecoach from Petersburg came over Cocke's Road by way of Morgansville, Black's and White's, Nottoway Court House, and thence to North Carolina. The settlement of Black's and White's grew as time went on, and the citizens thought a more dignified name should be selected. so they chose Bellefonte; however, due to the objections of the Post Office Department because of the similarity of Bellefonte, Pa., and Bellefonte, Va., this name had to be abandoned. Finally, about 1885, at a meeting of the citizens, Dr. J. M. Hurt suggested that the name "Black-

stone" be chosen after the famous English jurist of that name.

Cocke's Road is one of the oldest roads in the county. It was named for Abraham Cocke who ran a mill near the forks of Big and Little Nottoway Rivers. He was granted by the court in 1740 a road to his mill, and the road from that time came to be known as Cocke's Road or Cocke's Lane. That is how it received its name, and not, as some believe, from Dr. Cox who perished in the big snow of 1857, more than a hundred years later.

In the early days, the oldtime Virginian loved privacy and, like an Englishman, he elected to build his house as far as possible from his neighbor's and out of sight of the public road; consequently his goings and comings were rather infrequent, and except for the time passed in social visiting, his big day away from home was when he attended court.*

Nottoway Court House was first located at Hendersonville, one mile west of its present location, although the first Deputy Clerk's Office was in a house in the yard at Windrow, afterwards the home of Thos. Freeman Epes.

The building at Hendersonville evidently burned down sometime during 1789, for we find in Order Book No. 3, 1789, page 529, the following: "It is the opinion of this court that the next

*The old monthly County Court day has gone out of existence since Feb. 1, 1904, changed by the Constitutional Convention of 1901-02.

court for this county shall sit at Peter Randolph's dwelling house, that being the centre fixed on. And it is ordered that all pleas, bills, processes and proceedings whatever be adjourned thereto, and it is ordered that the Sheriff make his return to that place."

It was also ordered on page 528, Order Book No. 3, "that Samuel Sherwin, Peter Randolph, Freeman Epes and Rawleigh Carter, or any three of them, shall receive the gaol, stocks and pillory when finished and make return to this court thereof."

After the building at Hendersonville burned, the question of a suitable location for the new Court House arose. There were several mills along the Little Nottoway River, the most important belonging to Peter Randolph. He had obtained permission to dam Lazaretta Creek, and there is a local tradition that when the work was completed, he stood on the dam and defied God Almighty to break it. The story runs that on that very night a freshet came and swept the dam away.

Peter Stainback had a tavern there, and a man by the name of Hood, a blacksmith shop. Wood Jones, the county surveyor, was ordered to make a survey, and decided that this location was very suitable as it was about the center of the county.

Sometime during the latter part of 1789, according to Order Book No. 3, 1789, page 540,

commissioners were appointed by the court to let the building of the Court House and other necessary buildings for this county to be built on the land of Peter Randolph.

In 1793, at the May Court, the commissioners appointed to view and receive the Court House if done according to contract, reported unanimously that it was not done according to bargain. It was later received by the Court. However, it must have been a very inferior building for the records show that it was constantly in need of repair. It was repaired in 1827, 1832, and again in 1834; finally, at the June term of court, 1841, the building and the Clerk's Office were ordered to be sold at the July Court following.

On December 5, 1839, the contract for the present building was let to Branch Ellington, and a payment of \$1,000 was made on the initial cost. Three years passed in the construction of the new building, and it was 1843 before court was held in its new quarters.

The early gentlemen justices of Nottoway were: William Greenhill, Francis Fitzgerald, John Doswell, Richard Bland, Samuel Pincham, Hamlin Harris, Freeman Epes, William Fitzgerald, William Watson, Richard Dennis, James Dupuy and Peter Robertson. Any three of these men constituted a court.*

*The Clerks of Nottoway from 1789, when the records began, up to the present time, 1949, have been: Isaac Holmes,

After the Court House was built, two taverns were opened, one owned by Peter Randolph. He built it for speculation and as it was operated by a man by the name of George, it was known as "George's"; the other was operated by Edmund Wells.

The Court House green was used as a muster ground where the militia drilled. Most of the prominent men were at one time or another officers of the militia, which accounts for so many titles in those days.

Nottoway Court House is described in Martin's Gazeteer of Virginia, circa 1835, as follows: "(Post Village) sixty-seven miles west of Richmond and one hundred and eighty-nine miles from Washington, situated on the Nottoway River one mile east of Hendersonville, in the business part of the county. It contains a Court House, Clerk's Office, criminal and debtor's jail, besides fifteen dwelling houses, one mercantile, one hotel, one saddler, one tailor, and one blacksmith shop. In the vicinity, on Nottoway River, there is a manufacturing flour mill. A daily stage passes this place on its route from Petersburg to North Carolina. Population, seventy persons of whom one is an attorney and one a regular physician."

It was the scene of many political meetings, and other stirring events. Here took place in July

Peter Randolph, Francis Fitzgerald, Richard Epes, Herman Jackson, Edward S. Deane, Charles Deane, Rives Hardy, J. Lindsay Cobb, J. H. Irby, and Hodges Boswell, the present incumbent.

1818, one of the strangest duels ever recorded. A duel in which the principals did not fight. An account of this unfortunate affair is set forth in "Notes on Southside Virginia," by The Honorable Walter A. Watson, and is in part as follows: "Colonel William C. Greenhill and Colonel Tyree G. Bacon were prominent citizens of Nottoway. Greenhill lived in the lower end of the county on Sellar Creek; he was a man of education. Colonel Greenhill and Colonel Bacon, who had been a delegate in the legislature, had some personal or political differences, it seems. Randolph, when elected Judge of the General Court, about 1812, was colonel of the militia regiment, and Bacon was the major. To this vacancy Greenhill, a cousin of Randolph, was elected by the officers of the regiment, being promoted over the head of Bacon. This was probably the beginning of the feud which led to the unfortunate affair." Colonel Greenhill challenged Colonel Bacon to a duel and Dr. John S. Hardaway, being unaware of the nature of the communication, bore the challenge from Colonel Greenhill to Colonel Bacon. Colonel Bacon placed the blame on Dr. Hardaway. Dr. George S. G., Bacon, Colonel Bacon's son, then living in Mecklenburg County, and Dr. John S. Hardaway met at Nottoway Court House afterwards and staged a stabbing match in which Dr. Hardaway was mortally wounded. The fight took place just at the gate on the path leading from the Court House to the old tavern. Dr. Hardaway lived one

or two days after the duel and died in the Jackson house, later occupied by John B. Tuggle, and now by Robert Carson. Dr. Bacon, although severely wounded, was tried for murder but acquitted.

At Nottoway Court House in 1847, occurred the famous debate between Colonel George C. Droomgoole and Colonel George E. Bolling, of Petersburg, in the race for Congress in which "Old Drum" so completely floored his opponent.

In the course of the debate Colonel Bolling read from the Journal of Congress which showed, he said, that Colonel Droomgoole had been very inattentive to his duties in Washington, being in his seat and voting only eleven times during the long session of Congress. Colonel Bolling, during this part of the debate, seemed to have command of the situation and Droomgoole's friends began to despair. When Droomgoole arose to speak however, he soon dispelled all fears. He said: "Fellow citizens, Colonel Bolling has read you the Journal of Congress, and I presume he states the facts as they are; it may be true that I voted as he asserts, but every time I did vote I represented you and your interests. One of us two must be elected and the question for you to determine, my friends, is whether you would rather have a man to represent you eleven times or one to misrepresent you three hundred and sixty-five times." Droomgoole's eloquence prevailed and he was re-elected to Congress, but soon afterward his health

declined and he died at his estate in Brunswick County on April 27, 1847, at the early age of 49 years.

* * * * *

No account of Nottoway should be given without some reference being made to the early churches in the county.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, many people had become imbued with the false doctrines of free thought and infidel philosophy. Infidel clubs flourished everywhere, one we had in our own community at Painville in Amelia County, named for the famous infidel, Thomas Paine. The place bears the name of Painville to this day. One of its founders was Dr. James Jones, of Mountain Hall in Nottoway, who, while in Europe pursuing his education, had come under the influence of this false philosophy. Later, however, he professed religion and became an elder and a pillar in the Presbyterian Church. He assembled his infidel club and delivered before it such a Christian address that it at once disbanded and never met again. Such were the conditions under which the earlier churches were organized, and it is to the eternal credit of these few earnest souls that the churches were kept alive during this dark period. Now, in the early forties, it became much more fashionable to become religious and camp meetings were held at every crossroads.

The earliest churches were naturally of the Established faith, being transplanted here from

the Church of England.

Probably the first church of this denomination in the county was known as "Green's Church," and was located just west of what is now the Town of Blackstone on Jordan's, now Hungartown, road. This old church had a somewhat checkered career. Its rector, Parson Wilkinson, who had married in this county, was unfortunate enough to have a wife from England appear upon the scene. The Established Church, already becoming unpopular, due to the quarrel with the Mother Country, could not bear the strain of this and further services were abandoned. The church was not revived in the county until Dr. John Cameron came to Nottoway during 1794 and 1796, but was so poorly supported that he had to leave. The Episcopal Church then almost disappeared from Nottoway until 1856 when St. Luke's Church was organized by Dr. Gibson. A new church was built on the site of old Green's Church, and later moved to its present location.

After the old church was abandoned by the Episcopalians it was used by the Presbyterians until it burned in 1827, and thereby hangs another tale!

It seems that an old woman who lived nearby confessed on her deathbed that she had set the church on fire because she said she had been unable to keep a gourd at the spring since the Presbyterians had occupied the church.

After the fire the Presbyterians decided to

accept the offer of Captain Samuel Morgan, who offered them an acre of land and fifty dollars in money if they would build their church near Jeter's race track, and Shiloh Presbyterian Church was built in 1828 on that location in accordance with the old Captain's wish.

There was another Established Church, known as the Old Colonial Church, situated on the plantation of Captain Fowlkes above Leneave's mill. It was an immense structure for those days, nicely finished and plastered within, and provided with a large gallery. At the time that Captain Fowlkes purchased the property, the church was not reserved and passed to him—he afterwards used it as a granary.

Bishop Meade, in his book "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," comments severely on this alleged profanation. Captain Fowlkes afterwards was always known as Captain "Church" Fowlkes. He later had built at his own expense the Republican Church near the site of the Old Colonial Church. He designed the church for the use of all denominations, hence the name Republican. The Presbyterians sought to buy it from him. He refused to sell, but gave it to them, whereupon it was taken down and rebuilt near the location of the present airport at Crewe.

The first Baptist Church, known as the Separate Baptist Church in Nottoway, was Walker's Meeting House, known to many as Nottoway Meeting House. This church was situated about

three miles from Burkeville on the old Lewiston Plank Road, which ran from Burkeville to Lunenburg Court House, then known as Lewiston. The first pastor was the Reverend Jeremiah Walker. On the 27th of October 1768, there was a petition to the Worshipful Court of Amelia, signed by George Walton and others, as follows: "We, the petitioners, do humbly pray that your worships would favor us so far as to license George Walton's house as a place for those dissenters called Separate Baptists to assemble and preach in.

Therefore humbly submit the consideration to your worships, hoping you will in mercy grant the same to us who are in duty bound to always pray for all authorities under God and over us."

This petition was refused by the court and was endorsed "Dissenters' petition called Baptists, rejected Nov. 24, 1768." The next year, however, in 1769, this church was established with sixty-six members.

It is interesting to note that Jeremiah Walker remained steadfast in the faith even to the point of imprisonment. As late as 1773 he was committed to prison in Chesterfield County as shown by Chesterfield Court Order of 1773, which reads as follows: "Jeremiah Walker who was committed by a Warrant issued by Archibald Cary, Gentleman, for sundry misdemeanors, being at the Barr and acknowledging that he had convened the people in this County and preached to them, not

being a minister of the Church of England within six months last past, the Court being of Opinion that such Behavior is a Breach of the peace and of Good Behavior do order that the said Jeremiah be committed to the Gaol of this County til he enter into Recognizance himself in penalty of 50 pounds with Two Sureties in penalty of 25 pounds each for his keeping the peace and being of good Behavior for the space of one year next ensuing."

Of the Methodist Churches, Crenshaw's is thought to be the oldest. Services in an old wheelright shop on the Crenshaw farm began in 1827, and from this beginning Crenshaw's Methodist Church was established by Allen, Asa and William Crenshaw (the latter an old Revolutionary soldier) with the help of William Irby.

The history of this church has been lately recorded and an appropriate marker placed on the spot where worship was first begun.

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Of these ante-bellum years all was peace and prosperity, broken only by the coming of Court days, political meetings or by some planter purchasing a mechanical device to be used in farm work.

In 1850 Colonel Knight bought the first steam engine in the county and in this year the first reaping machine was used on the farm of Mr. Edwin Booth.

In 1851 the Southside Railroad, now a part

of the Norfolk & Western system, was completed from Petersburg to Black's and White's, and by 1854 was operating to Lynchburg. In 1855 Captain Richard Irby established a foundry on his plantation and later on moved it to the forks of the Cocke's and Brunswick Roads where Union Academy, a school for boys, was established shortly before the War Between the States. This school was operated by Messrs. Sam Hardy and Marcellus Crenshaw. Many boys came here from a distance as well as the boys in the neighborhood. Dr. Walter Reed, who afterwards did so much for humanity in stamping out yellow fever, attended school here while his father, the Reverend Lemuel S. Reed, was pastor on this circuit. Dr. Robert E. Blackwell, later the distinguished President of Randolph-Macon College, also attended this academy.

1860 - 1888

These peaceful years were all too soon in the passing. In 1860 came that fateful campaign for the presidency, the candidates being Bell and Everett of the Constitutional Union Party which believed in the Union but did not believe in coercion; Breckenridge and Lane of one branch of the Democratic Party, and Douglas and Johnson of the other, while the Republicans nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. Under these circumstances it was a foregone conclusion that Lincoln would be elected. Colonel Travis Epes, of Fancy Hill,

campaigned vigorously for Bell and Everett, while most of the people of Nottoway voted for Breckenridge and Lane, due perhaps to Roger Pryor's influence, he having made the best speech of his career at the Court House for the secession candidates.

In the final result Bell and Everett received 39 electoral votes and carried the State of Virginia as well as Kentucky and Tennessee. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes; Douglas 12, and Breckenridge 72, thus assuring Lincoln the election.

The following month on December 20, 1860, South Carolina in convention assembled passed the Ordinance of Secession and on December 24 the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the action of that state. The next month, in January 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas followed South Carolina's example, as did Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee the following spring.

On April 7, 1861, at Nottoway Court House, took place that memorable meeting to decide on secession. The sentiment was overwhelming for secession, Colonel Travis Epes standing almost alone against such a move. Colonel Epes, who always wore a tall beaver hat and Prince Albert coat, was a striking figure as he arose to address the meeting. Said Colonel Epes: "You do not know what you are doing in voting for secession.

You cannot compete with the Federal Government; they will send an army here, despoil your homes, and free your slaves. Every able bodied man before me will have to go into the army and try to repel the invaders. I have five sons who will have to go. Should Virginia secede, I will give everything I possess to her cause, but I am opposed to secession." He was howled down in derision, and his brother, Freeman Epes, took him severely to task for his speech.

Dr. Campbell, of Nottoway Court House, spoke. He made an eloquent plea for secession in which he said: "I am too old to go in the army myself, but I will take Old Ben, my carriage driver, and get in my carriage and go up there and shoot them through the windows." His speech was received with loud applause, and the meeting broke up with the delegates unanimously instructed for secession. On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired on by General Beauregard's troops, and on April 15 Mr. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to force the seceding states back into the Union. It was then that Virginia took action and decided to cast her lot with her sister southern states.

This decision came on April 17, 1861. On the 19th Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring all of the southern ports in a state of blockade.

Then came the War. The people of Nottoway, responding nobly both in men and means,

made a record during this period too well known to be recorded here; suffice it to say that although one of the smallest counties in the state, she furnished five companies to the Confederate cause.* They were Company G, 18th Va., The Nottoway Grays; Company C, 18th Va.; The Nottoway Rifle Guards; Company E, 3d Virginia, The Nottoway Cavalry; Jeffress' Battery, the Artillery Company; and the Nottoway Reserves. The Nottoway Cavalry, Company E, was perhaps the first to be mobilized at the Court House in response to Governor Letcher's call to the colors. The ladies in the county at once began to make a flag for them and Miss Fannie Bettie Epes, a daughter of Colonel Travis Epes, gave a beautiful silk dress for the purpose. The ample cut in style of the dresses of that day furnished abundant material. When the flag was ready, a large crowd assembled to witness the presentation ceremony on May 15th or 16th, 1861. A big dinner was served on the court green, and the Reverend Edward M. Martin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Nottoway offered a beautiful prayer. The Honorable Thomas Campbell made the presentation speech. The company, standing at attention to receive the colors, presented an inspiring spectacle. Hamlin Epes, the color bearer, received the flag amid wild enthusiasm. The company left shortly after this and spent the first

*For names of those who served 1861-65, see Confederate Monument at Nottoway Court House.

night in Amelia.* Arriving in Richmond they were ordered to report to General J. B. Magruder at Yorktown. They took part in the first battle of the war at Big Bethel June 10, 1861, and served continuously until the end at Appomattox.

In the Battle of Chancellorsville, they fought with such conspicuous gallantry that General Stuart himself complimented them highly for their valor.

The Nottoway Grays, in Pickett's immortal charge at the Battle of Gettysburg, had only six men left who were not killed, wounded, or captured after the smoke of that battle cleared away. Richard Ferguson, a member of the Company and Adjutant of the Regiment, was captured beyond the stone wall.

Being removed from the scene of the conflict, Nottoway's soil suffered little from the invading armies. Due to this fact the Confederate Government established a Convalescent Hospital at Black's and White's in 1862-63. It was in charge of Dr. Thos. R. Blandy, who had been Surgeon of the Nottoway Grays. This hospital was located just back of where the freight station at

*There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the day the Company left. Some say they left the same day the flag was presented, May 15th or 16th. Mrs. Mary Hardaway's account gives Monday, May 20, 1861. The flag was returned to the county during Governor Mann's administration and now hangs in the Clerk's Office.

Blackstone now stands. Dr. Blandy was later transferred to Burkeville where a large hospital was located during the latter part of the war.

In the Parish record is entered the death and burial in the St. Luke's Episcopal Churchyard of the following Confederate soldiers who died in the Black's and White's Confederate Hospital:

Private Asa Jennings, Co. H. 24th Ga. Regt., Sept. 29, 1862.

W. H. Harding, Co. F, 3d N. C. Regt., Mar. 31, 1863.

Drewry Wall, Co. K. 52d N. C. Regt., May 28, 1863.

R. B. Woodall, Co. H, 24th Tex. Regt., July 31, 1863.

James Holt, Co. D, 6th Tex. Regt., Aug. 2, 1863.

There was great excitement on June 23, 1864, when it was learned that Federal Cavalry under command of Generals Kautz and Wilson, had gotten in behind the lines and was raiding in the county. They were intercepted by General W. H. F. Lee in a sharp engagement at "The Grove" and the raiders were driven back.

The soil of Nottoway was not again invaded until the retreating and conquering armies passed through her borders only a few days before the end at Appomattox.

On April 5, 1865, General Grant occupied Nottoway Court House in pursuit of General Lee's

Army, and received word here that General Sheridan was at Jetersville across General Lee's line of retreat. The Yankees used the pews in the Presbyterian Church for horse stalls and ransacked the Clerk's Office, cutting the indexes out of the books and hacking them to pieces with their sabres, finally throwing them into the horse trough where they were later rescued.

The next day General Grant moved on to Burkeville where he established headquarters and sent a cavalry force to burn the bridges near Farmville.

It was on April 6, 1865, near the northwest border where the three counties of Nottoway, Amelia and Prince Edward join, that was fought the Battle of Sayler's Creek, the last major engagement of the War Between the States and the most disastrous for the South. Here the Confederates fought a desperate back to back engagement while exposed to merciless fire from the Federals near the Hillsman House. After a fierce, hand to hand struggle, the Confederates were forced to surrendered. Meanwhile General Gordon was fighting a sharp battle in the vicinity of the Lockett or Garnett House in Prince Edward County, a few miles away, trying to protect the wagon trains. Here he lost 1700 men killed, wounded and prisoners taken, and practically all of the wagons which bogged down near the double bridges over the two branches of Sayler's Creek. With the casualties in these two engagements Lee lost nearly half his

army. Here were surrendered more men (without terms) than in any other battle on American soil. Counting the 1,700 men lost in General Gordon's engagement and the twelve Confederate Generals, including Ewell, Dubose, Corse, Hunton, Kershaw and Custis Lee captured, Lee's loss was over 7,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners taken. These losses, with most of the wagon trains destroyed, made Appomattox inevitable.

Then came General Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865, and the era of Reconstruction and Carpet Bag rule which followed. The assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth April 15th gave the Radicals greater power than ever. With our people there began a struggle for existence and a fight with poverty for years thereafter. Their state had now a tyrant's heel upon her neck, and on March 2, 1867, became Military District No. 1, a conquered province. Military satraps filled the seats of judges and magistrates; the ignorant slave was often shown more deference than his former master, and it was not until January 26, 1870 that Virginia was readmitted to the Union. On January 28, 1870, General E. R. S. Canby's military rule ended and the government of state affairs turned over to the civil authorities. Even through all this the old manners and customs persisted—the same courtesy, the same high sense of honor and the same hospitality. In this school of adversity was reared a race whose virtues and high ideals have seldom

been equaled. That they succeeded and upheld the finest traditions of Virginia is amply proved by the good names that they have left behind.

In the Reconstruction period, with most of the citizens disfranchised, it was difficult to elect men to public office who would serve the county with credit. In the local offices the citizens saw to it that the proper officials were seated. It was a different story, however, in the Congressional contests. If a Democrat was elected his election was promptly contested and the office given to his Republican opponent. After the Hayes-Tilden presidential contest in 1876, it had been agreed by the Republicans that they would keep hands off southern affairs provided the Hayes' election would not be further contested. Hayes had been declared elected after the committee of five senators, five members of the House and five Supreme Court Justices had ruled eight to seven in his favor, seating the electors from South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, who had been fraudulently chosen. Although the Republicans had made this agreement, they continued to do what they could to have members of their party elected to Congress. This happened as late as 1889 when the Honorable Edward C. Venable's election was contested and his Republican opponent, John M. Langston, a negro, was declared the winner and chosen to represent the Fourth District of Virginia.

Under these circumstances no one wished to

undertake the campaign. To the Honorable James F. Epes, of Nottoway, the Fourth District owes an eternal debt of gratitude as it was through his efforts, assisted by Sidney P. Epes, Walter A. Watson, Captain J. M. Harris, and others, that this district was rid of negro rule. Mr. Epes reluctantly agreed to accept the nomination, as it was a very thankless undertaking at that time, and entered into the contest simply as a matter of public duty. So well did he conduct his campaign, however, that in 1890 he was elected to represent the Fourth District over Langston, his negro opponent, and was again returned to Congress in 1892.*

Not all Yankees who came South after the war seeking their fortune were bad. In 1876 B. F. Williams settled in Nottoway from Pennsylvania, and, unlike most northerners, he seems to have had the welfare of the State of his adoption at heart. He soon took an interest in local politics and was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket from Nottoway.

In 1881 came the Readjuster campaign, resulting in the election of their candidate, William

*The Congressmen who have served this District since 1894 are as follows: William R. McKenney, 1895-1896; Robert T. Thorpe, (Rep.), 1896-1897; Sidney P. Epes (Nottoway), 1897-1898; Robert T. Thorpe, 1898-1899; Sidney P. Epes, 1899-1900; Francis R. Lassiter, 1900-1903; Robert G. Southall, 1903-1907; Francis R. Lassiter, 1907-1909; Robert Turnbull, 1910-1913; Walter Allen Watson (Nottoway), 1913-1919; Patrick Henry Drewry, 1920-1947; and Watkins Abbitt, of Appomattox, the present incumbent.

E. Cameron, for Governor. The leader of this movement, General William Mahone, sought to build up a vast patronage that could be used to put Virginia under his party's control, but to do this he had to control the legislature. He sought to bind all the Readjusters to support the decision of the Readjusters' caucus.

In the House Mahone had a majority and could carry out his plan. In the Senate, however, there were four who refused to sign the pledge to enter the caucus or to accept its decisions. These men were Samuel H. Newberry, of Bland; Peyton G. Hale, of Grayson; A. M. Lybrook, of Patrick, and B. F. Williams, of Nottoway. Parson Massey, having turned against Mahone on account of his failure to receive the appointment of Auditor of Public Accounts, aligned himself with these four Senators.

On the vote of these men the fate of the State depended. If they stood with Mahone, Virginia would be looted, and if they rebelled, the State would be saved. So much depended on their vote that these Senators came to be known as the "Big Four". Every conceivable pressure was brought to bear by the Mahone faction to have them vote with the Readjusters.

When Mahone's patronage bills came up, the four, with Parson Massey courageously voted with the Democrats against the Readjusters which gave the Democrats a majority of six.

It was almost as narrow an escape as Vir-

ginia had in 1869 when the Republican Carpet-baggers and Scallawags sought to create a Republican Solid South, and by their infamies made it solidly Democratic. The State of Virginia has recognized the valuable services of these men and a portrait of the "Big Four", with Parson Massey, painted by the Richmond artist, Silvette, has been hung on the walls of the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol.

After the Reconstruction period, which lasted longer perhaps in the Fourth District than in most parts of the State, due to local conditions, peace and a measure of prosperity prevailed for some years. Still predominantly agricultural, most farmers managed to get along and while none got rich, they lived well and were for the most part contented. If they needed money to pay off a mortgage or to send a child through college, they had timber which could be sold and it was not until later years that changing economic conditions caused some to sell or rent their land and seek more remunerative employment elsewhere.

1888-1897

The Norfolk and Western Railroad announced in 1888 that they would build their shops in the county, and the town of Crewe came into being, named for Crewe in England, a large railroad center. This was great news for the people in the county and gave employment to many. The first buildings consisted of a 21-stall roundhouse,

a machine shop, a store house and a coal wharf—a far cry from the modern buildings and equipment used today. The present plant easily takes care of the massive engines which pull the long freight and crack passenger trains that now operate over the line.

The town of Crewe has grown steadily since that time and besides the shops boasts several other flourishing industries with a population of over two thousand. It is interesting to know that in the early days of the Southside Railroad the engines carried names rather than numbers. Some of these were “Virginia,” “Tennessee,” “Nottoway,” “Amherst,” “Campbell,” “Petersburg,” “Farmville,” and the “Sam Patch.”

The County of Nottoway has always been fortunate in having men of vision and public spirit to manage her affairs. This was especially true of those patriotic citizens who passed through the trying times of Reconstruction. Few having had the benefit of college education they determined that their children should have advantages which they themselves were denied. To this end a group of representative citizens met in the early nineties and decided that a girls' college should be built in the county. The Blackstone Female Institute, afterwards the Blackstone College for Girls, was built and opened its first session in 1894 under Methodist influence with Dr. James Cannon, Jr. President.

The same year, Hoge Memorial Academy

opened its first session under the patronage of the East Hanover Presbytery with Dr. Theodrick P. Epes as president. In 1898 the school came under the Hampden Sydney system. Later in 1912 it was sold to Colonel E. S. Ligon who changed the name to Blackstone Military Academy. Despite two disastrous fires, one on Feb. 15th, 1914 and another Jan. 20th, 1922, he continued to operate it through the session 1930-31. Both of these schools, located in Blackstone, have contributed much to the culture of the county as well as the surrounding territory. Many students came from distant states to take advantage of the excellent facilities of these two institutions. The school for boys is now closed, but the College for young ladies is still in a flourishing condition and bids fair to continue for many years to come.

The old frame school of one room soon gave way and modern buildings were established for both white and colored students. One of these for colored is now under construction near the Courthouse and is to cost more than a half million dollars.

For many years after the War Between the States it was thought that a proper memorial should be erected to those who gave their services to the Confederate Cause. Accordingly the Ladies Memorial Association of Nottoway was formed to raise funds for this purpose. It took a good many years, but at last in 1893 a figure of

a Confederate soldier carved in stone was purchased and placed upon the Court House lawn. The monument bears the names of those who served the Confederate Cause from Nottoway and also has an inscription which reads as follows: "Erected by the Ladies Memorial Association of Nottoway July 20, 1893." The day it was unveiled was a time to be remembered. All the veterans in the county assembled as well as many from a distance. The A. P. Hill Camp of Petersburg was on hand and Company I, Nottoway Grays, named for the old Company G, came to escort General Fitzhugh Lee, who was the speaker of the occasion. Many of his old command were present, including his personal courier and scout, John L. Irby, who furnished a beautiful spotted horse for his commander to ride.

Miss Sallie Irby, a daughter of Captain Richard Irby, of the old Nottoway Grays, unveiled the monument amid loud applause. After listening to an eloquent speech by General Fitzhugh Lee, who was introduced by Colonel William Calvin Jeffress, a bountiful dinner was served on the court green and the veterans fought the war all over again, afterwards departing for their homes and agreeing that it was a day that would linger long in the memory of those who attended. As late as 1911 there were about ninety Confederate veterans living in Nottoway County. At the present time, 1949, so far as is known there is not a single one surviving. Only 40 remain of the

Confederate Army, three of these in Virginia.

In the spring of 1895 trouble was brewing in the Pocahontas Coal Fields. The miners were out on strike and while most of the mines were in West Virginia they were close enough to the border of Virginia to make the situation dangerous. Finally conditions became so serious that Governor O'Ferrall ordered out the State Militia to Graham and Pocahontas, going to the scene himself where he remained for several days. He first ordered out the Richmond Blues and Howitzers; May 8, 1895. Later the Petersburg Company and Co. I, Nottoway Grays. The Nottoway Grays were under the command of Captain J. M. Harris who served as captain from May 19, 1893 to June 7, 1895, with 1st Lt. Sidney P. Epes and 2d Lt. E. Frank Crowe. The following notation appears in the Muster Roll over the signature of Captain J. M. Harris: "This company in charge of its three officers, in obedience to order from the Commander in Chief, on 24 May 1895 reported to Major W. E. Simms at Pocahontas, Virginia, and assisted for seven days the civil authorities of Tazewell County, Virginia." Soon afterwards order was restored and the strike settled. Thus ended the "Pocahontas Coal War."

The next few years were years of quiet and prosperity for Nottoway County. In national affairs Grover Cleveland, Democrat, went out of office, succeeded in 1897 by William McKinley, Republican. Cuba was fighting a war of indepen-

dence against Spain, causing some concern as our sympathies were entirely with Cuba.

Then like a pistol shot came the news on February 15, 1898 that the Battleship Maine had been blown up in Havana Harbor. Excitement and feeling ran high as it was thought that the Spaniards had caused the explosion. Public opinion grew so strong against Spain that on April 11, 1898, President McKinley sent a message to Congress asking permission to end the war in Cuba. On the 19th Congress granted his request and the Spanish-American War had begun. All the National Guard troops were called out including Co. I of Nottoway. The company at that time was not up to war strength and it was decided to merge with the Farmville, Virginia, Company C. Accordingly this was done and the new company was known as Company C, 3d Inf. U. S. Va. Volunteers and was mustered in on May 26, 1898.

The officers of the new company were Captain James D. Allen, Farmville; 1st Lieut. William P. Venable, Farmville; and 2d Lieut. Hubbard Williams, Blackstone. They reported for training at Camp Alger where they remained until November 5, 1898, when they arrived in Richmond and were mustered out with the same officers in charge, the war being over.

1897 - 1949

Among the prominent men of Nottoway dur-

ing this period was the Honorable William Hodges Mann, who was born in Williamsburg, Va., but lived in Nottoway most of his life. He began his career as an employee in the Clerk's Office where he read law until admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession until he was made the first Judge of the County, and served on the bench for twenty-two years. In 1899 he was elected to the State Senate and it was during this time that he was the author of two bills for for which the people of Virginia should ever be grateful. The Mann law of 1906 closed eight hundred rural saloons and made Virginia dry except in the cities; and his loan bill which aided in the erection of three hundred and fifty high schools in the State.

Judge Mann, in 1905 ran for Governor of Virginia, but was defeated by Claude Swanson. Four years later, in 1909, he ran again and this time he was successful, defeating Harry St. George Tucker.

During his administration as Governor of Virginia occurred the famous Allen trials. As will be recalled they were tried for the murder of Judge Massie and several members of his court, killed during a trial of one of their number for a minor offence. Floyd and Claude Allen were given the death penalty, and, although a great deal of pressure was brought to bear on Governor Mann to exercise clemency, he refused to take any action. His refusal to interfere with the

court decisions in these cases is an example worthy of emulation by other governors. After his retirement as Governor, he resided in Petersburg, Virginia, where he died in his eighty-fourth year.

In 1906 began a movement in Nottoway which has had far flung consequences.

T. O. Sandy of this county, always interested in the welfare of the farmer, organized what was then called Farm Demonstration Work. He was encouraged and assisted by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture and was appointed the first State Agent to carry out its program. In 1909 the corn clubs were organized and Mr. Sandy employed Mr. Southall Farrar to direct this part of the work.

In 1910 Miss Ella Agnew of Nottoway started a canning program for the girls and women of the county known as "Tomato Clubs." She was appointed July 1st, 1910, the first State Agent for women by the United States Department of Agriculture and the first woman to be appointed by the Department to represent it in the field. From this beginning has grown all the 4-H Clubs and Farm Demonstration work for both men and women, which now exists in every county in Virginia.

Although several other states lay claim to being the first to start this work, it can be said that T. O. Sandy and Miss Ella Agnew were among the pioneers and certainly the first in Virginia.

* * * * *

The assassination of Archduke Francis of Austria and his wife while on a visit to Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, by Gavrillo Princip, a Serbian student, precipitated World War I, and soon the whole of Europe was aflame.

The United States proclaimed its neutrality, but it soon became apparent that due to unprovoked indignities by Germany, this country could not stay out of the conflict. The steamship *Lusitania* was sunk on May 7, 1915 by a submarine with the loss of 124 American lives. Then began a series of notes between the two countries which led to nothing. Although President Wilson showed great patience and restraint during the negotiations, Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1, 1917, and on the 3d the United States broke off diplomatic relations. On April 6, 1917, Congress declared a state of war existed between Germany and the United States, and the United States of America entered the conflict. As soon as possible machinery was set up to increase the Army and Navy.

In Nottoway the proper steps were taken at once, and in the meantime a number volunteered, some of whom were prominent citizens who made great sacrifice to serve their country. Later, when the troops were overseas, the ladies formed various organizations to send supplies and clothing to our soldiers. Nottoway again had not failed the country in its hour of need.

The Kaiser abdicated on Nov. 9, 1918, and

fled to Holland. The Germans sued for peace. Bugles sounded "cease firing" at 11:00 A. M. on Nov. 11, 1918, Armistice Day, and the allies occupied Germany. The peace conference opened in Paris Jan. 12, 1919, and a formal treaty was drawn up at Versailles in which the allies dictated the terms of surrender and kept an army of occupation in Germany for several years. A number of Nottoway County boys served with the Army of Occupation. Those who gave their lives in the First World War from Nottoway County are as follows:*

ARMY

White

Bishop, Richard L.	Majors, Lloyd
Clay, Larkin J.	Matthews, Everett C.
Dowell, Percy L.	Reed, Jesse V.
Fowlkes, Herbert W.	Selden, Kirby Smith
Fredenburg, Benjamin	Smith, Millard G.
Geyer, William O.	Utleigh, Harry F.
Goodman, L. D.	Walker, Thos. D.
Harper, Leon A.	Williams, Morelius
Haskins, Carter	Yeatts, L. H.
Kreider, Charles Edgar	

Colored

Farrar, Elisha L.	Lewis, Washington
Fowlkes, Fitzhugh	Moore, Eugene
Harris, Bennie L.	Parson, Ardis
Jones, Charles	Williams, Charlie Henry

MARINES

Mattox, James John	Nunnally, Edward Porter
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*See "The Final Roster, Nottoway County, Va., 1917-1918,"

After peace was declared there began an era of prosperity in this country unprecedented in its history. Land values and securities of all kinds boomed and great fortunes were made. This period lasted for ten years and during this time many people in Nottoway sold their farms for high prices. Settlers came from other states to take up their abode in Virginia. Gone were the customs of Ante-Bellum years and the leisurely manner of living of the old order. This was accentuated by the advent of good roads and the automobile. Few of the old families remained on their plantations.

Then came the cataclysm beginning with the stock market crash in 1929, followed by a severe depression which lasted through the Hoover Administration in 1933. This was succeeded by the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the inauguration of the "New Deal."

This was the era of the forgotten man, forgotten no longer. Every conceivable subsidy was granted to Public Works, agriculture and industries to create jobs, and everyone who wanted to work could find something to do. Those who did not want to work the government took care of anyway.

In Nottoway the Old Blackstone Military Academy was leased by the government and by W. W. Cobb for list of names of those who served their country from Nottoway County in the First World War.

opened for transients. Its "guests" were entertained free of charge.

In agriculture, in order to obtain the benefit of government help, crops had to be curtailed. Tobacco, the staple crop of Nottoway, was greatly reduced. This caused farmers to turn their attention to other means of support—mainly cattle raising and dairying. The county now has many up to date dairies and the shipping of milk is a growing industry. Cattle raising has greatly improved the lands and has been the means of bringing much prosperity to Nottoway.

Rural Electrification has brought electricity to remote areas. A large cooperative was formed in Nottoway County with offices at Crewe, which takes care of this and surrounding counties.

In the spring of 1940, a generous benefactor who requested that his name be withheld, donated a splendid library to the county. This donation consisted of an attractive building of colonial design equipped with four thousand volumes. Located at the Court House, it has filled a long felt need and has grown steadily until now it has over nine thousand volumes with branches at Burkeville, Crewe and Blackstone. It has been of untold benefit to the people of the county, having a circulation of around eighteen thousand volumes a year.

* * * * *

During this time while our country was at peace, the rise of Hitler to power in Germany

and his expansion program was casting a shadow over Europe. War clouds again began to gather until on Sept. 1, 1939, Poland was invaded by Germany causing the outbreak of the Second World War.

Japan decided to enter the war on the side of Germany, and on Dec. 7, 1941, without a declaration of war, she made an air attack on the United States forces at Pearl Harbor, destroying eight battleships and ten other naval vessels and killing over 3,000 men, with the loss of many airplanes. This was followed by Germany and Italy declaring war on the United States on Dec. 11, 1941. America was now engaged in a two front war in the European as well as the Pacific areas.

Nottoway Company F, 176th Inf. Va. N. G., had already been called to the colors and was inducted into active service on Feb. 3, 1941, with the following officers in charge: Captain George O. Inge, 1st Lieut. Luin F. Coleman, 2d Lieut Elmo H. Boyd, and 2d Lieut Graydon A. Tunstall.

Being one of the finest companies in the State, they fully lived up to their traditions and made a notable record.

In World War II Nottoway boys in ever greater numbers in all branches of the service went forth to do battle for their country. Many were cited for gallantry and some lie buried on far flung battlefields.

With the outbreak of hostilities the govern-

ment established Camp Pickett, just one mile east of Blackstone. This area comprised 45,000 acres in Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick and Lunenburg Counties; 22,000 of which were taken from Nottoway, or one-ninth of the country. A total of 350 families were displaced by the camp.

This step gave the war an especial significance to the people of this community. Here were trained many famous divisions which have carved an epic chapter in the history of their country. Among them were the Third Division (Rock of the Marne), the 45th (Thunderbird), the 78th (Lighting), the 79th (Cross of Lorraine), the 31st (Dixie Division), the 77th (Statue of Liberty), the 28th (Keystone Division), the Third Armored Division and many more. In all a total of more than 500,000 men received their training here and passed through Nottoway County on their way overseas where they fought on every battlefield from North Africa to Germany and from Guadalcanal to Okinawa.

This area later became a large medical center and one of the largest convalescent hospitals in the country with a capacity of over nine thousand patients. Here came battle-scarred heroes seeking health of body and mind and carrying away in their hearts gratitude for the splendid services rendered them by the volunteer groups of men and women from the adjacent communities.

As always, with the coming of so large an

outlay of men and equipment, the small towns nearby and rural communities increased in population—that of Blackstone jumped from three thousand to twelve thousand. Real estate prices almost over-night, soared amazingly, and an era of prosperity dawned for all who were touched by Camp Pickett's proximity.

A wave of intense patriotism, also, swept over the nearby counties and a number of volunteer organizations came into being. The Gray Lady Corps, the Motor Corps, the Production Corps, the Canteen Corps, and the Recreation Corps, made up of women from Nottoway and the surrounding counties met trains at all hours of the day and night, serving coffee and doughnuts. They transported relatives of the sick and wounded to the hospital; read to the patients, wrote letters for them; and entertained them. Some rolled bandages, others ran errands for the Red Cross and served as staff assistants when paid workers were not available.

Women's Clubs, Mother's Clubs, Garden Clubs, Home Demonstration Clubs, the Three Arts Club, the Junior Red Cross, and church organizations did their part too in making life easier for our soldiers.

Through the American Legion, Ruritan, Kiwanis, Rotary and other business men's clubs, the men of this locality also cooperated with the Camp and Hospital Council to show their appreciation of the sacrifices made by our men in arms.

Many private homes were thrown open for the entertainment of the Pickett men, and the success of the five U.S.O. Centers in Blackstone was due largely to the help given by our volunteer workers.

From Dec. 7, 1941, many long and bitter months were to pass before hostilities should end.

It was not until Tuesday, May 8, 1945, that Germany, under the combined forces of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States, was brought to her knees, and then only after the continent had been invaded. This was followed by the unstipulated surrender of Japan on Tuesday, August 14, 1945, although the formal signing did not take place until Sept. 2, 1945 on board the U. S. Battleship Missouri.

The Local Selective Service Board of Nottoway County on March 31, 1947, the date that the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 expired, had classified 1,562 men who were either in service or had been in service during World War II. Of this number, 933 were white men and 629 were colored men. This figure includes only those men who were registered with the Selective Service Board of Nottoway County, and not the volunteers.

A publication edited by Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, Virginia World War II History Commission, entitled "Gold Star Honor Roll of Virginians in the Second World War" indicates that 49 persons from Nottoway County were killed during the

war or died while in service, as follows:

Abernathy, Eddie J., Pvt., A. Mother, Mrs. Ethel M. Abernathy, Blackstone.

Andrews, Gilbert F., S/Sgt., A. Mother, Mrs. Kate B. Andrews, Blackstone.

Barlow, Robert Winfield, Jr., Pfc., A. Mother, Mrs. Bessie Isabelle Deaton Barlow, Crewe.

Becker, Warren, Pvt., A. Mother, Mrs. Minnie H. Becker, Crewe.

*Blanks, John B., Pfc. A. Wife, Mrs. Doris Blanks, Crewe.

*Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Blanks, Blackstone.

Blackwell, David Edwin, S/2c N. Mother, Mrs. Addie Estelle Blackwell, Crewe.

Bowlin, M. S., Pfc., A. Father, Alfred Bowlin, Crewe.

Bowyer, Nelson June, Pvt., A. Brother, William W. Bowyer, Beford.

Clements, Charles Mayo, S/1c, N. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Clements, Crewe.

Cole, Clyde Sydnor, Pvt., A. Mother, Mrs. Carrie Jackson Cole, R.F.D. 4, Petersburg.

Cook, Lloyd James, Jr., Cpl., A. Father, Lloyd J. Cook, Crewe.

Craddock, Jeffress Archer, Sgt., A. Wife, Mrs. Greta Surrey C. Craddock, Staten Island, New York.

Dunn, John Newton, Maj., A. Wife, Mrs. Ruth Richardson Dunn.

Eppes, Corlee, T/5, A.

Fitzgerald, Moses L., Pvt., A.
 Foster, William Edward, Private, A. Father,
 Perkin Foster, Crewe, Va.
 Greene, Harry W., Jr., Pfc., A. Mother Mrs.
 Ulva Greene, Blackstone.
 Gunn, Spencer R., S/Sgt., A. Parents, Mr. and
 Mrs. Spencer Gunn, Blackstone.
 Hassett, Leonard W., Cpl., A. Wife, Mrs. Edith
 Hassett, Blackstone.
 Hendrickson, John J., Pvt., A.
 Hudson, Clifton E., Pvt., A. Mother, Mrs. Lot-
 tie E. Hudson, Wellville.
 Irby, Francis Marion, Sgt., A. Wife, Mrs. Fran-
 cis Marion Irby, Blackstone. Parents, Mr.
 and Mrs. W. C. Irby, Blackstone, R.F.D.
 Kingery, Raymond J., Pvt., A. Father, Frank
 O. Kingery, Crewe.
 Love, Ray Gardner, Pvt., A. Mother, Mrs. Pearl
 F. Love, Crewe.
 McKissick, Charles Clifton, Slc., N., Parents, Mr.
 and Mrs. A. McKissick, Blackstone.
 Mahan, Reid Alvin, Pfc., A. Mother, Mrs. Eunice
 Thompson Mahan, Crewe.
 Milton, George Wesley, Pfc., A. Mother, Mrs.
 Annie Yeargin Milton, Crewe.
 Moore, Randolph Creatham, S/Sgt., A. Wife,
 Mrs. Lillian Huie Moore, Charlotte, N. C.
 Perkinson, Howard N., Pfc., A. Mother, Mrs.
 Lillian Perkinson, Blackstone.
 Phillips, Ellis L., Cpl., A. Mother, Mrs. Ellen W.
 Phillips, Blackstone.

Powell, William L., 2nd Lt., A. Wife, Mrs. Molly
 H. Powell, Blackstone.
 Pridgen, James D., S/Sgt., A. Parents, Mr. and
 Mrs. I. L. Pridgen, Blackstone.
 Rice, John K., Pvt., A. Mother, Mrs. Lucyord K.
 Rice, Camp Pickett, Va.
 Rives, John William, Jr., 2nd Lt., A. Wife, Mrs.
 Maxine H. Rives, Blackstone, also Dinwiddie
 County.
 Roberts, William Woodrow, Maj., A. Parents,
 Mr. and Mrs. Talcott Roberts, Blackstone.
 Robertson, Charlie C., Sgt., A. Wife, Mrs. Char-
 lie C. Robertson, Blackstone.
 Robertson, James Cleamons, S/Sgt., A. Wife,
 Mrs. Julia Robertson, Crewe.
 Rockwell, Oscar T., Pvt., A. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy
 Naugle Rockwell, Nottoway.
 Saber, Joseph Norman, Pfc., A. Wife, Mrs.
 Catherine H. Saber, Crewe.
 Skelton, Cleveland Watson, 2nd Lt., A. Mother,
 Mrs. Cleveland E. Skelton, Blackstone.
 Spicely, Booker T., Pvt., A.
 Stewart, Eldridge A., Sr., Pfc., A. Wife, Mrs.
 Effie M. Stewart, Wellville.
 Thomason, Matthew Louis, Jr., GM3c, N. Wife,
 Mrs. Juanita Flowers Thomason, Crewe.
 Tinsley, Elwood Lynwood. Mother, Mrs. F. L.
 Smith, Lucasville, Ohio.
 Ward, John J., Jr., 1st Lt., M. Parents, Mr. and
 Mrs. Ward, Sr., Blackstone.
 Watson, Henry Hunter, Jr., Lt. (jg), N. Parents,

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Watson, Sr., Crewe.
Wells, James E., Jr., Sgt., A. Father, James E.
Wells, Wellville.

White, Marvin L., Pvt. A.

Yeatts, Damon Hundley, Pfc., A. Mother, Mrs.
Nannie Maude Yeatts, Burkeville.

To this list should be added:

Fowlkes, Paschal Dupuy, Wife, Mrs. Elizabeth
Williams Fowlkes, Richmond, Va.

Cox, Charles Emory, of Company I, 121 Inf., killed
in action December 4, 1944.

Cox, Thomas Marshall, Company A, 125 Inf., kill-
ed in action December 9, 1944.

Both the Cox boys were the sons of Mr. and
Mrs. William Marshall Cox, of Blackstone,
Va., and left Blackstone with Company F.,
176 Inf.

Never before in the history of mankind had
war been waged on such a gigantic scale, costing
billions of dollars and the lives of thousands.

The United States, in order to finance the
war for herself and allies, had to spend enormous
sums for equipment, Lend-Lease and other agen-
cies until at the end of 1945, the national debt
had risen to over two hundred and fifty-eight
billions, or eighteen hundred and fifty-two dol-
lars and seventy-four cents (\$1,852.74) per
capita.

At this time, 1949, four years after the end
of hostilities, as in the time of Patrick Henry,

who cried, "Peace, peace, and there is no peace," no formal treaties have been ratified.

The outlook for our country, saddled with its enormous public debt, faced with inflation, harassed by internal troubles and with Russia threatening the peace of the world, is far from bright.

To the people of Nottoway these matters cause grave concern, but as in the past its citizens have remained steadfast through every crisis and have weathered many a storm. They will continue to march breast-forward to meet the coming years, facing the future with confidence, unafraid, taking heart, and knowing that

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new
And God fulfills Himself in many ways."



SCHWARTZ TAVERN
Now the Anderson Home

OLD HOMES AND FAMILIES

In Nottoway for the most part before and after the War Between the States and even as late as the early years of the present century, the old plantations were the homes of families who had owned them for generations. This is not the case today for changing economic conditions have forced some to sell or rent their lands and few estates are now in the hands of those who possessed them a generation ago.

A home was worthy of a name in those days, and it is to preserve the names of some of these old homes and families of a past generation that this effort is made.

PART II



CHWARTZ TAVERN: In Blackstone stands an old house, now the home of the Anderson family. One looks with interest at its secret stairway and shudders as he sees the bloodstains on the floor and hears the story of the gruesome murder which tradition says took place there.

Some say that a man lived here, his name has passed with the years, who had a beautiful daughter. Like all beautiful daughters, she fell in love, but unfortunately her suitor did not meet with the approval of her father who forbade the young man paying her further attention.

One night the lovers decided to elope. About midnight the girl, attired in her best silk dress, started down the stairs to meet her sweetheart. The rustling of the silk dress and the creaking of the stairs awakened the father who, rushing to the scene, stabbed the young man to death. Another version states that the couple did actually elope and were married, but on their return home, the groom was stabbed to death at the foot of the steps in the old tavern by his former rival. The murderer was brought to trial but escaped punishment by claiming self defense. Be that as it may it is said that often now around midnight one can hear the rustling of

a silk dress and the creaking of the stairs, followed by blows, and then groans, as the awful scene is being re-enacted.

This old house was formerly a tavern. Just ten years after the surrender of Cornwallis, John A. Schwartz, a German, acquired the tavern property from Jemima Williams, widow of James Williams who built the house. James Williams bought the land from a Mr. Cocke. Schwartz, a year previous to this time, had bought from Peter Randolph, who was the second Clerk of Nottoway County, later Judge, and still later Judge of the Superior Court, a tract of land nearby.

Anderson Scott who married Charlotte Wiltse once lived here.

In later years Gilliam Willson Anderson owned the property. He came to Nottoway from Amelia, living at Selma in that County, which was the home of his father, Richard Gregory Anderson, who married Mary (Molly) Willson. Gilliam Anderson recalled that during the closing days of the War Between the States, a large part of the Southern Army passed by Selma and General Lee himself took supper there on April 5th, and then crossed over Flat Creek and spent the night at Amelia Sulphur Springs. This was the night before the Battle of Sayler's Creek, the last major engagement in the War Between the States, which took place on April 6, 1865.

Gilliam Willson Anderson married Virginia

Claiborne of Brunswick County. They had seven children—five boys and two girls. Gilliam Anderson died May 31, 1948, age 92 years, the oldest citizen of Blackstone at that time.

The property is still owned by the Anderson family.

CRENSHAW FARM: The Crenshaw Farm was situated about one mile from the present town of Blackstone. The old house was located on the spot of the present tenant house and the road came up through the bottom land to the left of the present lane and entered the main road nearly in front of the old church door.

The marker erected some years ago by Crenshaw's Methodist Church also marks the Crenshaw Farm. The Crenshaw graveyard is to be found to the rear of the house. Like most country graveyards it is now overgrown with honeysuckle and periwinkle. While there are evidences of a number of graves marked with plain stones from the fields, not a single grave is marked with a tombstone.

The marker on the original site of the first Crenshaw's Methodist Church reads as follows:

Near this stone in 1827 there began a religious movement under the leadership of William, Allen and Asa Crenshaw which led to the organization of Crenshaw's Meeting House. Allen Crenshaw was the class leader and gave an old dwelling on his farm as the "Meeting House" for the membership known

as Crenshaw's Methodist Meeting House. Allen Crenshaw was soon joined by William Irby and others.

The work grew and prospered. In 1845 on this location was erected a church building named Crenshaw's Methodist Church South. In 1872 the church building was moved a mile distant to the village of Black's and White's, now Blackstone, Va.

The present Crenshaw's Church is the successor of the original Crenshaw's Methodist Church South.

The Crenshaw family were nearly all very religious minded and were living in the county when it was cut off from Amelia in 1788, as evidenced by the will of William Crenshaw of the Parish of Nottoway and County of Amelia, made by him March 13, 1780, and probated September 3, 1789 at Nottoway Court House, found in Nottoway County Old Will Book 1789-1802.

The inventory and appraisement shows that he left a sizeable estate to his wife Catherine and his four children.

The Thomas family of Nottoway are the direct descendants of Julia Franklin Crenshaw who married John Thomas. The following genealogical table was prepared by the late Dr. John B. Crenshaw, formerly professor at Georgia Tech University, Atlanta, Georgia, a great-great-grandson of William Crenshaw:

I. William Crenshaw (Wife: Catherine)

Children:

Sarah
Caty
William
Saunders

II. Saunders Crenshaw

Children:

Joseph C. of Abingdon, Va.
Baskin Crenshaw (married Billy
Matthews)
Judith
Katie
Allen (Allain) married Mary
Cabiness

III. Allen Crenshaw (Wife: Mary Cabiness)

Children:

Felix (Born 1816, died in Arkan-
sas; married Mary Larowy)
Ira Irving (Born 1819, married
Jenny Grigg)
John Cabiness (Born 1821, mar-
ried (1) ——— Laffroony;
moved to Tampa, Florida;
married (2) — — — — —
Mary A. (Born 1813; married Cox
Julia Franklin (Born 1818; mar-
ried John Thomas)
Zaras R. (Born 1820)
Damans (Born 1823)
Parmenas A. (Born 1828; mar-
ried McNeille)
William Claudius (Married Eli-
zabeth Ellington)

**IV. William Claudius (Wife: Elizabeth Elling-
ton)**

Children:

Rufus Irving
Alice Bettie
Frederick Aron
William Asa
Wilbur Allen (Allain) Ashland,
Virginia
Fannie Early, Ashland, Virginia
Thacker Emory
John B., Atlanta, Georgia
Sallie Lee

At Nottoway Courthouse in Old Order Book 9, page 209, 1824, is the following entry:

Asa Crenshaw produced in Court credentials of his ordination and his regular communion with the Christian Church, took the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth, and entered into bond with security to law and thereupon a testimonial is granted him in due form to celebrate the rites of matrimony between all persons regularly applying therefor.

In Old Order Book 11, 1835, Nov. 5, is written the following:

It is ordered to be certified that it appears to this court by the oaths of Allain Crenshaw and Hartwell Spain that William Crenshaw*, dec'd. late of this county, was a pensioner of the United States and that he died leaving five children to-wit Asa Crenshaw, Archibald Crenshaw, Olive Clarke, wife of Geo. C.

*William Crenshaw was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Clarke, Louisa Clarke, wife of John C. Clarke, and Emily Crenshaw, all of whom are of full age and that they are the heirs of the said Wm. Crenshaw, Dec'd.

OAKWELL: Leaving Blackstone by the Cryor's or Darvill Road, we soon come to the site of Oakwell, built by Archer Worsham about 1840. Later Dr. Thomas W. Sydnor, a Baptist minister who preached in this and surrounding counties for forty-two years, lived here. He married Blanche McClanahan. After Dr. Sydnor's death, his son, R. Walton Sydnor, lived at Oakwell. R. W. Sydnor served in the Confederate Army as Captain of the Nottoway Reserves. He married Mary Lilly Cook. The house has been demolished to make room for the air field nearby.

SHENSTONE: Shenstone is a short distance from Oakwell, and before the War Between the States was the home of Edwin Gilliam Booth. The house was probably built by his father, Gilliam Booth (1781-1821) whose wife was Rebecca Hicks.

Edwin Gilliam Booth was born at Shenstone January 11, 1810. On his maternal side, his grandfather, Captain Isaac Hicks, was a prominent officer of the Revolution. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and later studied law under Judge John Tayloe Lomax, professor at the University of Virginia and Judge of the Court of Appeals. Later, finishing

his law course, he began the practice of law in Nottoway and the adjacent counties and rapidly rose to the top of his profession. In 1847 he was elected to the Virginia Legislature, and in 1849 was selected by that body, among other prominent members, to revise the Code of Virginia. Later he was prominently mentioned for the governorship. In the campaign preceding the war, Edwin G. Booth, a staunch Whig, supported Bell and Everett. He married in the autumn of 1833 Sally Tanner Jones, daughter of Archer Jones, a descendant of Peter Jones of Amelia County and his wife, Frances Tanner. She died just before the outbreak of the War Between the States.

In 1863 Mr. Booth married secondly Henrietta Chauncey, the daughter of Elihu Chauncey, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia. In order to make the trip to Philadelphia at that time it was necessary to pass through the blockade, and Mr. Booth received a permit from President Lincoln himself which insured him a safe journey. Just before leaving for Philadelphia, Mr. Booth took breakfast with President Jefferson Davis in Richmond, and in less than a month, when he passed through Washington on his way to Philadelphia, he dined with President Lincoln at the White House. To have been entertained by the two Presidents was a distinction probably accorded no other private citizen.

While in the North during the later years of the war, Edwin Gilliam Booth did much for his

friends who were in prison in securing comforts for them and, in some cases, their parole. After the war he purchased Carter's Grove on the James River. He died in February 1886 in his seventy-seventh year. Edwin Gilliam Booth had five children by his first marriage, all of whom died before their father except on son, Dr. Edwin Booth. A son, Archer Jones Booth, a member of Company E, the Nottoway Cavalry, was killed at Mount Jackson during the war.

Dr. Edwin G. Booth, son of Edwin Gilliam Booth, married Clara Haxall Thomson, of Jefferson County, now West Virginia, and next lived at Shenstone. Dr. Booth was a member of Company G, the Nottoway Grays, and was later transferred to the Confederate Navy as a surgeon on board the "Selma." His ship took a prominent part in the battle of Mobile Bay where, after a fierce fight against overwhelming odds, the Confederate fleet under Admiral Buchanan was defeated.

Dr. Booth, along with Admiral Buchanan and others, was taken prisoner and sent to Pensacola, Florida, where he was released on parole. Soon afterwards the war closed, and Dr. Booth returned to Shenstone to live. He did much for the Democratic party in holding it together in Reconstruction times and served as chairman of the party in the county for many years. He later moved to Carter's Grove on the James River.

After a time he sold Carter's Grove and re-

turned to Nottoway. Finally he moved to Williamsburg and died January 5, 1922 in the Wythe House. Dr. Booth had seven children, four daughters and three sons. His daughter, Lucy, married Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States under three Presidents. Another daughter, Henrietta, married Henry A. Wise, and Fanny married James A. Ballantine of San Francisco, California. A son, William Harris Booth, a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, now retired, married Hilda Millet of Boston. Another son, Edwin Booth, of New York, married Edith Thomson, of Atlanta Georgia. A son, Thomson Booth, a physician, married Conde Bridges, of Ashland, Virginia, and a daughter, Clara, never married.

Shenstone is no longer standing, having been destroyed many years ago by fire.

THE RETREAT: The Retreat is not far from Shenstone on the Blackface Road. Dr. Thomas W. Sydnor, who lived at Oakwell, bought the place during the war for his brother's family to refugee here; hence the name, "The Rretreat." Dr. Reps Connalley once lived here, as did Dr. Thomas R. Blandy who married Mary Jane Booth, a niece of Edwin Gilliam Booth of Shenstone.

Dr. Blandy came to Nottoway from Delaware which was a slave state at that time, and his sympathies were entirely southern. He was surgeon of Company G, the Nottoway Grays, and

was detailed later to take charge of the hospital located at Black's and White's back of where the Norfolk & Western freight station formerly stood. In later years Captain Taylor, an Englishman and a bachelor who lived the life of a hermit, made his home at The Retreat. The house was torn down during the construction of Camp Pickett.

NORBORN HILL: Five or six miles from The Retreat was the home of Major Robert Neblett whose wife was Mary Eliza Gilliam. All that is left of this old home are three enormous chimneys twelve feet across which bear witness to the fine old mansion that was. Before it was burned it was the home of E. B. Maddux whose wife was Lucy Bagley. Major Robert Neblett was a nephew of Nathaniel Neblett, of Haymarket, and a son of Doctor Sterling Neblett (1792-1871) of Brickland, Lunenburg County and his wife, Ann Smith MacFarland. Major Robert and Mary Eliza Gilliam Neblett had three children: Eliza, who married Carter Haskins; Mary Anna, who never married; and, John, who married Emily Rives.

HAYMARKET: On Nottoway River, a short distance from Norborn Hill, was the home of Nathaniel Neblett, a veteran of the War of 1812. Nathaniel Neblett was the son of Sterling Neblett and Mary Chappell of Woodlawn, in Lunenburg County, and a brother of Dr. Sterling Neblett, of Brickland, also in Lunenburg. He married

Elizabeth Davis, nee Fisher, widow of Ashley Davis, and had the following children: Eliza, Rebecca and Anne. Eliza married Charles Smith, Treasurer of Lunenburg County; Anne married Dr. W. H. Perry, also of Lunenburg; Rebecca died unmarried.

About the year 1825 Thomas Henry Fowlkes, who married Emily Susan Hurt, of Pleasant Grove in Lunenburg County, a sister of Dr. Jethro Meriwether Hurt, of Auburn, in Nottoway County, bought Haymarket and lived there until just before the outbreak of the War Between the States. He then sold it to Dr. Reps Connalley and moved with his wife and two sons to Greenhead in Montgomery County. His son, Henry Meriwether Fowlkes, took his Law Degree at the University of Virginia and married, on August 27, 1873, Martha Frances Fowlkes, daughter of Paschal Jennings Fowlkes of Hyde Park in Nottoway. The other son, Dr. Eusebius Fowlkes, who never married, was educated at Virginia Military Institute and received his degree in Medicine from the University of Virginia. He practiced his profession in Arkansas for a short time until the beginning of The War Between the States when he returned to Montgomery County, organized his own Company and was made Captain. He was killed in the Battle of Seven Pines and his body was buried on the battlefield.

Lucy Meriwether Fowlkes, a daughter of Henry

Meriwether Fowlkes, married her cousin, Dr. Frank Vaughan Fowlkes, August 4, 1896. Dr. Frank Fowlkes was a son of Adrian Fowlkes who married Elizabeth Bass Vaughan May 3, 1865, and grandson of Phineas Fowlkes who married Minerva Hurt. Phineas Fowlkes was a brother of Thomas Henry Fowlkes. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Fowlkes lived for a time at Hyde Park and then moved to Burkeville, and thence to Richmond. Their son, Paschal Dupuy Fowlkes, was an Episcopal Minister. During the Second World War he was a chaplain with the 17th Airborne Division, attaining the rank of Captain. He was killed on March 24, 1945 during the paratroop invasion of Germany across the Rhine River.

Dr. Reps Connalley, the son of William Connalley and Rebecca Ledford Jones, married Sallie Fletcher Jones, a daughter of Captain Richard Jones, of Bellefonte, January 9, 1865. He rebuilt the house and lived there for a number of years. Dr. Connalley was the first Captain of the Nottoway Grays. He was a physician of note and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia March 29, 1848. He died December 20, 1870.

The Fowlkes graveyard was located at Haymarket. Amy Morgan Hurt, a daughter of Captain Samuel Morgan, of Morgansville, and wife of Meriwether Hurt, was buried here. Like others in the Camp Pickett area, the bodies were

removed to Butterwood church yard and re-interred.

BELLEFONTE: Bellefonte is a short distance east of Blackstone and was the name of the famous race track which was located here. Captain Richard Jones was the owner. He married Elizabeth Epes, daughter of Major John Epes, November 17, 1818, and made his home here after the race track was abandoned.

Captain Richard Jones was the son of Major Richard Jones, of The Poplars, by his second wife, the Widow Nicholson, nee Fletcher, a sister of Captain James Fletcher, of Somerset. Captain Richard Jones was an outstanding lawyer and orator and an officer of the War of 1812 and at one time Commonwealth's Attorney of Nottoway.

The children of Captain Richard Jones and Elizabeth Epes were: Captain John E. Jones, who married Sarah Bouldin or, (Bolling); Joseph A. Jones, who married Mary Frances Irby; Eleanor Jones, who married Dr. Algernon Epes Campbell; Sallie Jones, who married Dr. Reps Connelley; Captain Alexander Baxter Jones, who married Fanny V. Dyson; Lucy Jones, who married Anderson, and moved to Missouri; and, Katherine Jones, who married Crawley Jones, of Old Homestead in Nottoway, as his second wife.

Captain John E. Jones, son of Captain Richard Jones, later lived at Bellefonte. He was Captain

of Company E, Nottoway Cavalry C.S.A., and a lawyer of ability.

In later years Herbert G. Clampitt, an Englishman who married Mary Vooght, bought Bellefonte and made it his home. A son, Joseph Brittain Clampitt, married Sallie Williams Jones and their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Clampitt, married Robert Mead Christian of Richmond. The place is now owned by Tom Herbert, but the house has been replaced by one of more modern design.

MORGANSVILLE: An old settlement a short distance from Bellefonte, formerly called Edmondson's Old Ordinary, was burned by Tarleton's Cavalry during the Revolutionary War in the raid to Bedford in which they captured Peter Francisco. After this it was known as Burnt Ordinary and was later purchased from John McRea, of Petersburg, by Captain Samuel Morgan, who married Lucy Wills April 14, 1791. Captain Morgan was the son of John Morgan and Amy Wilson. His wife was the daughter of Lawrence Wills and Anne Pryor. Their children were: Amy A., who married Meriwether Hurt; Mary H., who married a Jackson; Lucy, who married a Bridgeforth; Catherine, who married a Reese; Samuel W., Jr.; and John L.

Captain Morgan named the place Morgansville, and ran a tavern, store and post office, one of the first post offices in the county. Though a slave owner himself, like many other slave

owners of his time, he was opposed to the institution.

On one of his many business trips to New York City, he wrote home to his wife on February 21, 1831: 'I feel proud that I have this opportunity of putting my foot in a state where the shocking shame of slavery does not exist.' It is interesting also to note that in the same letter he said of our metropolis, "New York is a thriving city of two hundred and seven thousand souls far superior to any city in America."

With the advent of the fashionable resort at Bellefonte, Captain Morgan's business began to decline, so he donated enough land to the Presbyterians near the race track for Shiloh Church. A great revival was held and horse racing at Bellefonte was preached out of existence.

PELION HILL: Pelion Hill is a short distance across the road from Morgansville, named no doubt after Pelion in Grecian Mythology in which the sons of Aloeus, renowned for their strength and courage, attempted by piling Ossa upon Pelion, to scale Olympus and dethrone the immortals. They were stopped only when Jupiter himself slew them with his lightning.

Dr. Thomas R. Blandy, whose wife was Mary Jane Booth, lived here at one time, and in 1859 he sold the place to Reynold Bevil who married Lizzy Cardy. The children of Reynold Bevil and Lizzy Cardy were, Ben, who married the widow Hardy; Reps, who married a Slaughter; Lee

married a Hudson; Eleanor died unmarried; Mollie never married; Archer married Alice Clay; Anne married Wilson. Archer Beville (born Sept. 27, 1847 and died May 10, 1935) who married Alice Clay (born May 14, 1850, died Jan. 29, 1930) next lived at Pelion Hill.

The children of this union were Ruth, who married Harry Manson; Courtney, who married Willie Farley; Dr. Richard Beville, who married Kate Patrick; and Annie May, who married Grover Whitmore. The name was first spelled Bevil — later changed to Beville. Pelion Hill has now passed out of the Beville family.

WILSON HOME: The seat of the Wilson family in Nottoway is situated at Wellville and is one of the few homes in the county, owned and occupied for more than one hundred years by the same family. The house was built by John Archer Wilson about 1838, and was next occupied by his son, Daniel S. Wilson, who married Anne Lavonia Bondurant of Prince Edward County. They had a family of nine children as follows: Hampden, who married Blanche Fletcher; Regina May, who married Frederick Wilson; Rose E. who married Eddie White; John, who married Alice Tisdale; Sarah E., who married O. H. Pattie; Pym, who married Maggie Whitfield; Clara, who married William D. Farley; Rena, who married N. W. Ryan; and Jerome (Joe), who married Evelyn LaPrade. Jerome (Joe) Wilson died Nov. 7, 1949. His widow still lives here.

William Wilson, the great-grandfather of Jerome Wilson, lived near what is now Wilson's Depot in Dinwiddie County, and this station on the Norfolk & Western Railway was named for his family. The Wilson burying ground is in Dinwiddie County near the old homeplace.

GREEN HOLLY: This was a Hawkes Settlement, situated on the Richmond Road not far from Wellville. Alexander Hawkes who married first a Miss Coleman from Amelia County, and second the widow of Sidney Burton, a cousin of his first wife, built the house about 1860. There were five children by the first marriage. The widow Burton had a daughter Willie Burton by her first marriage, who married George Williamson of Spainville. George Richard Hawkes, a son of Alexander Hawkes, who married Betty Gunn, next lived here and still later his son, Robert Hawkes, who married Annie Yeates made it his home. The place is now owned by P. E. Pomeroy. The old Hawkes settlement was some distance away, near the present Dalton home, where the Hawkes burying ground is located.

SPAINVILLE: Also on the Richmond Road, was built by Albert Williamson from Dinwiddie County shortly after The War Between the States. He purchased the land from a Mr. Spain, hence the name Spainville. Albert Williamson served in the War Between the States and after the war was Commissioner of Revenue.

He married Mary Frances Watts. The children by this marriage were:

George, who married Willie Burton

Emma, who married Waverly Barbee

Ida, who married Willie Foster

Lottie, who married William Hines, of Petersburg, and

Charlie, who married Bessie Stuckey.

Albert Williamson died suddenly in Petersburg while on business there in 1892 and his wife died in 1895.

George Williamson, son of Albert Williamson, next lived at Spainville. He married Miss Willie Burton. He operated a large mercantile business and was also a very successful farmer. A lover of horses, he bred some very fine ones. He later built a home nearby where he lived until his death. Later, his son George, who succeeded his father in business and farming, made it his home.

ASPEN GROVE: Aspen Grove is just South of Wellville. This place was built by Wood Jones, who married Miss Wilson. Wood Jones was the county surveyor and as such had great weight in locating a suitable spot for the Court House. The present site was selected upon his recommendation.

His son, John Wood Jones, who married Mary Frances Hobbs, served in Jeffress Battery during the War Between the States and was the last surviving member of his Company.

EPESTON: Epeston, on the Greenhill Road not far from Bellefonte was the home of Dr. William Jordan Harris, a native of Powhatan County, whose wife was Helen Epes, and in honor of whom he named his home. He studied at the University of Virginia, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and was a member of the first Examining Board of the State of Virginia. One of his papers on pneumonia was read before the London Medical Society, and he is said to have been the first physician to establish the relationship between skin and throat diphtheria. His two sons, Major Peter Epes Harris and Captain James Madison Harris, who did much for their day and generation, were both born at Epeston. Another son, Richard Herbert Harris, a brilliant young doctor, died in early manhood.

Major Peter Harris, never married; James Madison Harris married Lunette Phillips of Kentucky. Of Dr. Harris' three daughters: Carrie married John Fitzgerald of Nottoway; Helen married George Watts of Florida; Martha never married.

Captain J. M. Harris said: "Just after General Lee surrendered a large body of Union soldiers were camped between Epeston and Bellefonte. I was a small boy and enjoyed seeing them drill and hearing the bands play. Soon came the news of President Lincoln's assassination, and my father, Dr. Harris, apprehensive lest the

troops would be incensed by the news and commit some act of vandalism, applied to the commanding officer for a guard. This request was readily granted. His fears were unfounded, however, as the soldiers were not at all excited by the news, and their remarks about the dead president were anything but complimentary." It would seem from this that Mr. Lincoln at the time of his death was not popular even with the army.

Colonel Bartlett Todd and his wife are buried at Epeston.

ABBEVILLE: Abbeville, the seat of the Blands in Nottoway, was settled by Edward Bland, son of Peter Bland of Jordan's Point, Prince George County, who came to Nottoway and applied for a license to practice law in 1794. His wife was Rebecca Jones, daughter of Batte Jones of Falkland in Nottoway.

Edward Bland's son, William Richard Bland, was a strong Whig and one of the members of the first agricultural club organized in Nottoway. He was a prominent lawyer and was married twice. His first wife was Betty Irby, daughter of William Blunt Irby. By this marriage there were two daughters, Sarah (Sallie) and Rebecca, neither of whom married. He next married Matilda Epes, and by this marriage there were the following children: Edward; Mona, who married Mr. Paisley; Maria; Emma; and William.

Edward Bland, who settled in Nottoway, was a direct descendant of the Theoderick Bland who established the estate of Westover on the James River where he is buried.

Theoderick Bland's wife was Anne Bennett, daughter of Richard Bennett, governor of the colony. Theoderick's son, Richard I, moved to Jordan's Point in Prince George County and was married twice. His first wife was Mary Swan. His second was Elizabeth Randolph, daughter of Colonel William Randolph of Turkey Island. By this marriage he had a large family. Richard Bland II, son of Richard I, and Elizabeth (Randolph) Bland, married Anne Poythress, was a man of great intellect, called the "Virginia Antiquary," and was a political writer of note. He wrote "A Letter to the Clergy of Virginia" and "An Enquiry Into the Rights of the British Colonies." He was a member of the First Constitutional Congress. Mr. Jefferson pronounced him "the wisest man south of the James River."

Richard II's son, Peter Bland, married Judith Booker, and it was their son, Edward, who settled at Abbeville in Nottoway.

Thomas W. Epes, nicknamed "Dodger," who married Miss Williams, lived at Abbeville in later years.

POPLAR HILL: Situated in the lower part of Nottoway, about three miles from Wellville, was the home of Dr. John Shore, II. He was born 1756 at "Clifton" in Hanover County, the

home of his father, Dr. John Shore, I, a graduate of Oxford, who came over from England and settled in Virginia.

Dr. John Shore, the immigrant, was a close relative of Florence Nightingale whose father's name was William Edward Shore, the son of William Shore of Tapton, Derbyshire, England, but who changed his name to Nightingale under the following circumstances. It seems that his maternal great uncle Peter Nightingale, a bachelor, had a considerable estate, and while wishing to leave it to his nephew William Edward Shore, he desired also to perpetuate his name. In order to conform to the wishes of his great uncle, William Edward Shore assumed the name of William Shore Nightingale by the Sign-Manual of the Prince Regent, when he succeeded to the estate of his mother's uncle, Peter Nightingale of Lea. Dr. John Shore was also related to Sir John Shore, one time Governor General of India.

Dr. John Shore, II, first lived in that part of Petersburg known as Blandford. He married October 13, 1785 Anne Bolling (born May 27, 1765), daughter of Robert Bolling, III, and Mary Marshall Tabb. Mary Marshall Tabb was the daughter of Thomas Tabb of "Clay Hill" in Amelia County and Mary Marshall Booker.

He was an outstanding citizen, as well as a very prominent physician. At one time he was mayor of Petersburg and Controller of the Port. President Jefferson appointed him to experi-

ment with smallpox vaccine in Virginia, when it was first sent over to this country by the English physician, Dr. Edward Jenner, who discovered it. Dr. Shore, along with Dr. Waterhouse, worked with Mr. Jefferson to test the new vaccine.

In later life, Dr. John Shore, II, retired to "Poplar Hill" in Nottoway, where he died in 1811 and is buried in the "Poplar Hill" graveyard.

Thomas Shore, a brother of Dr. John Shore, II, married Jane Gray. He was a very wealthy and lived at "Violet Bank" near Petersburg. This place later became the headquarters of General Robert E. Lee during the siege of Petersburg in the War Between the States. Another brother, Henry Smith Shore, married Harriet Winston and remained in Hanover County.

Dr. John Shore, II, and Anne Bolling had five sons and three daughters as follows: John, Thomas, Robert, William and Henry Edwin, daughters Mary Boyd, Anne Elizabeth and Rebecca Marshall. Three of the sons were physicians, namely William, Robert, and Henry Edwin. Robert and Henry Edwin were graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

After Dr. John Shore's death, his widow continued to live at 'Poplar Hill.' She and her son Robert were among the few Presbyterians in the county, when Dr. John Holt Rice came to Nottoway in 1824 to organize a church.

A meeting was called at Green's church the

third day of September 1824, by Dr. Rice. Robert Shore, Phileman Holcombe and John C. Hill were elected and ordained ruling elders. Later, Robert Shore was the first delegate from the church sent to Hanover Presbytery, which met at Buckingham Court House on May 5, 1825. The Reverend Robert Roy was procured from Princeton Theological Seminary and with the help of Dr. Rice he succeeded in organizing a church in 1825.

Anne Bolling Shore died December 8th, 1830 and is buried at Poplar Hill beside her husband. Her son, Dr. Robert Shore, married the widow Martha Anne Hardaway, nee Fletcher of "Somerset" in Nottoway. Another son, Dr. William Shore, moved to Tennessee and married Frances Anderson Taylor.

THE ACRE: Near Poplar Hill, but across the creek, was the home of Dr. Henry Edwin Shore, son of Dr. John Shore, II. He married first Eliza Eppes Ward, daughter of Henry Ward and Anne Branch of Dinwiddie, and secondly the widow Anne Catherine Scott, nee Epes. A very methodical man, he laid off his plantation in acres—an acre for his yard, etc., hence he named his home "The Acre." His practice grew as well as his acres and he became quite wealthy. He owned "Claremont" not far from "The Acre," where he settled his daughter, Mary Anne, who married Freeman Fitzgerald, and "Gilliams" where his son Valentine Shore, who

married Sallie Ward, lived. Also "Jordans" which was a quarter settlement. Dr. Edwin Shore died in 1867 at "The Acre" and is buried at "Poplar Hill" beside his first wife.

CENTERVILLE: Centerville was another Bland settlement. John Bland, whose first wife was Miss Jones, a daughter of Batte Jones, of Falkland, lived here. His second wife was Polly Perkinson. The children by the last marriage were: George Bland of Greenhill, and Thomas Bland of The Grove. John Bland once owned Doolittle. Richard Epes (Clerk), who married Agnes Batte, also lived here.

DOOLITTLE: Farther along the Greenhill Road, was the home of B. D. M. Jones, who was considered at one time the richest man in Nottoway County. He studied at Harvard and was a man of education. His wife was Virginia Scott, a sister of Anderson Scott of Oak Hill. Isaac Epes, who married Rosalie Beverley, once lived here and sold the place to B. D. M. Jones for fifty thousand dollars.

GREENHILL: The home of Colonel William C. Greenhill, who married Miss Claiborne, is not far from Clay's Store. He was the Colonel Greenhill who figured so prominently in the Bacon-Hardaway duel which terminated in the death of Dr. John S. Hardaway.

In later years George Cocke Bland, who mar-

ried Rebecca Bolling Strachan, lived at Green-Hill. Their children were: Dora, who married, first, Henry Miller, and second, George Miller; Janet, who married Daniel J. Townsend; John Blackwood, who married Martha Perkins; Matthew Richard; Mellville Bolling, who married Charles Stengel; and George Randolph.

BLOOMFIELD: Sometimes called "The Brick House," was built by Colonel Isham G. Lundy, who married Mary Epes Jones, daughter of Major Peter Branch Jones of Falkland, and a sister of Elizabeth Branch Jones, who married Colonel Travis Epes, of Fancy Hill. Colonel Lundy built the house about 1840, entirely of brick with a brick wall around the house and garden. On this wall Cherokee roses climbed, which gave the place a very lovely appearance, especially when the roses were in bloom. (Hence the name "Bloomfield.") Later he built the out buildings, also of brick, including the kitchen, smoke house, ice house, laundry, stable, carriage house, corn crib and granary. It was a very pretentious place for those days.

Colonel Lundy tried silk worm culture, but with out success. After a time his wife and young daughter died and he became discouraged, sold the plantation and moved to Memphis, Tennessee. Later "Bloomfield" became the home of Mrs. Frances Epes and her daughters, Georgina, Fannie, Sarah, and Ellen, until 1875 when the house

burned. All that is left now of the settlement is a part of the foundation and a few trees.

SILENT SHADES: Built by Abner Osborne, was later the home of Richard Osborne, who married Sarah Epes of Bloomfield, nearby. Dick Osborne served in Company E, 3rd Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. A great fox hunter, he always kept a large pack of hounds.

When Bloomfield burned the widow Epes and her daughters were invited to share the hospitality of "Silent Shades" and they accepted the invitation.

This was the beginning of the romance which later developed into the marriage of Richard Osborne and Sarah Epes.

THE GROVE: The Grove was another Bland settlement, farther on the Greenhill Road and near Deep Creek. Thomas Bland, who married a Miss Worsham, lived here. Their daughter, Mollie Beck, married Captain William E. Hinton, and another daughter, Ella, married Dr. John Robert Hinton, a half-brother of William E. Hinton. Captain William E. Hinton later lived at The Grove in the summer, making his home in Petersburg in the winter.

FANCY HILL: Fancy Hill is not far from Silent Shades and was the home of Colonel Travis Harris Epes (Born Oct. 29, 1807, and died Jan. 10, 1876). He married Elizabeth Branch

Jones (born Sept. 14, 1813, and died Nov. 6, 1875) married Jan. 28, 1829. They had twelve children as follows:

John Freeman Epes, born May 17, 1830; died Sept. 12, 1846.

Branch Jones Epes, born Aug. 13, 1832; died Nov. 11, 1911; married Lulu May Doyle Oct. 12, 1886.

Travis Edwin Epes, born July 1834; died Jan. 1904; married Anna Maria Fitzgerald Nov. 16, 1860.

Julia Mathews Epes, born March 16, 1836; died May 1, 1845.

Theodore Almonte Epes, born Apr. 19, 1838; died April 4, 1856.

Hamlin Harris Epes, born Jan. 19, 1840; died March 9, 1899, unmarried.

Frances Elizabeth Epes, born March 21, 1842; killed by lightning June 25, 1874; married Richard Sothern Shreve Oct. 5, 1865; he was killed at the same time.

Peter Batte Epes, born Aug. 12, 1844; died Dec. 7, 1928; married Ulalia Scott.

Martha Wilmuth Epes, born July 28, 1846; died Jan. 15, 1925; married John Segar Hardaway May 2, 1866.

John Mathews Epes, born Nov. 29, 1848; died Feb. 15, 1927; married Laura French.

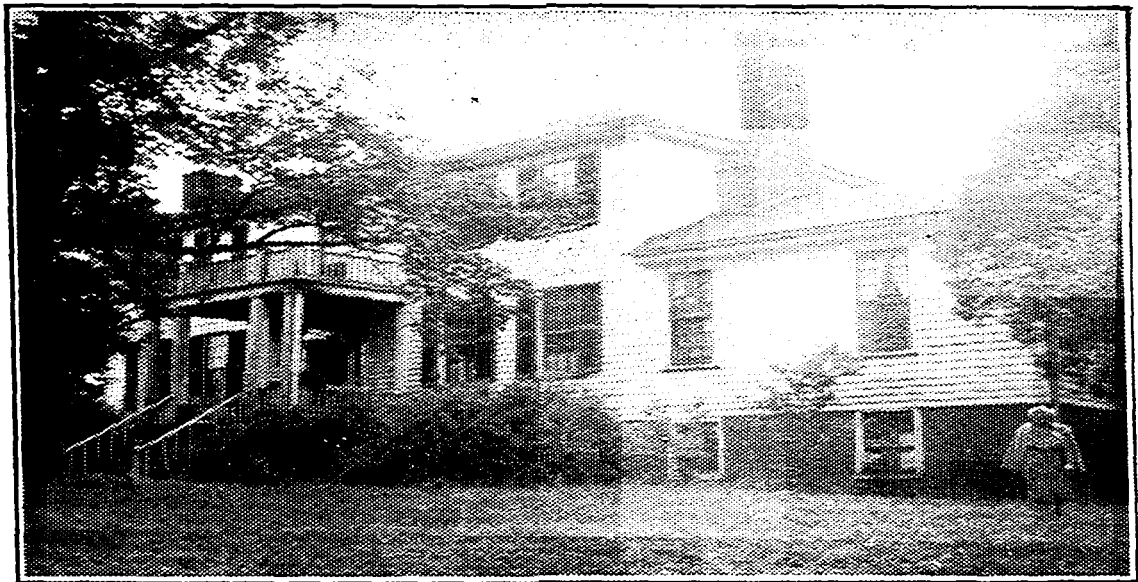
Watkins Leigh Epes, born Dec. 14, 1850; died Nov. 15, 1928, unmarried.

Mary Jones Epes, born Aug. 6, 1852; died April 3, 1934; married Dr. Daniel Horace Hardaway Oct. 5, 1868.

Colonel Travis Epes was a son of Major John Epes and Frances Campbell Epes and a grandson of Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., who first settled in Nottoway at The Old Place. Travis Epes was an outstanding man in his time. A staunch Whig he was violently opposed to secession. He served in the Virginia Legislature 1833-34, and during the presidential campaign preceding the War Between the States he was unceasing in his efforts in behalf of Bell and Everett, the Constitutional Union candidates who believed in the Union but did not believe in coercion. After Virginia seceded, however, he gave unstintingly of his resources to the Commonwealth, and four of his sons served in the Confederate Army.

He took a prominent part in the meeting held at Nottoway Court House April 7, 1861, to decide on secession, and at that meeting stood almost alone in opposition to Virginia's leaving the Union. His son, Judge Branch Epes, of Gatewood in Dinwiddie County, was a Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army.

The erection of the house at Fancy Hill was begun by Branch Osborne about 1830; he sold it to Colonel Epes who completed it. Some fine paneling, mantels and unusual parquet floors, as well as a handsome stairway, notably adorn the interior of the home.



FANCY HILL
Once the home of Colonel Travis Epes.

OAK HILL: Dr. William S. White, the Presbyterian minister whom Dr. Theodorick Pryor succeeded, lived here once, and later it was the home of Anderson Scott, whose wife was Charlotte Wiltse. The children of Anderson Scott and Charlotte Wiltse were Edmonia Alice Scott who married Emmett Frank Crowe and a son, Hunter. After the battle of The Grove, Oak Hill was used as a Confederate Hospital. Captain John K. Jones, whose wife was Edmonia Field, once lived at Oak Hill. He was Captain of Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A.

TURKEY ISLAND: Turkey Island, not far from Oak Hill, was thought to have been owned by Hamlin Harris. It was later a Dickinson settlement, and was afterwards owned by Colonel Calvin Jeffress.

In this neighborhood are Red Hill, owned by Archer Cralle, and Cheathams, once owned by Dr. Algie Epes. A great many Indian relics are to be found near here at a place called Caskies, indicating that it was once a trading post with the Indians.

FALKLAND: Falkland, one of the oldest settlements in this section, was built by Batte Jones before the Revolutionary War. Batte Jones, son of Peter and Frances (Tanner) Jones of Amelia County, married Margaret Ward. Their son, Peter Branch Jones, who married Martha Epes, lived here also, and later John Epes, a

son of Colonel Travis Epes, made it his home. Colonel Travis Epes is buried here, but his grave is unmarked.

RURAL RETREAT: Rural Retreat, on the Cottage Road, was the home of G. Truly Cralle who married Elizabeth Gilliam Willson of Amelia County. Her father was Thomas Claiborne Willson, who owned Amelia Sulphur Springs. Truly Cralle was the son of George Cralle of Elmwood, and grandson of Kenner Cralle of Woodland in Nottoway. He served in Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry during the War War Between the States. G. Truly and Elizabeth Gilliam Willson Cralle had a large family, ten of the children reaching maturity, as follows:

George Anderson, born Dec. 5, 1866. Died Nov. 14, 1924 Married Caroline O'Bannon.

Mary Holcombe, born Feb. 19, 1868. Died June 6, 1946, married Joseph Mettauer Hurt.

Edward Lee, born March 16, 1869. Died March 22, 1869.

Sally Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1870. Died March 6, 1904. Married David Kennedy.

Willson Harris, born April 17, 1871. Died Oct. 18, 1949. Married Ruth Tice of Kentucky.

Grief Maury, born Feb. 18, 1873. Died Feb. 16, 1934. Married May Craney of West Point, N. Y.

Frances Randolph, born Feb. 6, 1875. Died

Feb. 20, 1947. Married Richard B. Hardy.

Lottie Louise, born July 20, 1880. Died Jan. 15, 1911.

Kate Reed, born June 10, 1882.

Thomas Claiborne, born Sept 3, 1884. Died July 17, 1904.

Susan Dunn, born July 10, 1886. Died Dec. 6, 1899.

Annie Lee Carter, born July 10, 1889. Married James B. Fleming of Norton, Va.

Mrs. Truly Cralle recalled the following incident:

During the last days of the War Between the States, while on a visit to her brother-in-law, Richard Anderson, at Selma in Amelia County, General Lee took supper there the night of April 5, 1865. While the meal was in progress she was stationed on the porch and told that no one was to be admitted to see the General. Soon Colonel Marshall rode up and asked to see General Lee on an important matter. Not knowing who he was, she refused to let him enter. He hesitated a moment and then produced a Confederate flag which he wrapped around her. She then permitted him to pass.

A son of G. Truly and Elizabeth Willson Cralle, Colonel G. Maury Cralle, had a long and honorable career in the United States Army. He was graduated from West Point in 1898 to enter the Spanish American War, and served during that

war in Cuba; later he served in the Philippine Islands, and still later in Alaska. At one time he was Quartermaster General for the Canal Zone. Soon after the outbreak of the first World War he was stationed at Camp Logan, Texas, where he trained the 79th Infantry. After the Armistice he was assigned to Governor's Island. His last assignment was Commandant of Alcatraz Prison off the coast of California while it was under army supervision. He made such a notable record in the management of the prison by establishing new industries for the prisoners and in rehabilitation that he attracted national attention. Alcatraz was considered a model penal institution in every respect under his management. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1934 and is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Rural Retreat is now owned by Marvin Inge and A. Bernard Cummins.

WINDROW: Windrow, a short distance from

Rural Retreat, was so named on account of having been in the path of a terrible storm which uprooted many trees, but fortunately did not cover a very wide area. It was of such violence, however, that one of the overseer's small children, blown several miles, was found dead after the storm. Isaac Holmes, who was the first Clerk of Nottoway County, 1788 to 1793, lived here and the first Deputy Clerk's Office in the county was located in a house in the yard. Windrow was once owned by Captain Richard Jones



WINDROW

Formerly the home of Thomas Freeman Epes.
Later owned by Branch Bocock

and there is an old Jones burying ground on the place. Both Captain Richard Jones and his wife, Elizabeth, a sister of Thomas Freeman Epes, are buried here as well as Mrs. Crawley Jones, the last of the Jones family interred at Windrow.

Richard Jones sold the place to the Reverend Theodorick Pryor, who sold it to his brother-in-law Thomas Freeman Epes, about 1839. The latter lived here until a good many years after the war. He was the son of Major John Epes and Frances Campbell and a grandson of Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., who first settled in Nottoway. Thomas Freeman Epes (Born Oct. 26, 1814, died Feb. 2, 1897), was married twice; his first wife was Jacqueline Segar Hardaway and his second Rebecca Dupuy. There were five children by his first marriage and none by the last. His children were: James F. Epes, who married Rebecca Poague; Freeman, who married Rebecca Robinson; John Segar, who married Fannie Washington Epes; Theodorick Pryor, who married Joanna Tyler Spencer, a great great granddaughter of Jack Jouett of Revolutionary fame, and a granddaughter of James Wood Bouldin at one time a member of Congress; and, Miss Fannie Epes who never married. Unlike his brother Colonel Travis Epes of Fancy Hill, Thomas Freeman Epes was a Democrat and an ardent secessionist. Although he himself was too old to go into the Army, all of his sons served with distinction.

Many stories are told about the quaint characteristics of Thomas Freeman Epes. He was a great lover of fox hunting and kept one of the best pack of hounds in the county, following the sport even in his old age.

He kept, for a number of years, a diary of all his hunts and could tell just how the fox ran on any particular day. He knew just how many foxes he caught each season. During the period of ten years from 1866 to 1876-77, he caught two hundred and seventy-five, about forty-five of this number being reds. But woe unto the one who incurred his displeasure during the hunt or took issue with him concerning the chase. On one occasion he was hunting with a party of friends. The chase had been a long one, finally losing the run on the fox altogether.

Passing a sandy place in the road, he said to his grandson who was with him, "Get down there, sir, and see if there are any fox tracks in the sand." The youngster obeyed, but being tired he made the fatal mistake of first looking up at the sun to see what time it was; whereupon the old gentleman roared, "You little fool, don't you know there are no fox tracks in the sky."

In his home, however, he was the typical old fashioned Virginia gentleman, hospitable to a fault. Nothing was too good for his guests nor could their stay be too prolonged.

His son, Dr. Theodorick Pryor Epes, was a Presbyterian minister greatly beloved by the

people of Nottoway whom he served for twenty years. Dr. Epes received his A. B. degree from Washington and Lee University and his theological training at Union Theological Seminary. Later Hampden Sydney conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was the first President of Hoge Military Academy.

At the death of Dr. Theodorick Pryor, an uncle-in-law for whom he was named, Dr. Epes was called to minister to his own people in Nottoway from 1891 until the time of his death in 1911.

A beautiful bronze tablet to his memory, by Frederick MacMonnies, the noted sculptor of New York and Paris, hangs upon the walls of the Presbyterian Church at Blackstone which Dr. Epes built during his pastorate.

The children of Rev. Theodorick P. Epes and Joanna Tyler Spencer were: Robert Jouett who died young; James Fletcher who went to Arkansas and married Miss Kate Wooten; and Louis Spencer who married Julia Bagley, daughter of Isham Trotter Bagley and Sudie Seay of Lunenburg County.

Louis Spencer Epes (born 1882, died 1935) like his father was greatly beloved by the people of Nottoway. A man of exceptional character and ability, he chose the profession of law and opened his office in Blackstone in 1908. In 1919 he was elected to the State Senate from the 9th Senatorial District and served for two consecu-

tive terms with distinction. In 1925 he was appointed to the State Corporation Commission, and before retiring served as its chairman.

In 1929 he was appointed by Governor Harry Flood Byrd to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. As a member of the Court for more than six years, he established a reputation for industry, intelligence, and a high sense of justice seldom displayed in public life. Justice Epes' sudden death at the age of fifty-three cut short a brilliant career and was a great loss to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Miss Fannie Harris Epes, the only daughter of Thomas Freeman Epes, was a lady of unusual Christian character, and, as a teacher in the little Fernhill School near her home, exerted a marked influence on the children of the neighborhood.

Windrow was afterwards the home of the late Branch Bocock who did much to restore the old house to its former state.

HIGH PEAK: High Peak, not far from Windrow, was the home of John Segar Epes, a son of Thomas Freeman Epes and Jacqueline Hardaway Epes of Windrow, who married Fannie Washington Epes. High Peak was named for High Peak in Prince George County, an estate not far from City Point belonging to Colonel Peter Epes from whom Mrs. John Segar Epes was descended. Mrs. John Segar Epes was a daughter of Francis Washington Epes and Susan

Beverley, nee Doswell, of Cedar Grove in Nottoway. Francis Washington Epes was the son of Peter Epes and Rebecca Cross, who were married Feb. 15, 1798. This Peter Epes was the son of Colonel Peter Epes of High Peak in Prince George County, who married Mary Poythress. The children of John Segar and Frances Washington Epes were: Francis Washington, who died unmarried; T. Freeman, who married Agnes Sturgis; Fannie Harris, who married Benham Morris; John Segar who died unmarried; Rebecca Dupuy, who married W. Moncure Gravatt; Theodorick Pryor, who never married; and Mary, who married Farley Rainey.

John Segar Epes, Sr., served in the Nottoway Reserves during the War Between the States.

THE OLD PLACE: The Old Place, situated on the road by Frank's Shop to Nottoway Court House, was the first settlement of the Epes family in Nottoway. The original house was built about 1760. Francis Epes, of Causons in Prince George County, patented four hundred acres of land here in 1735. Francis Epes, of Causons, lived in the Parish of Martins Brandon in Prince George County. Causons was situated on the Appomattox River on the east side of Causon's Creek near where the National Cemetery at Hopewell is now. Francis Epes of Causons married Sarah Hamlin and was living at Causons as far back as 1722. This was a part of the original

tract of 1700 acres granted to Captain Francis Epes, the immigrant, August 26, 1635 for bringing over himself, three sons, John, Francis and Thomas, and thirty other persons in 1629 and earlier dates.

Francis Epes of Causons* was descended from Captain Francis Epes, the immigrant, and although he did not come to Nottoway, he settled his son, Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., on this four hundred acres and gave him a deed to the property which has since that time been known as "The Old Place." From this Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., came one branch of the Nottoway Epeses.

The other branch of the Epes family which settled at Walnut Hill and Cedar Grove in Nottoway and in Lunenburg County was descended from Colonel Peter Epes of High Peak in Prince George County. Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., who died in 1789, married Mary Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams and Rachael Freeman. Rachael Freeman was a daughter of John Freeman of Wellesley, Gloucestershire, England.

In addition to this four hundred acres, Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., purchased fourteen hundred and fifty-two acres from Thomas Bowery of the island of Saint Christopher's in the British West Indies, which was a part of the twenty-seven hundred acres patented by Isham Epes, a brother

*It is still a disputed question as to which of the sons of Captain Francis Epes, the immigrant, namely John or Francis, was the ancestor of Francis Epes of Causons.

of Francis Epes of Causons, both of whom were members of the House of Burgesses from Prince George County.

Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., was elected Sergeant-at-arms of the the First House of Delegates of the Commonwealth in 1776, with his son, Colonel Freeman Epes, as deputy. Colonel Freeman Epes was born about 1750 and married in 1780 Jane Wynn, daughter of John and Susanna Wynn. He lived on Lazaretta Creek, near Nottoway Court House, and was county lieutenant 1789-1800, and a member of the House of Delegates 1798-1800. His two daughters, Sarah, born March 23, 1793, died Nov. 26, 1833, and Martha, widow of Peter Branch Jones, were the first and second wives of Dr. Archibald Campbell, of Blendon, in Nottoway

Major John Epes, a son of Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., next lived at The Old Place. He married twice, his first wife was Rachael Williams, daughter of Thomas R. Williams; his second, Frances Harris Campbell whom he married Jan. 21, 1802. The children by his first marriage were: John; Mary, who married Colonel Bartlett P. Todd; Rachael; and, Grace, who married Colonel William B. Cowan. The children by the second marriage were: Elizabeth, who married Captain Richard Jones, of Bellefonte, Nov. 17, 1818; Frances, who married Dec. 21, 1832, as his second wife, Dr. Theoderick Pryor; Travis Harris, who married Elizabeth Branch Jones;

and, Thomas Freeman, born Oct. 26, 1814, died Feb. 2, 1897, who married, first, Jacqueline Segar Hardaway, and second, Rebecca Dupuy.

After the death of Major John Epes, his widow lived here with her son, Thomas Freeman. Thomas Freeman later moved to Windrow which he purchased from Dr. Theoderick Pyror, his brother-in-law. At the death of his mother, Thomas Freeman purchased The Old Place and later gave it to his son, James F. Epes, whose wife was Rebecca Poague of Rockbridge County. The children of James F. Epes and Rebecca Poague were: Dr. James Poague Epes, died in early manhood, unmarried; Jacqueline Segar, died unmarried; Margaret Dupuy, married Richmond Francis Dillard; Freeman John, died unmarried; Wilfred Grigsby, married Gladys Hethorn of Lunenburg County; Sallie Wilson, married William A. Crinkley, of Warrenton, N. C., and Rebecca Fletcher.

The old house was burned by Federal soldiers in 1865 after the surrender.

The present house was built by James F. Epes who was the last Epes to live here. He served throughout the War Between the States in Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry, and during this time had two horses shot from under him. He was wounded at Reams Station just before the surrender. The war ended, he settled at The Old Place after taking his law degree at Washington & Lee University. He served the county



OAKWOOD

Home of Freeman Epes, son of Thomas Freeman Epes
of Windrow. Later the home of Edward Epes.

as Commonwealth's Attorney from 1870-1873 and two terms in Congress, March 4, 1891 through March 3, 1895. It was he who redeemed the Fourth District from negro rule. He died Aug. 24, 1910, in his sixty-ninth year.

The place, now known as Broad Acre Farm, is owned by W. H. Moore.

OAKWOOD: Oakwood, on the Cottage Road near the Old Place, is one of the handsomest homes in the county, a large brick house set in a beautiful grove of oaks. Freeman Epes, a son of Thomas Freeman Epes, of Windrow, and a brother of the Honorable James F. Epes, built the house after the War Between the States entirely from materials on the place and here he brought his wife Rebecca Robinson.

He was one of the most public spirited men of his generation and gave unstintingly of his time and energy to the community. He was rightly called the "Father of Blackstone" on account of his untiring efforts to build up the town. He served in the War Between the States in Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry.

The children of Freeman Epes and Rebecca Robinson were: Allen, who married Inez Lambert; Edward Clack, who married Alice Hutcherson; Travis Freeman, unmarried; Frances Bland, who married Breck Moss; John Segar, who died young; Henry Burwell, unmarried; M. Dillard, who married (1) Elizabeth Fairbanks and (2)

Pearl Irby; Harris Hardaway, who married Lillian Mason; William Robinson, who married Alice Madigan; Jacqueline Segar, who married Walter Devaney, Jr.; and, Campbell Fletcher, who married Dorothy Watkins.

Mrs. Edward Epes nee Hutcherson now owns the place and lives here.

ELMWOOD: Elmwood, not far from Oakwood, was built by George A. Cralle (Born Dec. 14, 1807; died July 6, 1875), a son of Kenner Cralle and Nancy Hatchett of Woodland in Nottoway. He first married Sarah Mildred Carter (Born Nov. 6, 1812; died Feb. 22, 1862). She was the daughter of Mary Carter who married John Carter, once editor of the Lynchburg Gazette. Mary Carter was the daughter of Rawleigh Carter and Sarah Sharpe, married Sept. 6, 1765. Rawleigh Carter moved from Lancaster County to Nottoway, then Amelia. His father was Thomas Carter whose wife is unknown. The father of Thomas Carter was Edward Carter, who married Elizabeth Thornton, and the father of Edward Carter was Captain Thomas Carter of "Barford", Lancaster County, Virginia, who married Katherine Dale. Katherine Dale was the daughter of Edward Dale, member of the House of Burgesses, and Diana Skipwith. Diana Skipwith was the daughter of Sir Henry Skipwith created first Baronet of Prestwold, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 2, 1622.

The children of George A. Cralle and Sarah



ELMWOOD

Built by George Cralle, later home of his son, Willie Cralle.

Mildred Carter were: George Archer; Grief Truly, who married Elizabeth Gilliam Willson of Amelia County; Mary Anne (Nannie), who married John Richard Hatchett of Lunenburg County; and, Sarah C., who married James H. Ferguson of Dinwiddie County.

George Cralle later married, Sept. 8, 1863, his cousin, Katherine Spotswood Bolling (born 1836; died 1916). She was the daughter of Edward and Adeline Bolling of Campbell County and a great niece of Thomas Jefferson. There was only one child by this marriage, William Hatchett Cralle (born 1867, died 1933), who married Sallie Fletcher Hardaway. Willie Cralle and family were the last of the Cralle line to live here. The house was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire some years ago

AUBURN: Auburn, a short distance from

Blackstone on the Brunswick Road, was the home of Dr. Jethro Meriwether Hurt, who married Virginia Irby, daughter of William Blunt Irby, of Pleasant Hill in Nottoway. Dr. Hurt was the son of Meriwether Hurt of Pleasant Grove in Lunenburg County, and his second wife, Amy Morgan, a daughter of Captain Samuel Morgan, of Morgansville in Nottoway. Two of his brothers, Josephus and Samuel, settled in Petersburg. Josephus married Arabella Smith, and Samuel married Elizabeth Stith, of Brunswick County. Another brother, Romulus, married Carrie Hardy and lived at Maple Grove in

Nottoway. His two sisters, Emily and Minerva, married brothers, Thomas Henry and Phineas Fowlkes, respectively.

Dr. Hurt was a prominent physician and a man greatly beloved in the community. He was one of the organizers of the first Agricultural Club of Nottoway County, among whose members were Dr. J. M. Hurt, William Bland, William Blunt Irby, Captain Richard Irby, Dr. Archibald Campbell, Colonel Travis Epes, Thomas Freeman Epes, Dr. Thomas R. Blandy and Dr. Thomas Sydnor. He was also one of the founders of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and its Senior Warden for many years. He was educated at the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania, and was a member of Company G, the Nottoway Grays.

The children of Dr. Jethro Meriwether Hurt and Virginia Irby were:

William Everett, born Oct. 24, 1857, died Dec. 30, 1920. Married Sally Armstrong, nee Irby.

Samuel, born Feb. 14, 1860; died Jan. 29, 1945. Died unmarried.

Joseph Mettauier, born Nov. 14, 1861; died Dec. 4, 1925 in Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota. Married Mary Holcombe Cralle.

Elizabeth Susan, born Aug. 25, 1863; died 1867.

Hansford Muse, born Aug. 14, 1865; died Dec. 9, 1940. Married Lucy Irby.

Mary (Mollie), born April 1, 1867. Married Fletcher Irby.

Virginia, born Aug. 16, 1869; died Jan. 14, 1949. Married Norman Epes.

Joseph Mattauer Hurt, son of Dr. Jethro M. Hurt, like his father, was Senior Warden of St. Lukes Church. He was at one time President of the Virginia Bankers Association, a member of the William and Mary Board for seven years, and a member of the legislature, sessions 1920-22-24. He married Mary Holcombe Cralle (born Feb. 19, 1868; died June 6, 1946). They had a large family of eleven children, nine of whom reached maturity. Five of his sons were in the First World War and three in the Second.

WOODLAND: Woodland, near Auburn, was built by Major John L. Morgan, who later sold it to John Lucas Irby, Sr., who married Arianna Williams, daughter of David G. Williams. There were two children by this marriage, John Lucas Irby, Jr., and Mary Elizabeth Poythress. John L., Jr., married his cousin, Fanny Betty Irby, daughter of Captain Richard Irby. Mary Elizabeth Poythress married, first, Colonel Joseph Cabell of Danville, killed in the 38th Infantry charge in the War Between the States, and, second, Thomas W. Epes. John L. Irby, Sr., did not live long and left the place to

his son, John L. Irby, Jr. John L. Irby, Jr., served in the War Between the States in Company E, 3rd Virginia Cavalry, but was detailed by General Fitzhugh Lee as his personal courier and scout.

Mr. Irby recalls the following incident: Just before the surrender at Appomattox, General Fitzhugh Lee had left some horses of his command in charge of his servant and they had become separated from the regiment. Upon learning of this, John L. Irby, who was separated from his command on account of a sick horse, presented himself to General Robert E. Lee, and asked permission to take the horses and make his way to General Fitzhugh Lee whom he thought was on his way south to join General Joseph E. Johnston. General Lee, knowing the uselessness of such an attempt, said to him in his quiet way, "Sir, if you have come to me for such an order as this, I will have to order you to remain where you are."

Mr. Irby said, "I will never forget the quiet, dignified manner of General Lee who must have been suffering agony because of the impending disaster but whose countenance only reflected the consciousness of duty well done and an abiding faith in a Divine Providence."

MAPLE GROVE: Maple Grove, a few miles from Auburn was built by a member of the Buford family. It is a very old settlement. The oldest part of the house is believed to have been

built by Henry Buford, born in Lancaster County, who settled in that part of Nottoway which was then Amelia in 1740. His daughter Catherine Buford, married Covington Hardy of Lunenburg County and their grandson, John Covington Hardy, who married Emeline Eldridge was living at Maple Grove when his daughter, Caroline Hardy, married Romulus Llewellyn Hurt in 1860. Romulus Hurt and his wife lived at Maple Grove during their entire life time.

Romulus Hurt served in Company G, 18th Virginia Regiment "Nottoway Grays" during the War Between the States. The children of Romulus Hurt and Caroline Hardy were Thomas Llewellyn Hurt who married Edith Logan; Waverly, who married, first, Mary Powell and, second, Jennie Hamlin; Lorena, who married Douglas Thornton, and Emeline, who married Carson Elmore.

The place is now owned by Powell Hurt, a son of Waverly Hurt by his first marriage, who married Frances Scott. It has been in the same family for over one hundred years. Romulus Llewellyn Hurt was a son of Meriwether Hurt and Amy Morgan Hurt and a brother of Dr. Jethro Meriwether Hurt of Auburn.

FALKLAND: Coming back towards Blackstone by what is known as the Ridge Road, we soon come to Falkland where John Gilliam Powell lived. He married Americus Wadell. Their children were:

Luther, who married Cornelia Elizabeth
Peace

John, who married Minnie Bacon

Brodie, who married Anne Christopher

Mary Ellen, who married Willie Bridgforth

Betty, who married Joel Blackwell

Katherine, who married Llewellyn Hamlin

Liza, who married Lee Hawthorne.

SALLARDS: Sallards, another old place on the Ridge Road, was the home of Samuel Scott, who married Miss Wilson, and later married the widow Goodwin. The widow was a woman of means, and, as she had several children by her first marriage, she insisted upon a marriage contract. Mr. Scott consented to this, but told her that they would be married first and then go by the Court House and have the contract drawn up. To this she agreed. After the marriage they went to the Court House, and Mrs. Scott was told by the Clerk that she was now Mrs. Sam Scott and as such she had no right to insist on a marriage contract. There is no evidence that they ever lived any less happily afterwards because of the lack of one.

Dr. John Fitzgerald's son, Jack Fitzgerald, married a daughter of Samuel Scott. Dr. Fitzgerald's diploma from the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland, was found in the walls of this old house. Fire destroyed the house some years ago.

FARLEYS: Not far from Blackstone on the

Jones Mill Road is Farley's. The house was built by William Daniel Farley who married Mildred Fowlkes. They had three children, Mary William, Emmett Edward and William Daniel. Emmett Edward married first, Minta Wilson and second, Ada Wilson. William Daniel, Jr., married Mary Sue Wilson.

William Daniel Farley, who built the house, was a member of the Nottoway Grays and died in service during the War Between the States.

The original Farley settlement was just east of Blackstone, and was known in later years as the Chapin Farm. The Farley graveyard was located there, but like all others in the Camp Pickett area was moved to Butterwood Churchyard where the remains were reinterred.

POPLAR HILL: Poplar Hill is about two and a half miles from Blackstone on Cocke's Road. This place was called Batts when William Irby bought it from Richard Cross in 1792 for his son Edmund. Edmund Irby built the present house in 1812.

The bridge across the Little Nottoway River not far from the house was then called Batts' Bridge, while the one across the Big Nottoway River, several miles away, was called Cross's Bridge after Richard Cross who lived here.

Edmund Irby married Frances Briggs Lucas, of Greenville County, Virginia. He was the son of William Irby who came to Nottoway from Sussex. The children of this marriage were:

William, Elizabeth Jane, Edmund, John Lucas, Benjamin, Richard and Frances Eliza.

Edmund Irby was a great friend of John Randolph of Roanoke who once said of him that he was the best farmer in Virginia. Randolph also said: "If I want to know anything about a horse I ask William R. Johnston, but if I want to know about farming, I ask Edmund Irby of Nottoway." Edmund Irby seemed to have gained the confidence and friendship of this brilliant but erratic statesman to a remarkable degree, and Mr. Randolph was a frequent visitor at Poplar Hill. It was his custom to visit here to attend the races at Bellefonte and perhaps to break his journey to the Hermitage in Amelia to see the only sweetheart he ever had, the beautiful Maria Ward. She afterwards discarded him to marry his cousin, Peyton Randolph, author of "The Reports of the Court of Appeals of Virginia." In Mr. Randolph's will may be seen the following entry: "I leave to Edmund Irby, of Nottoway, the next choice of my mares or fillies, and any one of my horses or colts to be selected by himself, also my double gun." Edmund Irby did not live to receive the bequest, however, as he died in 1829, four years before Mr. Randolph's death. At Christmas, 1831, two years later, from Roanoke, John Randolph sent a Bible to the widow of Edmund Irby, and in it the following beautiful tribute to his friends at Poplar Hill was written on the flyleaf: "To the respect-



POPLAR HILL

Now called The Elms, built by Edmund Irby 1812.

Remodeled and enlarged by Captain

Richard Irby 1859

ed widow of my departed friend Edmund Irby, of Nottoway, Esq., by one who entertains the sincerest esteem and regard for her character, and who will never cease but with life to feel the deepest interest in the family of a man who was honorably esteemed by all who knew him, and especially by those who were admitted to his confidence and friendship, of which honor the writer of these lines will ever cherish a mournful but proud recollection."

At the death of Edmund Irby's widow, Poplar Hill passed to her son, Richard.

Richard Irby married Virginia Fitzgerald, of Leinster, in Nottoway. He was living at Poplar Hill when the War Between the States broke out and at once enlisted in the Nottoway Grays, Company G. He was made a First Lieutenant of the Company in 1861, and elected Captain a year later of this intrepid band which was practically wiped out at the Battle of Gettysburg in the immortal charge of Pickett's Division. At the Battle of Second Manassas, Captain Irby was wounded twice.

At one time he served in the General Assembly of Virginia and was the author of "History of Randolph Macon College" and "Bird Notes and Other Sketches." He was later Secretary and Treasurer of Randolph Macon College. He established a large foundry near his home which he operated just before and for some time after the war. Poplar Hill was later sold by him to

Charles Betts Hardy who married Jane Clarkson Barnes, of Lunenburg County. Charles Hardy served as Lieutenant in Company G, 9th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A., a Lunenburg Company commanded by Captain Stith Bolling. He changed the name of Poplar Hill to The Elms which is the name of the place at the present time.

The Hardy family lived here for over fifty years and reared a family of seven children, among them were Charles Herbert and Rives Bridgforth Hardy. Charles Herbert was town manager of Blackstone until his death and Rives served as mayor of the town for over eighteen years. He was before this Secretary to Governor William Hodges Mann and later Clerk of Nottoway County.

About a half mile from The Elms is the Little Nottoway River. In the old days Batts Bridge crossed the river several hundred yards below where the present bridge is now, and there was an immense mill pond here made by a dam near the forks of the Big and Little Nottoway Rivers. Abraham Cocke operated the mill and was granted in 1740 by the court a road to his mill. John and Stephen Cocke, descendants of Abraham Cocke, were operating the mill in 1792.

DOBBINS: Dobbins (Rural Oaks) is not far from the river on the left of Cocke's Road. It is an old settlement, a part of the Cocke plantation, and was once known as Hickory Hill. Dr. John D. Blackwell taught a school here the last year

of the War Between the States and his son, Dr. Robert Emory Blackwell, later President of Randolph Macon College, attended.

James Dobbins owned the place and after the war sold it to Wesley C. Irby, Sr., who changed the name to Rural Oaks.

Wesley Irby, Sr., the son of William Irby, of Cedar Circle in Lunenburg County, and grandson of Edmund Irby, of Poplar Hill in Nottoway, married, first, Mary William Jones whose father owned Warren White Sulphur Springs in Warren County, North Carolina, where General Lee's daughter, Annie, died in 1862, and is buried. He next married Margaret Barrett Hardaway of Nottoway. W. C. Irby, Jr., a son by the last marriage, who married Sallie Barnes, now lives at Rural Oaks.

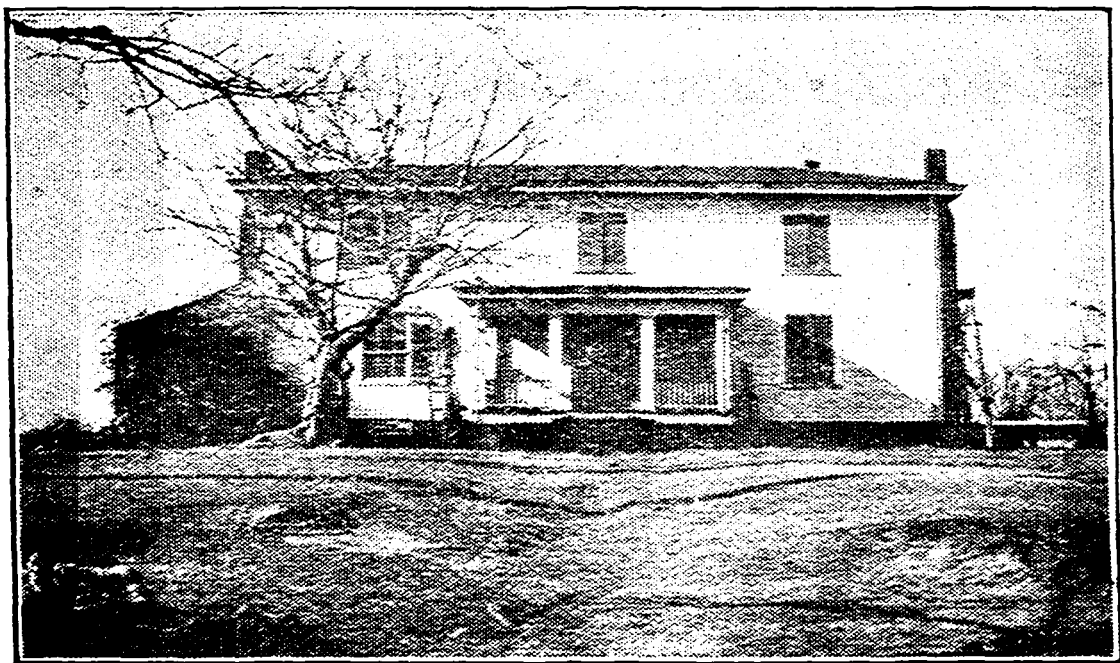
HAZEL DELL: Hazel Dell on the right of Cocke's Road and opposite Rural Oaks, was built by David G. Williams for his son, Fayette Claiborne Williams, who married Anne Elizabeth Harrison of North Carolina Jan. 7, 1857. Their children were: Margaret, who married John P. Irby; India, who married Henry Stokes; Dr. Fayette C., who married Ella Walker of Tennessee; and Harrison L., who married Tera Walker, also of Tennessee. Fayette Williams was a Lieutenant in Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A.

John P. Irby afterwards lived here and the plantation is still owned by the Irby family.

John P. Irby was the son of William Irby of Cedar Circle, in Lunenburg County, and grandson of Edmund Irby of Poplar Hill, and a brother of Wesley Irby, Sr., of Rural Oaks.

David G. Williams, who was a son of Thomas Roper Williams, of Nottoway, and who married Mary Epes Poythress Doswell, a daughter of Major John Doswell, of Cedar Grove, was immensely wealthy. He lived in Lunenburg County but owned land all over Nottoway. He was said to have been the second largest slave owner in Virginia, having so many slaves that he did not know his own when he met them on the road. His father, Thomas Roper Williams, married Catherine Greenhill, a daughter of David Greenhill, who was the brother of Colonel William C. Greenhill of Greenhill on Sellar Creek, who figured in the duel of Dr. John S. Hardaway and Dr. George S. G. Bacon. They had fourteen children and nearly all of the fourteen had "Greenhill" for their middle name.

GLEN COVE: Glen Cove is a short distance from Hazel Dell on the left, sitting well back from the road and surrounded by a beautiful fringe of old box. This was the home of Robert Scott, who married, first, Miss Hamlin, and, second, on Nov. 10, 1852, Mary Elizabeth Marshall. Their children were: Petronella, who married Walter M. Irby; Fannie, who married James A. Walker; John, who married, first, Sarah Guy, and, second, Epes Shore; and, A. Glenn, who



HAZEL DELL

Built by David G. Williams for his son Fayette C. Williams,
later the home of John P. Irby.

married Florence Craig. James A. Walker's son, James T. Walker, who married Lucy Irby, now lives here, the third generation of his family to own and operate the plantation.

VERMONT: Leaving Cocke's Road and turning to the right into what is known as the Stingy Lane Road, we soon come to Vermont. This was the home of Captain Richard Jones whose wife was Elizabeth Epes. Captain Jones was Commonwealth's Attorney of Nottoway and a veteran of the War of 1812. He was the owner of the Bellefonte race track and moved from Vermont in 1839 to Bellefonte where he made his home until his death.

Thomas Williams, who married Catherine Venable Redd, later lived here. Thomas Williams was the son of William Williams, who was a brother of David G. Williams. His wife, Catherine Venable Redd, was the daughter of John C. Redd and Drusilla Bouldin of Ben Lomond, in Lunenburg County. Their children were: Elizabeth Bouldin, who married Colonel William Scott Guy; Martha Alice, who married Upton E. Brown; Lucy Ovid, who married Edward M. Jones; Katherine Drusilla, who married Bernard Lewis; Mary Wesley, who married B. C. Howell; Thomas W. Williams, Jr., who married first, Mattie Bouldin, and second, Sallie Jones Nelms; and, John Wesley, who married first, the widow Shelby Shelton, and second, the widow Mary Williams.

ROVER'S REST: Rover's Rest is an old home in this neighborhood a few miles from Vermont, whose chimneys and foundations, cut from solid rock in immense squares, must have required months to build. Joel Williams, a brother of Thomas Williams of Vermont, married Helen Smith Oct. 31, 1855, lived here as did Dr. Joseph Addison Jones.

OTHER HOMES

In the western part of Nottoway which borders on Prince Edward and Lunenburg Counties, were some of the finest homes in ante bellum days. Here lived the Jeffress, Fowlkes, Knight, Oliver and Carter families.

* * * *

OAKLAND: Oakland was built in 1827 by Colonel Edward T. Jeffress, son of John Jeffress, who came to Nottoway from Lunenburg. He married twice. His first wife was Dicey Hall Fowlkes, sister of Paschal Fowlkes, of Hyde Park, and his second, Miss Gravatt of Caroline County. He was a large slave owner and for years conducted a mercantile business at Jeffress Store.

After Colonel Edward Jeffress died, his son, Luther Jeffress, who married Elizabeth Wilson, lived at Oakland. After Luther Jeffress died, his son, William Horace Jeffress, who married Victoria H. Wilson of Baltimore, inherited the

property and was the last Jeffress to live here. Horace Jeffress served in the Confederate Army, first in a Nottoway and then in a Charlotte Company. He was wounded at the Battle of Williamsburg, and never recovered from the effect of this wound, always walking with a limp.

Oakland was burned a number of years ago. The boxwood which surrounded the front yard sold after the fire for eighteen hundred dollars.

WOODVILLE: Woodville, another Jeffress home not far away, was the home of Colonel William Calvin Jeffress, who bought the place in 1847. Colonel Jeffress married three times.

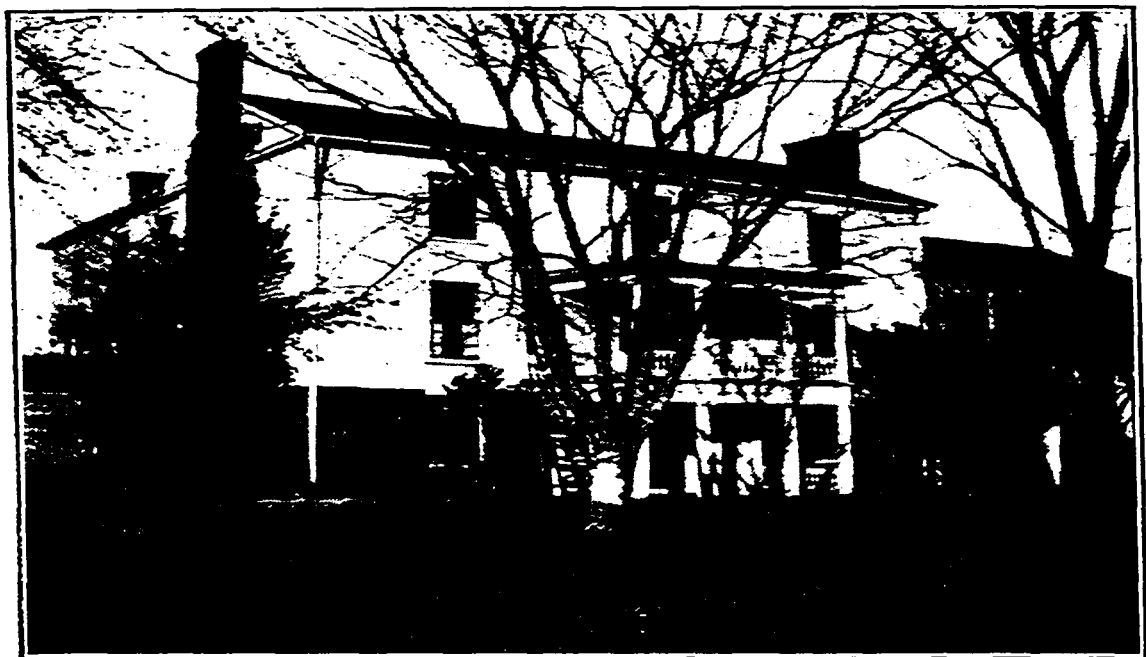
His first wife was a Miss Clarke. One child by this marriage, Robert Alexander, moved to Texas and died there. His second wife, Miss Moseley, had the following children: Howard, Edward T. and Margaret. His third wife, Miss Thornton had three children, Thornton, Walter C., and Sallie F. Colonel Calvin Jeffress was the commanding officer of Jeffress Battery, the Nottoway Artillery Company, and served with distinction throughout the War Between the States. He afterwards sold Woodville and bought Mountain Hall.

HYDE PARK: Hyde Park, not far from Oakland, was built about 1752 by John Fowlkes. He was a public spirited man, and although at this time it was against the law to aid any religious organization other than the Established

Church, he gave the land for the Nottoway Meeting House, built in 1769, the second oldest Baptist Church south of the James River. His wife was Sarah Jennings.

Hyde Park, from 1752 remained in the Fowlkes family for five generations; Paschal Jennings Fowlkes, who married Martha Anne Hyde, for whom the place was named, being the last male owner. Betty Dickinson Fowlkes, a daughter of Paschal Fowlkes, later inherited the property. Afterward it passed into the hands of a northern man by the name of Thomas B. Scott. He greatly enlarged the house which now consists of twenty-five rooms, one of which is an immense ball-room. This was one of the handsomest homes in the county. It is of unusual construction in that it is part frame and part brick. The original part of the house built by John Fowlkes is frame. The grounds and lawn in ante bellum days were very beautiful, with large trees and formal gardens.

Just prior to the War Between the States a stranger came to Hyde Park and spent the night. Dr. McLean, he said his name was, and his mission, selling medical supplies. Upon taking him up to his room, the butler soon discovered that the real object of the man's visit was to get in touch with the slaves and incite them to insurrection. Soon after this came the news of John Brown's raid. From the newspaper pictures many people in the county who had seen Dr. Mc-



HYDE PARK

Home of the Fowlkes Family, now
owned by George V. Scott

Lean declared that the Doctor and John Brown were one and the same. This caused great excitement in the neighborhood, some fearing that the slaves would cause trouble. Due to their loyalty, however, nothing of the kind happened. It was thought that if the stranger who visited Hyde Park that night was not John Brown, he was certainly one of the old Kansan's most trusted lieutenants.

Soon came the war, and as the conflict progressed the ladies as well as the men did everything they could to help the cause. This was true at Hyde Park as well as most of the other plantations in Virginia. A letter from General Lee to Mrs. Paschal J. Fowlkes, addressed to Hyde Park through the Jeffress Store Post Office, and now in possession of Mrs. Lucy Fowlkes of Richmond is of interest. It reads as follows:

Camp Petersburg, 17th Sept. '64
Mrs. Fowlkes:

I have received the cloth sent by Mr. Sevier and am very grateful for your kind consideration. I am glad to find that the patriotic women of the country are turning their attention to manufactures of all kinds. To them the soldiers must look for clothing and subsistence.

With great esteem,
Your Obt. Serv't.
(Signed) R. E. LEE

Prior to World War II while Hitler was con-

ducting his campaign of persecution of the Jews, a public spirited citizen purchased Hyde Park and opened it as a haven for these unfortunate people. A number came from Germany and found refuge here.

Hyde Park is now owned by George V. Scott of Richmond, who married Cornelia Gould of Grape Lawn in Nottoway.

INWOOD: Inwood, a short distance from Hyde Park, was the home of Colonel William Carter Knight and was built by him 1842-43. He was the son of Colonel John H. Knight. Colonel W. C. Knight was one of the outstanding men in the community, often serving as chairman of the different political meetings held in the county. He was a member of the State Senate, later owner and editor of the Southern Planter, and President of the Virginia State Agricultural Society.

Colonel Knight was twice married. His first wife was Bettie Garrant Dickinson of Inverness in Nottoway, and his second, Miss Thomas of Richmond.

In 1858 Colonel Knight sold Inwood and moved to Wilton, the old Randolph estate on the James River. Former Lieutenant Governor J. Taylor Ellyson's father owned Inwood at the outbreak of the War Between the States. The grounds at Inwood in those days were beautiful, laid out with fountains and formal gardens. In later years it was known as the Stearn's place.



INWOOD

Built by Colonel W. C. Knight in 1842-43,
later known as the Stearn's Place

CLEARMONT: Clearmont was built in 1818 by Colonel John Hughes Knight whose wife was Sallie Carter. He was the father of Colonel William Carter Knight, of Inwood, Captain John Hughes Knight and Dr. Oscar M. Knight. Clearmont was a few miles from Inwood. Colonel John Hughes Knight was a member of the legislature and was on the Corresponding Committee to instruct for Andrew Jackson for President from Nottoway County.

His son, Dr. Oscar M. Knight, who married Ellen Todd, later lived here. Dr. Knight at the time of his death was the oldest alumnus of Virginia Military Institute, being a member of the first graduating class turned out by that institution. Colonel John H. Knight's son, Captain John H. Knight, moved to Prince Edward County and lived at Poplar Hill near Farmville. His son, John Thornton Knight, was a brilliant officer in the United States Army, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. An account of his record is given in the Hampden-Sydney magazine and is as follows:

“John Thornton Knight, 1880, Brigadier General U.S.A., retired, died at his home in San Francisco, California, after a brief illness of pneumonia, January 15, 1930. He was the son of the late Captain John H. Knight of Poplar Hill, Prince Edward County, Virginia, and was born April 18, 1861.

“He received his preparatory training at

Prince Edward Academy, Worsham, Virginia, under Professor James R. Thornton and entered Hampden-Sydney College in 1877, a member of the class of 1880. In 1879 he entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and in due time graduated (1884) and received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Cavalry in the U. S. Army.

“After service in the West, he was appointed Commandant of Cadets at Virginia Polytechnic Institute; then fought in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; and for some years was stationed in the Philippine Islands where he rendered valuable service as also in China and Japan.

“In the World War his work was especially noteworthy. He was Quartermaster of the Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., August 1917 to September 1918, served overseas at Quartermaster Base, Brest, France, October 1918 to January 1919, was Chief Quartermaster, A.E.F., April to September 1919, with supervision extending to England, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Italy and Russia. He was made Commander of the Order of Leopold, a citation conferred by the King of Belgium, and was commended by President Wilson for specially meritorious work as Quartermaster at Newport News, Virginia.

“This military record, one of distinguished service, speaks for itself, but does not give the intimate picture of the man as his friends knew him. Physically, no one could

have looked the soldier more completely—six feet and more in height, erect and strikingly handsome. As stated above General Knight's first commission was in the cavalry. This was due in large measure to his superb horsemanship. There are those yet living who remember his skill and grace in the cavalry drills on the old parade grounds at the Military Academy. Someone has said that Virginians made such splendid soldiers in the War Between the States because they ride, shoot and tell the truth.

“General Knight excelled in all three of these qualifications . His magnificent seat in the saddle reminded one of those great Virginia cavalymen, Stuart and Fitz Lee.

“At the same time his was one of the most lovable of natures—kindly, sweet-tempered, generous, loyal. He was a man with whom one liked to associate—affectionate but sincere, firm but kind, conscientious but tolerant—the embodiment of that rare and charming trait, manly gentleness.

“Since his retirement, General Knight had made his home in San Francisco, and was buried at the Presidio with the usual military honors. He is survived by his widow, four sons, and a daughter.”

Two sisters of General John T. Knight still reside in Prince Edward, Mrs. W. G. Dunnington of Poplar Hill, and Mrs. J. B. Strachan of Farmville. Another sister, Miss Elizabeth B. Knight of Poplar Hill, died March 22, 1949, age 93 years.

PLENTIFUL LEVEL: Plentiful Level is in this neighborhood. Three generations of Carters have lived here. Rawleigh Carter, who married, first, Sarah Sharpe, and second, Anne Crenshaw; came from Lancaster and settled in Nottoway, then Amelia. Rawleigh Carter was descended from Captain Thomas Carter of "Barford" Christ Church Parish, Lancaster County, Virginia. Captain Thomas Carter married Katherine Dale, a daughter of Edward Dale and Diana Skipwith. The father of Diana Skipwith was Sir Henry Skipwith, created first Baronet of Prestwold in Leicestershire, England, December 20, 1622. Captain Thomas Carter and Katherine Dale had a son, Edward Carter, who married Elizabeth Thornton and their son, Thomas Carter, was the father of Rawleigh Carter. Rawleigh Carter was Justice of Amelia County in 1872, and sheriff of Nottoway in 1792. His son, by his second wife Anne Crenshaw, born in 1800, died in 1883, Charles Haynie Carter, born in 1800, died in 1883, was quite wealthy. He married, first, his cousin Mary Carter Coleman, and, second, Mary F. Hatchett of Lunenburg County. Charles Wesley Carter, a son of Charles Haynie Carter's first marriage, married his first cousin, Nancy Carter, and was the last of the Carters to live at Plentiful Level.

HICKORY HILL: Hickory Hill (Carter's Hall) was the home of Sharpe Carter, born Oct. 25, 1812, son of William Carter and grand-

son of Rawleigh Carter. He married Martha Anderson Craig Gregory July 24, 1832. She was the daughter of Richard Claiborne and Frances (Craig) Gregory, and granddaughter of the Reverend James Craig of Revolutionary fame. He it was who, in addition to his clerical duties operated a grist mill which was engaged in furnishing flour to the Continental Army. When Tarleton on his raid passed through Lunenburg County, this mill was one of his objectives, but when the British arrived, the old parson had just finished rolling the last barrel of flour into the mill pond. Tarleton's troops burned the mill, but Craig had saved the flour.

Sharpe Carter's son, Colonel William R. Carter, was graduated with high honors from Hampden-Sydney; he studied law and was practicing in Richmond when the War Between the States broke out. He returned to Nottoway and joined the Nottoway Cavalry, Company E, as a private. He soon rose to the rank of Colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment. He was mortally wounded at Trevillians and died July 8, 1864 from the effects of this wound.

Major Leroy Long, whose wife was Ada Hutter, afterwards lived here and renamed the place Carter's Hall. He was a Major in the Confederate Army and served on General Longstreet's staff. His brother, General Armstead L. Long, was military secretary to General Robert E. Lee and Chief of Artillery, 2d Corps, Army

Northern Virginia, and was the author of "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee." Colonel William R. Carter and Major Leroy Long are both buried at Carter's Hall.

WOODLAND: Woodland, situated on Nottoway River, beyond St. Mark's Church, on the Hungaryton Road, was the first settlement of the Cralle family in Nottoway. Kenner Cralle (born January 16, 1774, died Dec. 16, 1819), married Nancy Hatchett (born Oct. 31, 1783, died Dec. 27, 1836), the daughter of William Hatchett, of Lunenburg County. Kenner and Nancy Cralle were the parents of Grief Cralle and of George A. Cralle of Elmwood. Grief Cralle, a bachelor, inherited Woodland and lived there until his death, January 23, 1879, age 74 years. He was a man of forceful character. It is interesting to note that he once changed the course of Nottoway River bordering on his plantation.

The Cralle family is of French Huguenot descent and trace their origin to the early settlements in Northumberland County.

The relationship between the Northumberland and Nottoway Cralle's is proved by a letter still in possession of the family, addressed to William Mathew Cralle of Nottoway from his brother, John Cralle, of Northumberland, and sent by "Cousin Richard" also of Nottoway.

Richard Kenner Cralle, a relative of the Cralle family of Nottoway, was an intimate friend and biographer of John C. Calhoun. Major Leroy

Long, also a kinsman, once lived at Woodland and later moved to Hickory Hill.

OAK GROVE: (Fair View), so called because the house is set in a beautiful grove of oaks, is near Plentiful Level, and was the home of John Billups Oliver who married Jane Carter, a sister of Sharpe Carter and granddaughter of Rawleigh Carter. He was a planter and also a member of the firm of Knight and Oliver. This firm engaged in banking and milling. He was the son of Richard Oliver, a soldier in the Revolution, and his wife, Mary Jennings, daughter of William Jennings, who owned ten thousand acres of land near Jennings Ordinary in Nottoway.

Richard Oliver was a son of James Oliver, who moved to Nottoway from Henrico about 1760, and had seven sons in the Revolution, six of whom came out alive. John Billups Oliver and Jane Carter Oliver had the following children: Charles Haynie, who married Miss Collier of Missouri, and had a son, Collier Oliver; and Lucy Jane Oliver, who married Dr. Richard Baxter Tuggle of Prince Edward County. The Tuggles settled at Ravenswood in Nottoway, presented to Mrs. Tuggle by her father as a wedding present. Oak Grove was also called Fair View and some called it "Fritter Grove" because such delicious fritters were often served there.

HERA: Hera, built by William Farmer near Oak Grove, was once a Scott settlement. In late years it was owned by Henry Lee who married Helen Fitzgerald.

ROSELAND: Roseland, built in June 1807 by Elisha Dickison, is on Big Nottoway River and joins Inwood. It was the home later of Colonel William Purnell Dickison, born Sept. 7, 1810; died Oct. 6, 1874, who married, first, Miss Barksdale of Charlotte County, Virginia, and later Miss Venable of Prince Edward County by whom he had two daughters. Still later he married Miss Rosamond Smith (born June 20, 1833, died Sept. 3, 1896), and by this union there were eight children. Their son, William Dupuy Dickison, who married Miss Mary Johns of Texas, afterwards lived here.

CEDAR GROVE: Cedar Grove, near the Falls of Nottoway, was built by Major John Doswell, whose wife was Mary Poythress Epes, daughter of Colonel Peter Epes of High Peak in Prince George County. Major Doswell was Justice of the Peace of Nottoway in 1793; and later Sheriff. His son, John Doswell, inherited the plantation, but died a young man and the property then passed to Major Doswell's daughter, Frances Susan Doswell, who married first, Harry Stanard Beverley, and after his death, Francis Washington Epes, a son of Peter Epes and Rebecca Cross (who were married Feb. 15, 1798), and grandson of Colonel Peter Epes of High Peak in Prince George County.

The children of the widow Frances Susan Dos-

well and her first husband, Harry Stanard Beverley were: Robert Henry Beverley, who married Virginia Epes McCormick; Martha Anne, who married a Hatchett; and, Rosa, who married Isaac Epes. Mrs. Frances Susan (Doswell) Beverley and Francis Washington Epes were married Sept. 10, 1839, lived at Cedar Grove for a number of years, and their children were: Emmett, who married Prudence McGee; Norman, who married Virginia Hurt; and, Fannie Washington, who married John Segar Epes.

Major Doswell's daughters all married prominent men. Mary Epes Poythress Doswell married David G. Williams; Sallie Epes Doswell married Henry Cabell; and, Martha Doswell married Collins Buckner.

The bodies of Major John Doswell and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Washington Epes, are buried at Cedar Grove.

ASPEN CIRCLE: Aspen Circle is not far from Cedar Grove. This was the home of Benjamin Fitzgerald who married Elizabeth Ward. He was the son of Francis Fitzgerald of The Castle. Dr. Joseph A. Jones at one time lived here and later it was known as the Old Burton Place.

PEA RIDGE: Pea Ridge, a quarter settlement which belonged to Benjamin Fitzgerald, and Mulberry Grove, an Oliver home, are both in this neighborhood.

CHESTNUT HILL: Chestnut Hill is on the

road between The Falls of Nottoway and Crewe and was the home of Liberty Fowlkes for a number of years. Liberty Fowlkes was a veteran of the War Between the States and married twice. His first wife was Harriet Bruce and his second, Sallie Ellington. His son, Truly Fowlkes, who first married Miss Burton, and, second, Miss Marshall, later lived here.

EDGE HILL: Edge hill, the old Ingram home is also on this road. In ante bellum days Stith Ingram who married Mary Jane Hyde lived here. Their children were J. Fernander who was a member of the Nottoway Cavalry Co. E, C.S.A., and died in the war; Richard H. also a member of the Nottoway Cavalry, who married Helen Boxley, of Kentucky; Macon, of the Nottoway Cavalry, who died unmarried; John who married, first, the widow Hawkins, and second, Miss Kate Weilman of Mississippi; Robert, who moved to Mississippi; Julian, who married Mattie Branch of Dinwiddie; Mary Stokes, who married Henry Bass Fowlkes; and Rebecca, who married a Cotton, of Tennessee. Stith Ingram's son, Dick Ingram, later lived here, and still later Macon Ingram, a son of Dick Ingram, made it his home.

MILLBROOK: Millbrook is a few miles from Edge Hill. In the old days it was the home of John D. Williams, a son of David G. Williams whose wife was Martha Bland. Their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Poythress Williams, married Samuel Epes of Battle View.

Later Henry Bass Fowlkes, a son of Liberty Bass Fowlkes and Harriet Bruce Fowlkes, who married Mary Stokes Ingram, daughter of Stith and Mary Jane Hyde Ingram, lived here. Their son, Virginius L. Fowlkes, inherited the property and it is now owned by his son, Robert Jordan Fowlkes of Richmond.

OAKRIDGE: Oakridge, on the Hungarytown Road, which in old times was called Jordan's Road, was built about 1800, and was first the seat of the Smiths and later the home of the Guys. Captain Warner Wortham Guy, who married Hannah Scott Jan. 3, 1822, came to Nottoway in 1842 after his first wife's death. He later married Mrs. Smith, nee Wynn, Sept. 8, 1842, and settled at Oakridge where he lived until his death in 1863.

His son, Colonel William Scott Guy, a son by his first marriage, next lived here. Colonel William Scott Guy, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, served with distinction during the War Between the States. At the outbreak of the war he was teaching school in North Carolina. He at once organized a Company, the Granville Grays, and shortly afterwards was elected Lieutenant Colonel of a North Carolina regiment. His health broke down, however, and he was forced to come home. After recovering his health he joined the Nottoway Cavalry and served until the end of the war. When General Lee sur-

rendered, Colonel Guy started to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnston, but learning of General Johnston's surrender, he returned home and was paroled at Nottoway Court House.

Colonel Guy was wounded twice during the course of the war, eventually losing the sight of one eye from the effect of a wound.

Colonel William Scott Guy married, July 24, 1883, Elizabeth Bouldin Williams, a daughter of Thomas W. and Katherine (Redd) Williams of Vermont, in Nottoway. His brother, Francis Wortham Guy, left Emory and Henry College in 1861 to join the Nottoway Cavalry and was killed at Atlee Station May 28, 1864.

Oak Ridge has some beautiful mantels and paneling and a very unique stairway built after the order of Chinese Chippendale. There is a Smith grave in the old garden at the rear of the house with large marble slabs. These slabs were removed during the war by a Yankee soldier looking for silverware and have never been replaced.

John B. Tuggle, who married Lucy Mason, and who afterwards lived at Nottoway Court House, made his home here for a while after the war. Afterwards the late Mr. Stockton, a northern man, bought the place and did much to restore it to its former beauty. The original estate comprised about 4,000 acres. It is now owned by Guy H. Walker who makes it his home.

JORDAN'S: Jordan's was a quarter settlement

owned by Dr. Henry Edwin Shore; it is also located on the Hungarytown Road.

WHETSTONE: Whetstone, a few miles from Oakridge, was the home of Dr. Joseph Addison Jones who married Mary Frances Irby, June 18, 1856. The children of this marriage were: James Fletcher, who married, first, Prudence Epes, and, second, Annie Katherine Jones; Almont Epes, who married Alma Roberts; Edward Martin, who married Lucy Ovid Williams; Walter Irby, who married Sue Betts Jones; Baxter, who died young; John Crawley, who married Ethel Turner; Richard Blunt, who married Bessie Blanton; Marion Francis, who died young; and, Elizabeth Irby, who married Poythress Roper Epes.

Dr. Joseph Addison Jones was the son of Captain Richard Jones, of Bellefonte, who married Elizabeth Epes, and grandson of Major Richard Jones of the The Poplars by his second marriage to the widow Nicholson, nee Fletcher. His wife, Mary Frances Irby Jones, was the daughter of William Blunt Irby of Pleasant Hill in Nottoway.

John Ingram, who first married the widow Hawkins and later Miss Kate Weileman, both of Mississippi, afterwards lived here.

RIVER VIEW: River View on the Little Nottoway River not far from Jordan's was a part of the old Edmund Irby tract and owned by Frank White who married first, Haynie Hardy, and second, Nannie Smith, both of Lunenburg County. There were five children by the first

marriage, all girls; namely, Mary, Clifford, Leony, Haynie and Anne-Bell. There was one son, Frank White, Jr., by his second marriage. Frank White served in Company G, 9th Virginia Cavalry, a Lunenburg Company under command of Captain Stith Bolling, during the War Between the States. He died on Dec. 12, 1907. His son, Frank, now lives here.

PLEASANT HILL: Crossing the Little Nottoway River over what used to be called Jordan's Bridge, to the left is Pleasant Hill. This was the first permanent Irby settlement in Nottoway which was then Amelia. Charles Irby, the first of the Irbys to settle in Nottoway, came from Prince George County in 1733 and settled on four hundred acres of land left him by his father, Edmund Irby of Prince George County. Later he patented seven hundred and sixty acres on the north side of Little Nottoway River. He was a Colonial Justice of the Peace in Amelia 1735; and later Sheriff. It is not known definitely where his home was located.

In 1780 his nephew, William Irby, moved to Nottoway from Sussex County and built the house at Pleasant Hill. William Irby was married twice, first, to Jane Edmunds Jan. 9, 1781, and later to Elizabeth Williams June 21, 1792, daughter of Thomas Roper Williams of Nottoway. By the first marriage there was one child, Edmund Irby, born Nov. 1, 1781; died Aug 19, 1829. By his second marriage three children



PLEASANT HILL

Built by William Irby of Sussex in 1780. Later the home of his son, William Blunt Irby.

were born: Catherine Greenhill, who died young; Elizabeth Williams, who married Freeman Fitzgerald; and William Blunt, born Aug. 24, 1799; died Feb. 24, 1896.

William Blunt Irby, son of William Irby who came from Sussex, next lived at Pleasant Hill. His wife was Sarah Washington Stith, daughter of Major John Stith, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Major John Stith's wife was Anne Washington, daughter of Lawrence Washington of Chotank, King George County, Virginia. William Blunt Irby and Sarah Stith had ten children, five sons and five daughters. The sons were: John, Freeman, Edward, George and Walter; the daughters: Elizabeth Anne, Sarah, Virginia, Mary Frances and Minerva. Two of the sons, John and Edward, were physicians and went south to practice their profession. Three daughters also married physicians, Virginia marrying Dr. Jethro M. Hurt March 5, 1856; Mary Frances, Dr. Joseph A. Jones June 18, 1856; and, Sarah, Dr. Richard Burke Dec. 15, 1850. Dr. Burke and his wife lived at Pleasant Hill with her parents while he practiced his profession in the county. It may be of interest to the people of Nottoway that in January 1852, Dr. Burke wrote to his brother-in-law, Dr. John W. Irby, of Mississippi: "The Southside Railroad which you know is to be run from Petersburg to Lynchburg is getting on very well and is now in full operation from Black's & White's to Petersburg,

and will be the first of February completed to Nottoway Court House."

William Blunt Irby was sixty-one years of age when the War Between the States began. Although too old to go himself, his sons, Edward, George and Walter early enlisted in the Army, and a grandson, his namesake was killed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Walter and George served in Company E, Nottoway Cavalry, while Edward was Captain of a Tennessee Company and was severely wounded at Belmont, Missouri. Another son, Freeman Buckner Irby, served with credit in the Mississippi Legislature at its most critical period. He married, May 25, 1842, Maria Bacon. Dr. Edward Irby married, first, Martha Harper, and second, Lizzie Trigg. He moved to Shelby County, Tennessee, in 1848. Dr. John Irby married Martha Taylor, Nov. 24, 1843, and moved to Penola County, Mississippi, in 1848. George Washington Irby married Jennie Haskins Dec. 3, 1862. Another son, Walter Mandeville, married Petronella Scott Sept. 27, 1877. A daughter, Minerva, married, first, Frank Fitzgerald, and second, Neal. Elizabeth Anne (Betty) married William Bland in 1843.

William Blunt Irby was a very methodical man; he directed his servants and the affairs of the plantation with military exactness. His farm account book is still in existence. In it he gives his farming operations for each year, and on the last page a list of his slaves set free at

the end of the war, with the date of their birth.

He died in 1896 at Auburn, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jethro M. Hurt, in his ninety-seventh year, having lived during the life of every President of the United States from Washington to Cleveland. It is a remarkable fact and shows how young our country is that people now living should have seen and talked to a man who lived during the lifetime of General Washington.

William Blunt Irby's son, Walter Mandeville Irby, who married Petronella Scott, next lived at Pleasant Hill. Their children were:

Mary Washington who married James Daniel
Crawley.

Virginia Hurt, unmarried.

Elizabeth Chambers, who became the second wife of James Daniel Crawley.

Frances Glenn, unmarried.

Walter Scott, who married Bertha Bridgforth.

Joseph Addison, unmarried.

B. Freeman, who married Sallie May Wilson, of South Carolina..

Edward Moncure, unmarried, and,

Alice Scott, who died in infancy.

George Washington Irby, another son of William Blunt Irby, who married Jennie Grey Haskins, also lived at Pleasant Hill with his family until his wife died. Their children were:

Robert, who married Anne Coleman

George, who married Mattie Hardaway

William Blunt, who married Bettie Hardaway.

Lucy (Lou), who married Hansford Muse Hurt, and,

Elizabeth Grey, unmarried.

Still later, William Blunt Irby, a grandson, lived here. The original house, however, has been replaced by one of later design. The Irby burying ground is at Pleasant Hill. The place has now passed out of the Irby family.

BATTLE VIEW: Battle View (The Bowry) is on this road too. The land here was originally patented by Isham Epes of Bath Parish, Prince George County, in 1734 and 1745, a tract of twenty-seven hundred acres. Isham Epes was a brother of Francis Epes of Causons in Prince George County, and like his brother, did not move to Nottoway. Isham Epes afterwards, in 1745, sold to Thomas Bowry of the Island of Saint Christopher's in the British West Indies, nineteen hundred and nine-three acres; hence the name of the place "The Bowry."

Later Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., a nephew of Isham Epes and a son of Francis Epes, of Causons, purchased from Thomas Bowry fourteen hundred and fifty-two acres, and his son, Captain Thomas Epes, inherited the place and settled at Poplar Hill, now the home of Llewellyn Irby.

Captain Thomas Epes, son of Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., of The Old Place, had a son, John Freeman Epes, who settled and probably built



BATTLE VIEW—THE BOWRY

Home of John Freeman Epes, later the home of his son,
Samuel Epes, now owned by A. Bernard Cummins

the present house at Battle View. John Freeman Epes married Mary Anne Scott, daughter of Samuel Scott. Samuel Epes, a son of John Freeman Epes, next lived here. He married, first, Mary Elizabeth Poythress Williams, March 26, 1856, and second, Elizabeth Adams Maben, widow of Robert David Maben of Amelia. His first wife did not like the name "The Bowry" and changed the name of the place to Battle View on account of the proximity to the Grove battlefield.

The children of the first marriage were: Lilburn Bland, who never married; Anne, who died at age 14 years; John David, who never married; Samuel Freeman, who married Mrs. McAden, no children; Vivian Lee, who married Mrs. Taylor, had one daughter; Harrison Bland, who married Bena Haskins, issue three daughters; Martha Williams, who married Irby Moncure, issue three daughters and three sons; and, Poythress Roper, who married Bessie Jones, issue one son and one daughter.

There was one son by the second marriage, Richard Adams Epes, who married Netta Tuggle, daughter of Richard Wilfred Tuggle, of The Grove.

Battle View is a typical old house of the square colonial type, and has some beautiful wainscoting and mantels. The massive doors with immense brass locks twelve by seven inches are made up of six panels with built in crosses which

were said to be protection against evil spirits. What was once a formal garden with the largest box bushes in the county is in the rear of the house.

Like most old homes it has its ghost. A beautiful lady in bridal attire may be seen at twelve o'clock almost any moonlight night as she appears on the north porch and slowly descends the steps, crossing the yard and vanishing at the well.

Harrison Bland Epes, whose wife was Bena Haskins, later lived here. A. Bernard Cummins now owns the plantation.

WALNUT HILL: Walnut Hill is a short distance west of Blackstone on the old Nottoway Courthouse Road, the home, first of the Epes family, and later of the Fitzgeralds. This was a part of the land patented by Isham Epes in 1734 and 1735, and was settled by Colonel Richard Epes, a son of Colonel Peter Epes and Mary Poythress Epes of High Peak in Prince George County. Colonel Peter Epes, of High Peak, was a member of the Prince George Committee of Safety 1775, and Sheriff in 1779. Colonel Richard Epes, was Sheriff of Nottoway in 1824, married Martha Greenhill Williams, July 10, 1800, a daughter of Thomas Roper Williams of Nottoway. His son, Peter Epes, who married Martha C. Oliver, April 7, 1821, next lived at Walnut Hill. Their children were: Richard, who married Agnes Batte; Isaac O., who married Rosalie



WALNUT HILL

The home first of the Epes family
and later of the Fitzgeralds

Beverley; Andrew J., who died a bachelor; Helen, who married Dr. William J. Harris; and Matilda, who married William Bland.

Walnut Hill was later the home of Jack Fitzgerald, a son of Dr. John Fitzgerald, who married Martha Scott, a daughter of Samuel Scott of Sallards.

Mary Jane Anderson, the mother of the southern poet, Sidney Lanier, often visited at Walnut Hill when a young girl. After the War Between the States, John McEnery, who married Hannah Gilliam, lived at Walnut Hill for a long time. It was later the home of B. R. Morse.

POPLAR HILL: Poplar Hill is across the road from Walnut Hill. The house was built by Captain Thomas Epes, son of Colonel Francis Epes, Jr., of The Old Place, and is on a part of the land originally patented by Isham Epes. Captain Thomas Epes was married twice; his first wife was Catherine Williams, and his second, the widow of Archer Jones, nee Frances Scott. Richard Epes, the only son by the second marriage, known as "Long Dick Epes" to distinguish him from Clerk Dick Epes, next lived here. His wife was Fannie Dunn.

Archer Epes, a bachelor, son of Richard and Fannie (Dunn) Epes, afterwards made it his home. Llewellyn Irby, who married Mary Hurt, later purchased Poplar Hill from Paul Glick, former President of Blackstone College for Girls, who had begun its restoration. The house has

now been completely restored, furnished, and the grounds landscaped by Mr. and Mrs. Irby who make it their home. The faithful manner in which the ante bellum restoration has been carried out cause many to say that it is one of the most beautiful homes in the county.

A large Epes burying ground is located here in the rear of the garden.

THE GROVE: The Grove, a short distance farther on the Court House Road to the left, was built by Richard Hardaway on the site of the Grove Battlefield. He was a son of Horace Hardaway of Cedar Hill, and married Sallie Jones.

The Battle of The Grove took place on June 23, 1864, between the Union Raiders, Kautz and Wilson, and General W.. H. F. Lee. This was an important engagement as the Raiders had gotten in behind Generals Lee's Army and were causing considerable damage. The Confederates were victorious. They caught most of the Federals in the railroad cut and by strong artillery fire drove them back in disorder. Cannon balls could be seen in some of the trees in the grove up to a few years ago.

Richard Wilfred Tuggle, who married Clara Vass in October 1867, later bought The Grove and lived there for a number of years. Richard Wilfred Tuggle was the son of Dr. Richard Baxter Tuggle and Lucy Jane Oliver of Ravenswood in Nottoway, and his wife was the daughter of



POPLAR HILL

Built by Captain Thomas Epes, now the
home of Llewellyn Irby.

James Cummings Vass and Eleanor Smith Vass. The children of Richard Wilfred Tuggle and Clara Vass Tuggle were: Richard Baxter, who married Martha Wilson Berkley; Susanna Brooke, who married Maxwell Kevan Donnan; Florence Lacy, who married Harry Stanard Beverley; Eleanor Thorton, who married Robert McLain O'Ferrall; John Billups, who married, first, Daisy Moore, and second, Lucy Lee Joyner; Lucy Lanetta, who married, first, Dr. Richard Ashley Epes, and second, Joel Per-rin; Douglas Lonstreet, who married Sue Arm-strong; Maria Vass, who married William Wythe Wingo; and, James Wilfred, who married Mary Irwin Watkins. Richard Wilfred Tuggle was a prominent tobacconist as well as a farmer. A man of quiet disposition he took no active part in politics. A gentleman of the "old school," he fully lived up to what that term implies. His home, always filled with guests, was the center of much of the social activity in the county.

CEDAR HILL: Cedar Hill, a mile or two back of The Grove, was built by Stith Haradaway, who left the place to his nephew, Dr. Daniel Hardaway, a brother of Dr. John S. Hardaway killed in the duel with Dr. George S. G. Bacon at Nottoway Court House in 1818. Dr. Daniel Hardaway married Sallie Jones, and at his death left Cedar Hill to his son, Horace Hardaway, who married his cousin, Sallie Ann Hardaway. The children of Horace and Sallie Ann Hardaway

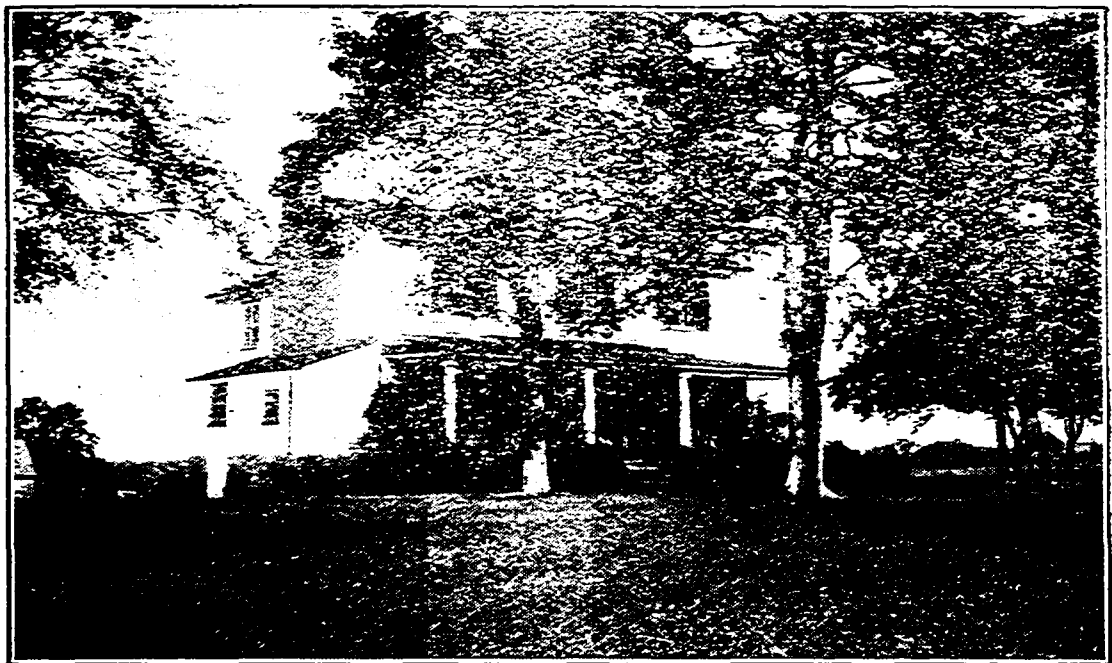
were: Harvie, who married Sue Epes and lived at Cedar Hill after the War Between the States; Richard, who married Sallie Jones and lived at The Grove; Dr. Daniel Horace, who married Mary Jones Epes; John Segar, who married Martha Wilmuth Epes; Margaret Barrett, who married Wesley C. Irby; and Sallie, who married Patrick Fitzgerald.

Just after the Battle of The Grove, Cedar Hill was used as a Federal Hospital and bloodstains may still be seen on the floors despite the efforts of later occupants to remove them. In the raid of Kautz and Wilson, which later terminated in the Battle of The Grove, Cedar Hill fared badly at the hands of the Federal troops, giving as the excuse for their vandalism that two members of the family were in Confederate service. The raiders broke up most of the furniture, drove off the slaves and took everything of value that they could carry away with them.

Daniel and John Segar Hardaway, sons of Horace Hardaway, served in Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A.

LEINSTER: Leinster, on the old Court House

Road a few miles from The Grove, to the right, was one of the first, if not the first, Fitzgerald settlements in Nottoway, then Amelia. William Fitzgerald I patented the land here. He married Elizabeth Irby. He was the son of John Fitzgerald of Prince George, who married Elizabeth Poythress, William Fitzgerald I lived in Prince



CEDAR HILL

Built by Stith Hardaway, later
the Hammock home.

George County., but died at Leinster in 1771. The executors of his will were his wife, Elizabeth, Francis Epes and William Fitzgerald II. It is thought that William Fitzgerald II built the house at Leinster, although there must have been an earlier settlement here. There were three original Fitzgerald settlements in Nottoway: Leinster, Munster, later called The Castle, and Belfast. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War William Fitzgerald II, who married Sarah Epes, a sister of Major John Epes, was living at Leinster. He at once organized a company, was elected Captain, and served throughout the war. He was wounded at the Battle of Guilford Court House and was breveted Major for gallantry in action during that battle. After the death of his first wife, he married a widow, Catherine Crawley Jones, who was, before her marriage, first, the widow Ward and then the widow Jones. She it was who was known as Catherine Crawley, "The Queen," having been quite a belle in her young days, marrying all three of her former suitors in turn; first, Colonel Benjamin Ward of West Creek; second, Daniel Jones of Mount Airy; and, third, Colonel William Fitzgerald II of Leinster. Her last marriage took place at Leinster, where her son, Benjamin Ward, Jr., and Captain William Fitzgerald's daughter, Sarah, were married at the same time.

William Fitzgerald II and Sarah Epes Fitzger-

ald had ten children as follows: Dr. John Fitzgerald, who married Louisa Jones; Francis Fitzgerald (clerk), who married Fannie Jones, daughter of Daniel Jones of Mount Airy; William Fitzgerald; Thomas Fitzgerald, who married Anne Roper Williams; Robert Fitzgerald, who died in 1837; Rev. Freeman Fitzgerald, who married Elizabeth Irby; Sarah Fitzgerald, who married Benjamin Ward, Jr.; Elizabeth Fitzgerald, who married Littleberry Jones; Mary Ann, who married William Booth; and, Martha Fitzgerald, who married Hamlin Epes.

Dr. John Fitzgerald, son of William II, later lived at Leinster. He was a prominent physician and highly educated having received his degree from the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. Still later the Reverend Freeman Fitzgerald, who married Elizabeth Williams Irby, lived here.

THE CASTLE: The Castle, another Fitzgerald settlement, is located a short distance from Leinster on the opposite side of the road. Its name was first Munster Castle and it was settled by Francis Fitzgerald, a brother of William Fitzgerald of Leinster. Francis Fitzgerald was in 1798 one of the early Justices in the county. He married twice; his first wife was Mary Epes, a sister of Mrs. Fitzgerald of Leinster and also a sister of Major John Epes. His second wife was Kate Ward. His daughter, Fannie, by this marriage, married Theodorick Pryor, much beloved Presbyterian minister. Francis Fitzgerald left



THE CASTLE

Rear view. Built by Francis Fitzgerald.

The Castle to his two daughters, Fannie and Mary.

Miss Mary Fitzgerald never married.

Edwin Epes, a son of Colonel Travis Epes of Fancy Hill, who married Nannie Fitzgerald, lived here in later years. Edwin Epes was a member of Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A. His wife, Nannie Epes, nee Fitzgerald, was a daughter of William Fitzgerald III of Leinster, and a granddaughter of Captain William Fitzgerald of the Revolutionary War.

With Mrs. Edwin Epes lived her sister, Miss Sallie Fitzgerald, a lady of forceful character and marked ability as a teacher and trainer of young people who spent nearly her entire life teaching in the county.

The Castle, as well as Leinster, has been destroyed by fire.

ROSE HILL: Rose Hill, halfway between Leinster and The Castle was the Presbyterian Manse, the home of Dr. Theodorick Pryor, much beloved Presbyterian Minister who served the people of Nottoway for more than fifty years, although during this time he held pastorates in Baltimore, Petersburg and Brunswick County and was Chaplain in the Confederate Army, Longstreet's Corps, in 1863. It seems though that his heart was with his people in Nottoway. He married three times, his first wife was Lucy Atkinson, a daughter of Roger Atkinson of Olive Hill in Chesterfield County. Two children sur-

vived, Roger A. Pryor and Lucy Pryor. Roger Pryor married his cousin, Sarah Agnes Rice; Lucy married Robert D. McIlwaine of Petersburg.

After his first wife died, Dr. Pryor entered the Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sydney on January 9, 1831, and later went to Princeton University. He was licensed in April 1832 at Portsmouth, Virginia. He was ordained and installed in Shiloh Church in Nottoway in 1832. In 1853 he accepted a call to the Third Presbyterian Church in Baltimore where he remained only one year, and in 1854 came to the Second Presbyterian Church in Petersburg. After the war in 1867 he again returned to Nottoway where he remained until his death.

His second wife was Frances Epes, a sister of Thomas Freeman Epes of Windrow, whom he married December 21, 1832. The children by this marriage were: Frances, who married Thomas Campbell of The Oaks; Nannie, who married George Jones; and Campbell, who married Anne Banister of Petersburg, Va.

After the death of his second wife, he married Frances Fitzgerald of The Castle. There were no children by this last marriage. No man ever lived in Nottoway who was so beloved and respected by all denominations.

The Pryor Memorial Church at Crewe was built and dedicated to him during his lifetime, an honor seldom accorded a living person. He built the Presbyterian Brick Church at Notto-

way Court House in 1837. He died in 1890, and with his wife, Frances Fitzgerald Pryor, is buried under the pulpit of this old church.

Dr. Pryor's son, Roger Atkinson Pryor, was perhaps the most brilliant man who ever lived in Nottoway County. He was educated at Hampden Sydney and at the University of Virginia. At one time he was editor of the Richmond Enquirer, was once Minister to Greece, a member of the old Congress, and later a member of the Confederate Congress; and a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. Roger Pryor was an ardent secessionist and it was due to his influence, perhaps, as much as to any one man, that the War Between the States was precipitated.

He had tried in vain to get Virginia to secede. Failing in this he left Virginia and went to South Carolina. Here he did his utmost in behalf of secession. In a speech at Charleston, South Carolina, April 10, 1861, he told his hearers that only one thing was necessary to force Virginia out of the Union — "A blow struck." "That done," he said, "Virginia will go out in less than one hour by Shrewsbury clock." "The very moment," he declared, "that blood is shed, Old Virginia will make common cause with her sisters of the South."

He was one of the four aides of General Beauregard who ordered the bombardment, and was accorded the honor of firing the first shot on Fort Sumter, but declined in favor of his friend,

Edmund Ruffin, another Virginian who had accompanied him to South Carolina, and was said to have fired the gun which started the conflict.

General Pryor became dissatisfied with his command, resigned and joined Company E, the Nottoway Cavalry, as a private, and was later captured in 1864 near Petersburg, Va. The account of his capture is as follows:

From the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. 42, Part III, Page 722.

“Camp Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers
Near Pegram House, Va.,
November 27, 1864.

Lieut. Ira G. Wilkins
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant: I have the honor to report that Private Roger A. Pryor, Third Virginia Cavalry, was captured in front of our picket line, near Doctor Boisseau's house under the following circumstance: Lieutenant Durgin, Thirty-second Maine Volunteers, who was on the right of the line, noticed this man several times between the lines, waving papers and importuning our men to come out and exchange. The lieutenant sent to the left of the line for me, and when I came up this (Pryor) came out from their line and waving his papers, beckoned me to come out and meet him. Mistaking him for an officer, I expressed the intention to the offi-

cers about me to go out and take him prisoner in retaliation for Captain Burrage, who was taken by the enemy in front of the picket line of the First Brigade under similar circumstances. I immediately went out to meet him, and shook hands with him, telling him at the same time that he might consider himself my prisoner in retaliation for Captain Burrage. He made an attempt to draw his revolver, which I anticipated and prevented. Then he said as he was under our guns he would submit, and I took him inside our lines without further trouble and sent him under guard to brigade headquarters.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
H. O. Dudley
Captain, Company C, Eleventh
New Hampshire Volunteers"

After the War Between the States, with his fortune gone, Roger Pryor, with his wife and seven children, and three hundred dollars borrowed upon a watch and a diamond ring, sought New York City in order to retrieve his fortune, and began the practice of law. He became one of the leading lawyers among the brilliant coterie of lawyers of that city, and was later made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He retired from the bench in 1899. His wife, Sarah Agnes Rice Pryor, matched her husband in brilliance. She was the author of "Reminiscences of Peace

and War," "My Day," and "The Mother of Washington and Her Times."

TIP TOP: Tip Top, just east of the Court House, was the home of Richard Epes, who married Agnes Batte, daughter of Judge Batte of Petersburg. Richard Epes, who was clerk of the county for twenty-eight years, was known as Clerk Dick to distinguish him from Richard Epes of Poplar Hill.

The children of Richard Epes and Agnes Batte were: Horace Hardaway, who married Ella Chilton of Kentucky; Elizabeth Poindexter, who married Thomas Massenburg Dillard; Martha Oliver; Charles Augustus, who married Mattie Walton, daughter of Dr. C. J. Walton of Munfordville, Kentucky; Cary Batte, who married Hattie Goodwin of Franklin, Kentucky; Sidney Parham, who married Lucy Anderson Jones of Nottoway County; and, Richard.

After the war southern office holders were disfranchised, and could not hold office until disabilities were removed. Then his friend, George Henry Southall, of Nottoway Court House, got the appointment as clerk and turned the office over to Mr. Epes. Later Richard Epes was again elected clerk of Nottoway County. He spent time and patience in having the mutilated records washed, cleaned, and pasted to book covers and files.

His son, Sidney P. Epes, who married Lucy Jones, daughter of Captain A. Baxter Jones, did

much for his people and the Fourth District. Born August 20, 1865, a great part of his life was spent during the Reconstruction period, and much of his time and energy were given in the effort to better conditions which existed during that time. He was educated in Kentucky, and was for some time a newspaper editor.

He served in the House of Delegates, session 1891-92, and was later register of the land office of Virginia from 1895, until he was elected to the fifty-fifth Congress, but was later unseated by his Republican opponent. Undaunted, he again ran and was elected to the fifty-sixth Congress, dying March 2, 1900 while a member of that body.

EDGE HILL: Edge Hill, situated back of the present Norfolk and Western Depot at Nottoway Court House, was once the home of Dr. John Patterson, and later, after the War Between The States, of Colonel Richmond F. Dillard. Colonel Dillard came to Nottoway from Sussex County. He married Martha Jane Massenburg of Greenville County, he was a member of the State Senate during the War Between the States, and at one time was a colonel in the Sussex County Militia. He operated a large hotel at Nottoway Court House after the war. He was buried at Edge Hill, but his remains were later moved to Blackstone.

RAVENWOOD: Ravenwood, just south of Nottoway Court House, was the home of Dr. Rich-

ard Baxter Tuggle, who married Lucy Jane Oliver, daughter of John Billups Oliver and Jane Carter of Oak Grove in Nottoway. John Billups Oliver was the son of Richard Oliver, soldier of the Revolutionary War, who married Mary Jennings. Richard Oliver was the son of James Oliver who moved to Nottoway from Henrico. Jane Carter was a sister of Sharpe Carter and granddaughter of Rawleigh Carter who came to Nottoway, then Amelia, from Lancaster County.

The children of Dr. Richard Baxter Tuggle and Lucy Jane Oliver were: Susan Lacy, who married Judge Charles F. Goodwyn and lived at Worthams near the Court House; Richard Wilfred, who married Clara Vass and lived at The Grove; John Billups, who married Lucy Mason of Petersburg and lived at the Court House; Indiana Everett, who married Samuel Davies, great-great-grandson of Samuel Davies of early Presbyterian fame and one of the founders of the Church in Virginia; and, Camilla Presley, who married Robert G. Thornton of Richmond.

The house has some beautiful stone steps and there is a stone ice house in the yard, the work of Charles Hingston, an English stone mason who lived in Nottoway before the War Between the States. He it was who built the chimneys and foundations at Rover's Rest and the stone wall around the graveyard at Mountain Hall.

Dr. Richard Baxter Tuggle was one of the founders of St. Luke's Church in 1856, and a

member of the vestry. He died Dec. 9, 1861 at the early age of forty-five years, and was buried at Ravenswood, later his remains were moved to Blackstone. At Dr. Tuggle's death his widow was left very well off and was considered so wealthy that in describing the wealth of others in the county, people would say, "He is as rich as Mrs. Lucy Jane Tuggle." Mrs. Tuggle was a very devoted member of St. Luke's Church and it was her love and devotion for the church that caused her to get together and preserve for posterity the church records.

It seems that when Dr. John Cameron left Nottoway, he failed to take his Marriage Register of Bristol Parish with him. These records, and later ones, Mrs. Tuggle gathered together and had bound. They finally passed to Mrs. Robert Thornton in Richmond who placed them in the State Library. A photostatic copy is now on file in the Clerk's Office, placed there by the vestry of St. Luke's Church for safe keeping.

WORTHAM'S: Wortham's, situated at Nottoway Court House, was the home of Judge Charles Frederick Goodwyn who married Susan Lacy Tuggle, daughter of Dr. Richard B. Tuggle and Lucy Jane Oliver. Judge Goodwyn was a native of Greenville County. At one time he was Commonwealth's Attorney of Dinwiddie and was Judge of Nottoway Court for a number of years. The children of this union were: Richard T., who married Sallie Aylett; Peterson, who mar-

ried Emily Lucas; Lucy Oliver, who married Landon Jackson; Wirt, who married, first, the widow Hobart nee Grace Clarke, and second, Amabel Trask; John B.; Mary Powell, who married Christian R. Kuyk, an Episcopal minister; Wilfred Lacy, who married Lydia Harris; Indiana Davies, who married Sparrel A. Wood; Bettie Harrison, who married John McSparran; and, Loretta Mason, who married Gordon Gillette Harris.

Judge Goodwyn died at Nottoway Court House on December 21, 1908.

BLENDON: Blendon, situated at Nottoway

Court House, was the seat of the Campbells in Nottoway. Tradition says they were descended from the Duke of Argyle in Scotland. Major Colin Campbell was the immigrant ancestor who came to Virginia and settled first in Northumberland County, and later moved to Surry. He married August 22, 1741, Mary Gaskins, a descendant of Thomas Gaskins (1601-1665) of England and Northumberland County, Virginia. Major Colin Campbell, the immigrant, died April 7, 1780, in the 73rd year of his age. He had only two children, Elizabeth, who died an infant, and Dr. Archibald Campbell of Surrey, born February 19, 1743, and died May 5, 1785.

Dr. Archibald Campbell married first, December 1771, Mary Kendall Lee, daughter of Kendall Lee of Ditchley in Northumberland County. By this marriage he had four children: Colin; Mary



BLENDON

The seat of the Campbells in Nottoway, later
the home of the Dunns.

Lee, who married Travis Harris; Archibald and William Lee Campbell. Next he married, March 25, 1779, Elizabeth Harris, born October 14, 1759, the daughter of William and Frances Harris of Surry, and by this marriage he had four children: Thomas Campbell, born January 8, 1780; Frances Harris Campbell, born August 19, 1781, who was the second wife of Major John Epes of The Old Place in Nottoway; Wilmuth Campbell, born June 17, 1783; and Dr. Archibald Algernon Campbell, born October 31, 1785, and died October 31, 1865, who married first, November 20, 1811, Sarah Epes (born March 23, 1793 and died November 26, 1833), daughter of Colonel Freeman Epes and Jane Wynn, and second, September 25, 1850, Martha Epes, sister of Sarah, the first wife and widow of Peter Branch Jones. There were no children by the last marriage.

We do not know definitely whether or not old Dr. Campbell of Surry, who married the second time Elizabeth Harris, ever settled in Nottoway, nor can we say with certainty who built Blendon. His wife, Elizabeth Harris, was the sister of Mrs. James Jones of Mountain Hall, and of Mrs. James Fletcher of Somerset. She later married Major Richard Jones of the Poplars.

His son, Dr. Archibald Algernon Campbell, lived at Blendon. After his first wife died, Dr. Archibald Algernon Campbell wished to marry his first wife's sister, Martha. This was contrary to the old English and also the Virginia

law at that time, which forbade a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, and so the couple were planning an elopement when Dr. Campbell's son, Thomas Harris Campbell, who was a member of the legislature, asked his father to wait a few months until the legislature convened. He promised to have the law repealed, which he did, and acted as his father's best man at the wedding.

Dr. Archibald Algernon Campbell was a prominent physician and practiced his profession in the county for many years. He it was who made the stirring speech in behalf of secession at Notoway Court House on April 7, 1861. His son, Dr. Algernon Epes Campbell, who married Eleanor Jones May 16, 1854, daughter of Captain Richard Jones of Bellefonte, later lived at Blendon. The original house consisted of only the central unit. The wings were later added, as was also the long porch. It remained in the Campbell family until about 1865 when it came into possession of a Mr. Simonds who sold it about 1872 to George Dunn from Yorkshire, England. The Dunns lived here until 1910 when it passed to other hands and later the house was burned.

THE OAKS: The Oaks, across the road from Blendon, was built by Dr. Campbell, for his son, Thomas Harris Campbell, who married Fanny Pryor, a daughter of Dr. Theodorick Pryor. Thomas Campbell was a prominent lawyer, and was elected to the legislature when only twenty-

one years of age. He was the second president of the Southside Railroad, now the Norfolk and Western, and was the father of Judge Archibald Campbell of Wytheville, Virginia.

Mrs. Fannie Campbell Wilson, a daughter of Thomas Harris Campbell, who now lives in Lexington, Virginia, relates a true incident of the War Between the States.

Her father lost his mother when quite young and his sister, Martha, with the help of a trusted servant, 'Mammy Sallie,' cared for him. Tom Campbell's playmate was Mammy Sallie's son, Bob. The boys grew up together and when Tom went to William and Mary College, Bob accompanied him as his body servant. When Tom married and went to live at The Oaks, which his father had built for him, Bob was given him also, and became a trusted servant.

On account of weak lungs, Mr. Campbell did not serve in the army, but was appointed by the Confederate government to look after the confiscation of Federal property within the bounds of the Confederacy.

When the news came that Kautz and Wilson's raid was coming through Nottoway, Mr. Campbell had Bob and Griffin, his servants, pack several trunks of valuables and hide them in "The Horse Trough" woods nearby. When the raiders came, Bob in a moment of weakness, was persuaded by the Yankees to tell where the valuables were hidden, and also where his master was. He

took them to the trunks, but fortunately Mr. Campbell was not found. Soon the Confederates came and the raiders were driven back.

Bob was found hiding in the woods and was arrested, tried for his treachery and sentenced to be hanged. Greatly distressed, Mr. Campbell at once went to Richmond to see the Governor seeking a full pardon for Bob. This the Governor refused to grant.

At the trial Mr. Campbell himself conducted the defense, and in his closing speech he said, "Robert, I have tried to save you. I have done my best, Robert. I love you, Robert, Robert, goodbye."

The day Bob was executed, so great was Mr. Campbell's distress that he left home.

In later years Copeland Epes, whose wife was Mary Harrison of Brunswick County, Virginia, lived at The Oaks.

THE POPLARS: The Poplars, one and a half miles north of Blendon, was one of the oldest settlements in Nottoway County, then Amelia, and was the seat of the Jones family. Major Richard Jones, who lived here, was the son of Richard Jones and was of Welsh descent. According to a family record, given by Mrs. James Jones of Mountain Hall, her husband, Dr. James Jones was a descendant of Richard Jones the immigrant, who was a brother of the Peter Jones from whence the name of Petersburg, Virginia,

came. Mrs. James Jones died in 1860, at the age of 88 years. Also, according to a Jones' family history, Peter and Richard Jones were the sons of Richard Jones and his wife, Lady Jeffress, who was from England. Richard the immigrant was the son of the Reverend Samuel Jones of Wales. Major Richard Jones of The Poplars was married three times. His first wife was Mary Robertson, of Amelia. Dr. James Jones of Mountain Hall, was a son by this marriage.

His second wife was the widow Nicholson, nee Fletcher, a sister of Captain James Fletcher of Somerset. There were two sons by this marriage, Captain Richard Jones of Bellefonte and Nathan Jones. His third wife was the widow Campbell of Blendon, nee Harris. There was one child, a daughter, by this marriage, Elizabeth Harris Jones, who married Dr. George S. G. Bacon. Many of the Jones and Campbell family are buried in the old burying ground at The Poplars.

OAK MOTTE: Oak Motte is on the road from

Nottoway Court House to Crewe and was built by Francis Epes of Lunenburg County, whose wife was Sally Williams. He built the house for his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Poythress Epes, who married Putnam Stith. Francis Epes of Lunenburg was a son of Colonel Peter Epes of High Peak in Prince George County, and was a member of the House of Delegates from Lunenburg County 1798-1800.

Putnam Stith was the son of Major John Stith, an officer of the Revolution. His mother was Anne Washington, daughter of Lawrence Washington of Chotank, King George County. Lawrence Washington, of Chotank, was a distant cousin of General George Washington. Putnam Stith was also a kinsman of William Stith, the historian, one of the early presidents of William and Mary College. Putnam Stith's sister, Mrs. William Blunt Irby, lived at Pleasant Hill.

His son, Putnam Sith, known to nearly everyone in the county as "Cousin Put," served in Company E, 12th Virginia Regiment, Mahone's Brigade, during the War Between the States, and died in Petersburg where he is buried in Blandford Cemetery.

HENDERSONVILLE: Hendersonville, on the Nottoway Court House Road, was built by James Henderson, a Scotchman, about the latter part of 1700, and was one of the oldest settlements in the county. James Henderson married Mary Marshall Booker. He was a merchant and very well-to-do. A devout churchman, he helped to organize the first Presbyterian Church in the county. He lived in Nottoway for sixty years and died on November 8, 1817, age eighty years. He is buried between the railroad and the county road in what at that time was the garden. His wife, who died in 1829, and Isaac Oliver are also buried here. The Court House was once located at Hendersonville and later moved to its present

location. James Henderson Fitzgerald, a member of the House of Delegates from Amelia County, inherited the Henderson estate. He was very wealthy, spending much of his time in Paris where he died.

Peter Epes, who married Martha Oliver, moved from Walnut Hill to Hendersonville after he sold Walnut Hill, intending to go south. His death from pneumonia prevented this. His family continued to live at Hendersonville. Later, Dr. Algernon Epes Campbell, whose wife was Eleanor Jones, lived here.

THE GLEBE: The Glebe, near Hendersonville, was the home of Dr. George Fitzgerald, a son of Francis Fitzgerald, who served the county as Clerk for many years. Dr. George Fitzgerald was born March 28, 1809, and died June 29, 1864. He built "The Glebe." He graduated in medicine and practiced his profession in the county while operating his plantation. He also taught a school at the Court House. He served in the State Legislature from Nottoway, sessions 1840-46. He died during the War Between the States while his sons were away serving in the army.

Dr. George Fitzgerald was married three times. His first wife was Susan F. Thweatt of Amelia, and by this marriage he had one son, Edmund. His second wife was Catherine Frances Campbell, a daughter of Dr. A. A. Campbell of Blendon. His son by this marriage, Colonel John Patterson Fitzgerald of Farmville, married Florida

Flourney of Prince Edward County. His third wife was Sallie Bolling Tazewell. By this marriage he had the following children: Mary Louise, who married John W. Pierce of Richmond; William Tazewell, who married Pattie G. Doggett, a daughter of Bishop Dogett; Littleton, who married Alice Eliza Flourney of Prince Edward; and, a daughter, Fannie Page. Another daughter, Susan Catherine, died in infancy.

MICA HILL: Mica Hill, just east of Crewe, was settled by Captain P. O. Lipscomb, whose wife was Mary Hardaway. Their children were: Mrs. Sidney Graves, Mrs. Hudgins and Mrs. Rowlett Perkinson.

ELEVEN OAKS: Eleven Oaks, also known as Robertson's Tavern, was situated just on the outskirts of Crewe on the old road to Nottoway Court House. John Robertson, whose wife was Sarah Jennings, daughter of William Jennings of Jennings Ordinary, was the first Robertson to live here of whom we have any record. His son, William Archer I, known as "Lame Archer," next lived here whose wife was Nancy Knight. Their children were: Eliza; Martha, who married Major Hezekiah Anderson; John Archer, of Rock Castle; James; Mary; Malloy; and, William Archer II. William Archer Robertson II married Eliza Davis, daughter of Dr. John Davis and Elizabeth Dunant of Violet Bank, near Petersburg, and lived at Eleven Oaks until the house

was burned by Yankee soldiers during the latter part of the war. He then moved to Hollywood, across the road from Eleven Oaks. His son, William Archer III, married Elizabeth Henry Southall, and lived at Nottoway Court House until his death.

BACON'S HALL: Bacon's Hall, to the north of Crewe and almost in sight, was the home of Colonel Tyree G. Bacon. Colonel Bacon was a veteran of the War of 1812, and served in the General Assembly of Virginia, session 1832. His son, Dr. George S. G. Bacon, who lived in Mecklenburg County, married Elizabeth Harris Jones, a daughter of Major Richard Jones of The Poplars. Dr. Bacon it was who killed Dr. John S. Hardaway in the duel at Nottoway Court House in 1818.

Dr. Bacon himself was severely wounded by Dr. Hardaway, and it is said to have died from the effect of his wounds.

Colonel Tyree Bacon's daughter, Mary J. C. Bacon, married Jesse H. Leath, March 22, 1832, and Colonel Bacon gave Bacon's Hall to her after her marriage. By this marriage there were eight children, five sons and three daughters: James, Branch, Tyree, Joseph, George William, Virginia, Harriett and Sarah. All five of the sons served in Company C, 18th Virginia Pickett's Division, and one of the sons, Tyree Glenn Bacon Leath, was Lieutenant of the Company. All five received wounds during the war.

Lieutenant Leath was wounded at Fraser's Farm on June 20, 1862. He was incapacitated for active service because of this wound and was made chief enrolling officer for Nottoway County until April 4, 1865, when he was met by Sheridan's Scouts and shot through the body. He never fully recovered from the effect of this wound, and died in May 1875.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Lieutenant Leath was presented with a silver handled sword by the ladies of Nottoway County.

Bacon Hall later was the home of George William Lamkin Leath, a son of Jesse H. Leath and Mary J. C. Bacon Leath. He married Laurel H. Vaughan, a daughter of Jesse Nelson Vaughan. George William Lamkin Leath died June 29, 1922, the last of his generation.

ROCK CASTLE: On the northern outskirts of

Crewe stands an old house known as Rock Castle, once the home of the Robertson family. Soon after the war Dr. A. Dimmick of Pennsylvania lived here.

Dr. Dimmick was a friend of B. F. Williams, also of Pennsylvania, and persuaded his friend, Williams, whose health at the time was bad, to come South. In 1876, B. F. Williams came to Nottoway from Pennsylvania and lived for some time at Rock Castle. He made a fine record while serving in the State Senate and became known as one of the "Big Four" who blocked Mahone's patronage bill.

HEATH COURT: Heath Court is located one mile northwest of Crewe on the Old Burkeville Road, and was the home of Littleberry Royal, who lived there in 1827. It was later the home of Louis Countesse Bouldin, who came to Nottoway from Charlotte and married Catherine Crawley Ward, a daughter of Benjamin Ward of West Creek. He had two brothers who served in Congress. Thomas Tyler Bouldin succeeded John Randolph and James Wood Bouldin succeeded his brother, Thomas Tyler Bouldin. James Wood Bouldin was the father of Mrs. Louis Bouldin Spencer, the mother of Mrs. Theodorick Pryor Epes. Louis Countesse Bouldin lived at Heath Court in 1862.

INVERNESS: Inverness is located halfway between Crewe and Burkeville, a fine old colonial mansion with large white columns. The house sits in a beautiful grove of oaks, sycamores and other trees, some distance from the road.

The first owner seems to have been a man by the name of Jeter who probably patented the land. In 1792 Richard Broaddus married Maria Jeter and inherited the property.

In 1800 Broaddus sold Inverness to Thomas Dickinson who built the present house and gave it to his nephew, Robert Dickinson, who married a Miss Dupuy of Poplar Grove near Jennings Ordinary. Colonel Putnell Dickinson, who afterwards lived at Roseland in Nottoway, and Judge

Asa Dickinson were both born here, also Clem Dickinson, Congressman from Missouri. He was at Inverness in July 1864 while the Battle of the Crater was in progress. He told Judge Walter Watson that the firing of the guns could be distinctly heard. The distance from Inverness to the Crater Battlefield is fifty miles. Later Sheridan's Cavalry camped here during the last days of the War Between the States.

Bettie Dickinson, who married Colonel W. C. Knight of Inwood, lived here before her marriage to Colonel Knight. In 1869 Colonel McLean bought the plantation and named it Inverness for the house of McLean in Scotland. Later Perkins Agnew, who married Helen McLean, bought the property and made it his home.

Colonel Samuel Swan McLean was born in Pennsylvania August 7, 1826. He was a forty-niner, going to California in that year by way of Cape Horn. He later settled in Montana in a mining town called Miner's Gulch. A lawyer by profession, he was made attorney-general of the provisional government of Colorado in 1861, and one of the founders of the first delegate from Montana Territory to Congress, serving in the 38th and 39th Congresses, 1863-1867. In the early days he saw service as a Colonel of a border regiment against the Indians and was several times wounded.

As the settlement of Miner's Gulch grew it was thought the place deserved a better name



INVERNESS

Built by Thomas Dickinson about 1806. Later
the home of Perkins Agnew

and Colonel McLean was asked to select one. He first called it Helen City for his infant daughter Helen, but later decided "Helena" was more appropriate. Thus the capital of Montana received its name. Helen McLean later became the wife of Perkins Agnew, of Inverness.

The father of J. Perkins Agnew, owner of Inverness, was Dr. James A. Agnew who married Miss Martha Baldwin Scott, a daughter of Dr. George Chaffin Scott of Amelia County. Dr. Agnew was born at "Roseland" just across the Nottoway line in Prince Edward County where he lived until after the old home was burned when he moved into the town of Burkeville and built his home on the site now occupied by Mrs. Forrest Boswell. He was the son of Dr. James Agnew who married Martha Anne Miller of Locust Grove. His wife died in 1872.

Besides J. P. Agnew mentioned above, there were Martha Baldwin Agnew, who married J. D. Hughes; Scott Agnew, who was studying for the ministry when he died; Mary Chaffin Agnew, who was Dean of Women at Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tennessee, at the time of her death; William Bingay Agnew, who married Ella Wilkins of Lawrenceville, Virginia; Virginia (Jean) Agnew, a genealogist of Richmond when she died; and Ella Graham Agnew, who was the first woman appointed State Home Demonstration Agent by the United States Department of Agriculture. Her title at first was "State Agent Girls Tomato Clubs."

Miss Ella Agnew has had a notable career. During her early life she was offered a position in South Africa and accepted. She taught typing and stenography. Later she was principal of a girls boarding school in the Transvaal which was sponsored by Pete Joubert, Vice-President and head of all forces. Soon afterwards the Boer War broke out and she offered her services to the Transvaal government as her sympathies were with the Boers and she had become acquainted with the President Oom Paul Kruger, Field Marshal Smuts and General Joubert. One of her duties was to help feed the prisoners who passed from the front to Pretoria. One day as she was on duty a young newspaper correspondent for a London paper who had been taken prisoner the day before because he was caught armed, passed through. When she asked him why he was carrying a gun, he grinned ruefully and said, "The blasted gun—I thought I was to hunt bears, instead they think I am hunting boars (Boers)." She talked with him for some time. He thought she was English until she told him she was an American.

Shortly after this he escaped; it was said with the help of a Dutch nurse, and from Lorenzo Marques, he wired back that he was writing his experience "How I Escaped from the Boers" and would send a copy to the Johannesburg paper.

The name of the young newspaper man was Winston Churchill.

In 1876 Dr. James Agnew married for the second time Miss Elizabeth Jane McLean of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, who was at the time living in Burkeville.

Stuart Agnew, son of Perkins Agnew, lived at Inverness until his death. His widow, Elizabeth Bostick Agnew now lives there.

MALVERN: Malvern, adjoining Inverness, was first a Bland settlement. Peter Bland, a lawyer, lived here; later it was the home of the family of Samuel Royal whose widow, nee Adelaide Preston Smith, moved here before the War Between the States. The children of this marriage were: Thomas E., who married Miss Herbert of Alabama and was the County Superintendent of schools for a long time; Willie, a Methodist minister, married Miss Waite of North Carolina; Samuel H., who married Miss Calhoun of Alabama; Carrie, who married Dr. Warriner; Lucy, who married T. N. Beckham, a Methodist minister; Matilda, who married Dr. Trent of Goochland County; and Florence, who married Layton Acree of Lynchburg, Virginia.

FOREST GROVE: Forest Grove is about two miles north of Burkeville. Dr. Dupuy, a brother of John Dupuy, first owned this place, and later it was a Robertson settlement. Henry I. Robertson, who married Eliza Fowlkes, once lived here. On the lawn are some of the biggest oaks to be seen anywhere, one tree measuring

seventeen and one-half feet around. Forest Grove was later the home of Joe Vaughan, who married Ida Hillsman.

LOCUST GROVE: Locust Grove (Miller's Hill, The Grove), was built prior to 1833 and stands on the highest elevation between Richmond and Danville. It is near Burkeville and was built by Anderson Perkins Miller, who married, first, Martha Perkinson of Prince Edward County. They had four daughters: Martha Anne, who married Dr. James Agnew and lived at Rose-land in Prince Edward County; Jane Maria, who married a Mr. Hudson; Eliza Armstead, who married William Ward of "West Creek"; and Mary Anderson, who married a Jones. Anderson Perkins Miller next married a widow, Sarah Nash, nee Thweatt, who lived near Hampden-Sydney. By this marriage he had four children: Captain Giles A. Miller, who married Jane Webster and lived at Grape Lawn; Henry T., who lived in Chesterfield County; Sarah Barksdale, who never married; and, Anderson Perkins Miller, Jr. Anderson Perkins Miller, Jr., first married E. M. J. Willson. By this union there were two children, both of whom died young. His second wife was Mary Scott, daughter of Dr. George Scott of Amelia County. There were two children by this marriage: Annie Perkins Miller and Sallie Thweatt Miller, who married T. O. Sandy. Mrs. T. O. Sandy inherited the property and now lives there.



LOCUST GROVE

(Miller's Hill, The Grove)

Built by Anderson Perkins Miller prior to 1833.

Now the home of Mrs. T. O. Sandy.

GRAPE LAWN: Grape Lawn, near Burkeville, is just across the line in Prince Edward County. This was the home of Dr. Giles A. Miller whose first wife was Jane Webster. Their children were: Henry T., Anthony W. (Captain Tony); Polk Miller of Richmond; Giles A., Jr.; Mollie, who married Charles Crump; Alice, who first married Major Tom Friend Willson, and later married Harvey Wiley; Perkins; and, Rosa. Captain Tony, Polk and Henry T. all served in the War Between the States. Dr. Giles Miller later married Mattie Sloan and had two daughters, Zena and Emogen.

Tony Miller had the unusual distinction of having seen active service in two wars, the War Between the States and Spanish-American. His service in the Confederate Army began when as a mere youth he was mustered in as a private in Troop G of the First Virginia Cavalry at Ashland, May 19, 1861, known as "The Amelia Troop."

In the Spanish-American War he served as a second lieutenant in Company B, First Virginia Regiment, from April 8, 1896 until transferred to Company B, Second Virginia Volunteers. In May 1898 he was promoted to first lieutenant and later was made captain of Company B, Seventieth Infantry Virginia Volunteers. Captain Tony Miller married Miss Fannie Hatchett, a daughter of Captain William E. Hatchett of Lunenburg County, who was a distinguished of-

ficer in the Confederate service. Captain Miller's grandfather, Colonel Anthony Webster, was a gallant officer of the Revolutionary War.

BURKE'S OLD TAVERN: A short distance southwest of Burkeville is Burke's Old Tavern.

The Vestry Book of St. Patrick Parish shows Richard Burke on the Vestry of Old Sandy River Church in Prince Edward County 1759-1774. He was warden 1760-61, and owned Burke's Tavern site.

He married Mildred Hawkins and reared a large family and died in 1793. His son, Richard Floyd Burke, was a merchant of Prince Edward and Norfolk, Virginia. He died in 1807. He conducted a large business at Burke's Tavern. He married Betsy Perkinson and they had two children, Samuel Dabney and Richard.

Colonel Samuel Dabney Burke was born June 15, 1794, and died October 17, 1880. He lived at Burke's Old Tavern and later moved to Burkeville where he died.

The village of Burkeville was named for him. While living at Burke's Old Tavern he was a member of the House of Delegates and Colonel in the militia. He married, first, December 19, 1822, Elizabeth Greenhill Leigh and had three children, namely: William Floyd, Anne Elizabeth, and Richard Henry Leigh Burke. Samuel Dabney Burke married, second, Edith Ligon.

Richard Henry Leigh Burke, son of Colonel Samuel Dabney Burke, was a physician and



BURKE'S OLD TAVERN

Now the home of William Bernard Farrar

practiced his profession in the county. He married Sarah Irby, December 18, 1850. She was a daughter of William Blunt Irby of Pleasant Hill in Nottoway. They had two sons, Richard Floyd and William, who died in infancy.

Richard Floyd Burke was reared in Nottoway but later moved to Appomattox in 1871 where he was highly successful as a banker and treasurer of the county. He married Lucy Alice Sears of Appomattox County May 27, 1874, and left a number of descendants, most of whom still reside in Appomattox County.

The original house of Burke's Tavern is still standing, not much changed from the days when it housed many famous guests, among them John Randolph of Roanoke. Mr. Randolph stopped here frequently while passing by stage to and from his home at Roanoke.

Colonel Burke was a host after the best traditions of Virginia. His reputation for hospitality was widespread and his house was always filled with guests.

William Bernard Farrar, who married Miss Mary Leath, now lives here.

GLENMORE: Glenmore is on the old road between Burkeville and Jennings Ordinary. This was originally a Watson settlement and the land was patented by William Watson, who married Amy Jones, daughter of Colonel Richard Jones of Amelia County. The old Watson burying ground is located here.

Later Dr. William Henry Robertson, who mar-

ried Rebecca Shore, a daughter of Dr. Robert Shore, moved to Glenmore from Amelia. They had the following children: Robert Shore, who married Elizabeth Cralle; William Henry, who married Anne Maria Robinson; Walter Harris, who married Lelia Eggleston; Beverley Holcorabe, who married Anne Baird; Ivanhoe, who never married; and Lillian, who married Samuel Chamberlain.

Walter Spencer Robertson, son of William Henry Robertson and Anne Maria Robinson, who was born in Nottoway and lived in Blackstone in his youth, has had a distinguished career and has reflected much credit not only upon himself, but upon his home county as well. A veteran of World War I in which he served until the end of hostilities in the Air Corps, he volunteered again in World War II and was sent by the Department of State to Australia as Lend Lease Administrator where he remained for eighteen months. He made such a notable record during this time that, upon his return, he was made Economic Advisor to the Department of State, and in the spring of 1945 was sent to Chungking, China, as minister in charge of Economic Affairs.

Upon Ambassador Hurley's return to America, Walter Robertson was appointed Charge d'Affaires and served in this capacity until Leighton Stuart's appointment as ambassador in July, 1946.

From July 1946 until October 1946 he was chairman of General Marshall's Truce Commission representing the United States Government. He married Mary Dade Taylor, daughter of Jacqueline P. Taylor of Richmond, Virginia.

LOCUST GROVE: Locust Grove is about two and one-half miles south of Burkeville, and is one of the oldest houses in the county still standing. It was built about 1807 by Lew Jones who married Prudence Ward, Oct. 6, 1796. He named the place Locust Grove after the old Jones home in Lunenburg County, and afterwards sold it to A. C. Barton who lived here for a number of years. A. C. Barton was married twice; his first wife was Elizabeth Cary and his second Jane Ellett. Lew Jones was a great friend of A. C. Barton, and often came back to Locust Grove to visit. On one of these visits he presented Mrs. Barton with two immense cases of silverware. Just before General Lee surrendered, when word came that the Yankees were coming, Mrs. Barton took all her silver, hams and other valuables and hid them in the attic. Soon the Yankees came, and running true to form, they began to search the house. They took everything of value they could find, including the silver. They were, however, considerate enough to leave the empty cases behind, which are still in the possession of the family—a grim reminder of the vandalism of Yankee troops. This old house has some beautiful mantels and paneling. C. H. Spencer, the

present owner, was offered five hundred dollars for the paneling in one room.

JENNINGS ORDINARY: Jennings Ordinary, near here were some of the finest homes in Nottoway before the war.

The place was first settled by Colonel William Jennings who died in Amelia, now Nottoway County, in 1775. The house in which Colonel Jennings lived is still standing, an old tavern from which Jennings Ordinary received its name.

Colonel Jennings married Mary Jane Pulliam of Hanover County in 1724. Tradition says that he was the heir to the Jennings fortune about which there has been much talk in recent years.

To quote tradition again, it seems that in 1798 William Jennings, of Acton, Suffolk and Grosvenor Square, London, the only child of Robert Jennings and Anne Gpidote, died in England a bachelor at the age of ninety-seven. This William Jennings was supposed to have been a nephew of Colonel William Jennings of Nottoway. He left a fortune consisting of real estate and personal property valued at two million pounds sterling, and is said to have left it to the heirs of Colonel William Jennings of Nottoway. Colonel Jennings' heirs were not located at the time and the real estate passed to George Augustus Curzon, and thence to Earl Howe, while the personal property passed to Lady Andover and William Ligon, and has remained in possession of their heirs since that time. In later years

there have been several attempts made by the heirs of Colonel William Jennings to dispossess the present owners of this estate, but so far the courts have found in favor of the defendants.

Other Jennings homes in the county are Mallory Hill, Rural Retreat and Hico.

MALLORY HILL: Mallory Hill, the home of Macajah Jennings, built about 1807 and still standing, is now owned by Gordon Lee Jennings, a descendant of Colonial William Jennings. Mallory Hill has been in the hands of the Jennings family continuously.

RURAL RETREAT: Rural Retreat, built about 1790 and afterwards, about 1840, bought by Captain John Fowlkes, himself a descendant of Colonel William Jennings, is now owned by a daughter of Captain Fowlkes, Mrs. Amanda Lipscomb, the oldest descendant of Colonel William Jennings.

HICO: Hico was built about 1841 by Macajah Childs Jennings, a great grandson of Colonel William Jennings.

CEDAR GROVE: Cedar Grove at Jennings Ordinary, was first a Dupuy and then an Eggleston settlement. Captain Bob Shore, whose wife was Mollie Eggleston, lived here. Miss Georgiana Epes taught school here for some time.

POPLAR GROVE: Poplar Grove, near the Ordinary, was the first Dupuy settlement in the

county. The Dupuys were of French Huguenot descent. Captain James Dupuy, born May 5, 1758, died June 30, 1823, was an officer of the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Purnell, (born March 13, 1763, died February 28, 1828). Poplar Grove was later a Fowlkes settlement. The old Dupuy burying ground is located here.

MOUNTAIN HALL: Mountain Hall, built soon after the Revolutionary War by Dr. James Jones, about three miles northeast of Crewe, is one of the handsomest homes in the county. The house stands on a pleasing elevation overlooking Deep Creek, and is of the Georgian type.

It is not in sight of the main road, but is approached down a long lane of the most enormous cedars to be found anywhere. One instinctively thinks of the Cedars of Lebanon while passing through this beautiful driveway. On the lawn, too, are many handsome trees of cedar, magnolia, box and other varieties. One cedar tree at the corner of the house is so large that two people with arms outstretched can scarcely meet around it. Some of the shrubs are very rare and are said to have been imported from Scotland.

The house is square and two-storied. The lower part is of red brick and the walls are four feet thick, while the upper story is frame with large clapboards fastened on with wrought nails.

The front porch, which is to one side, is of Colonial type, with arched ceiling and slender columns. From the porch one enters the house



MOUNTAIN HALL

**Built soon after the Revolutionary War by Dr. James
Jones, later the home of Colonel Calvin Jeffress,
now the home of H. E. Rorer**

through a doorway of lovely design with double panels and fan-shaped leaded glass. The hallway is spacious and inviting, running the entire length of the house.

All of the rooms have mantels of rare carving, with large open fireplaces. The windows are very deep and large enough to be used as seats.

Dr. James Jones, who built the house, was a son of Major Richard Jones of The Poplars. He married Catherine Harris of Surry County, who was a sister of Mrs. Campbell of Blendon, and also Mrs. Fletcher of Somerset. Dr. Jones was one of the most prominent men in Southside Virginia, and certainly one of Nottoway's most illustrious sons.

He served in Congress for a number of years, was Hospital Surgeon General of Virginia during the War of 1812, and an outstanding physician. His parents were very wealthy and gave him the benefit of a splendid education.

He was graduated from Hampden-Sydney College in 1791, and later attended the University of Pennsylvania. From the University of Pennsylvania he repaired to the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, at that time the principal center of medical learning in Europe, where he was graduated with high honors. Returning to his native State and County, his education and talents soon placed him at the head of his profession.

While in Europe he became imbued with the false doctrines of the day, of free thought and

infidel philosophy, and became one of the prominent members of the "Tom Paine Infidel Club," a society organized in Amelia County near Paineville. He continued his membership in this society until the death of his only daughter, a beautiful girl of eleven years to whom he was very devoted, and whose death turned his thoughts to religion, from which he could only find comfort in his sorrow.

After the death of his daughter he became an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He assembled his infidel club, and delivered before it such a Christian address that it at once disbanded and never met again.

The pathetic inscription on the slab covering the graves of his two daughters bears witness to his devotion to his children and his great grief at their death. The inscription reads as follows:

"In memory of two lovely daughters of James and Catherine Jones, Mary Frances, born July 4, 1798, died October 31, 1799, and Maria Ann, born December 24, 1799, died November 24, 1810. Humbly resigned to the will of God who gave and who hath taken away, the bereaved parents have placed this monumental marble to commemorate the early virtues and the dawning beauties of their departed offspring, which to them were a presage of an abundant harvest of earthly joy and of earthly bliss."

Dr. Jones was opposed to slavery, and although

a large slave owner, he made ample provisions in his will for the manumission of his slaves and the emigration to Liberia of as many as desired to go. This clause in his will reads as follows:

“The whole subject is to be fully and intelligently presented to their minds, so they may have the option of going to the Colony or remaining in bondage. And I particularly desire that any of them who may be willing to go, shall at any time be emancipated by due form of law by my executors, and transferred to such agents of said Colony as may be willing to receive them.”

After his death in 1848, Dr. Jones' wife immediately began to carry out the provisions of his will, and tendered to the slaves in the spring of 1849 the privilege of going to Liberia, and to those that desired to remain after receiving their freedom, she granted their request insofar as the laws of the State of Virginia permitted. Dr. Jones' anti-slave convictions were well known, yet in a community which was the stronghold of slavery, he was kept in Congress by his constituents, showing in what high esteem and regard he was held by the people of the district.

While in Congress his family had influential social connections with President Monroe and others of high office. Of them Dr. Wm. S. White, who lived at Mountain Hall when he first came to Nottoway to begin his pastorate said:

"They were among the most highly cultivated persons in this or any other country. Their beautiful home was literally the abode of the most refined intelligent piety, and the resort of many visitors likeminded with themselves."

Dr. Jones died at Mountain Hall in his seventy-sixth year, and is buried in the old graveyard in the garden. Probably no higher tribute could be paid him than is written on his tomb placed over his grave by his wife, but said to have been composed by Benjamin Watkins Leigh, U. S. Senator from Virginia, and reads as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of James Jones, M.D., graduate of the University of Edinburgh, born 11th December, 1772, died April 25th, 1848. A man whose character none can contemplate without admiration, or admire without profit. A statesman honored for his talents, erudition and patriotism. A Christian deeply imbued with the spirit of the gospel. In the closing scene of life he exhibited the humble, tranquil submission which religion inspires. His devoted wife erects this frail memorial to his virtues."

After Dr. Jones' death, Mountain Hall changed hands a good many times. In later years just after the war Between the States, Colonel Calvin Jeffress sold Woodville and bought Mountain Hall, where he spent his declining years and where he is buried near the Jones graveyard in the garden. Colonel Jeffress commanded the

Jeffress Battery during the War Between the States. His son, Thornton Jeffress, afterward sold Mountain Hall. It is now owned by H. E. Rorer who has done much to restore this old home.

ANDERSON HOME: Adjoining Mountain Hall and the Harry Dyson place on the Mountain Hall Road, was the home of Major Hezekiah Anderson who married Martha Robertson, a daughter of Archer Robertson of Eleven Oaks or Robertson's Tavern as it was also called. Eleven Oaks was located just on the outskirts of what is now the town of Crewe on the old road to Nottoway Court House. Major Anderson was a prominent man in the county, and at one time President of the Bellefonte Jockey Club. He died from the effects of a fall from his horse. He was the father of Mary Jane Anderson, who became the mother of the famous southern Poet, Sidney Lanier (born February 3, 1842, and died September 7, 1881).

The sessional record of the Presbyterian Church of Nottoway County bears the following entries, as copied by Mrs. Richmond F. Dillard:

"On June 18, 1832, the following were baptized: Emily, William Henry, Mary Jane (afterwards Mrs. Lanier), Halbert, Melville and Waverly Anderson."

William Henry Anderson, a graduate of Hamp-

den-Sydney in 1839, and a brilliant lawyer, died in Georgia. He once taught school in the county and was the subject of 'Johnny Reb's' sketch—"The Old Field School," by F. R. Farrar. His brother, The Honorable Clifford Anderson, was a distinguished member of the Macon, Georgia, bar. The father of Sidney Lanier was Robert Sampson Lanier. It was while he was pursuing his education at Randolph Macon College at Boydton, Virginia, that he met Mary Jane Anderson whom he married in 1840.

WOODLAND: Woodland, near Jennings Ordinary, was once a Dupuy settlement, and later the home of the Watsons. The early ancestors of the Watsons came from England and Wales. Robert A. Watson, who married his cousin, Mary Elizabeth Watson, moved to Nottoway in 1852 from Lunenburg County and purchased Woodland from John Dupuy.

His son, Meredith Watson, who married Josephine Robertson, was living at Woodland at the outbreak of the War Between the States. Colonel Watson, who was appointed by Thomas Jefferson in 1780 lieutenant of a company of militia in Prince Edward County, was made Captain in 1782, and later in 1803 made colonel, and who fought in the battles of Camden and Guilford Court House, was the grandfather of Meredith Watson.

Meredith and Josephine Watson had thirteen children, five of whom are now living: Hunter,



WOODLAND

First a Dupuy settlement, later the home of the Watsons.

who married Pattie Epes, a daughter of Judge Branch Epes of Gatewood in Dinwiddie County; Fannie A., who married Dr. J. H. C. Winston of Hampden-Sydney College; Lois, who married Hilary H. Royal, Captain, United States Navy; Rebecca Shore, who married Judge F. T. Sutton, Jr.; and Calva H., who married Percy H. Wootton.

Meredith Watson was a member of Company E, 3d Virginia Cavalry during the War Between the States. His son, Walter Allen Watson, who married Constance Tinsley, January 18, 1905, was an outstanding man in the community. He was greatly beloved and did as much for the Fourth District perhaps as any man who ever lived in it. Educated at Hampden-Sydney College and graduated in law from the University of Virginia, he began the practice of law in Nottoway in 1889 at the age of twenty-two. Two years later when only twenty-four, he was a member of the Virginia Senate, the youngest member of that body.

On June 6, 1895, when only twenty-eight, he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of Nottoway and served in that capacity until elected judge. In 1901-02 the State of Virginia called a Constitutional Convention, and Mr. Watson was elected a delegate from Nottoway and Amelia, one of the youngest members of the Convention, being less than thirty-four years of age. He at once took and was gladly conceded by his associates, a commanding position in the

Convention. He was particularly interested in having the election laws of the State changed. Through his efforts the Nottoway County Resolutions, prepared by him when he was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of his county, were brought before the Convention and had great weight in framing the election laws of the State. These resolutions set forth frankly and forcibly the dangers to the Democratic Party should the political methods used to maintain white supremacy be continued, and asked that the Convention provide an organic law that would legalize the elimination of the vicious and illiterate voter. His speech in behalf of his suffrage plan is justly regarded as a classic. In 1904 Mr. Watson was made judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, a position he filled with such credit as to attract nation wide attention.

He resigned as judge in 1912 to offer for a seat in Congress and was elected, serving through the 63d, 64th, 65th, and was re-elected to the 66th Congress without opposition. It was his intention not to offer for Congress again, but to retire to Woodland and write a history of Nottoway and Southside Virginia, a work he long had in mind and for which he had collected much data. His untimely death on December 24, 1919, while a member of Congress, cut short his work in this direction.

Mr. Watson was a man of many lovable traits and of a delightful personality. His courtesy of

manner and his conversation were typical of an earlier generation. He seemed never to forget the names and faces of people he met, and could usually tell from what county and what part of the State they came. Perhaps no finer tribute could be paid anyone than was paid Judge Watson by his friends, Judge R. G. Southall, who succeeded him as judge, and George Keith Taylor, Commonwealth's Attorney of Amelia County, in an appreciation of him written after his death. They said:

"He will long be remembered as a just, merciful and able judge, a distinguished citizen, a faithful and affectionate friend, and one who by his many virtues, brilliancy and charming characteristics adorned his day and time."

Adjoining Woodland was the home of Dr. Benjamin Royall, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Sam Royall of Malvern. It was here that Major Hezekiah Anderson was living when he met with the accident that caused his death. He either fell or was thrown from his horse and was found in the woods in a dying condition.

OLD HOMESTEAD: Old Homstead, located on what is known as the Chair Road between Jennings Ordinary and West Creek, is probably the oldest Ward settlement in the county. It is thought to have been settled by Henry Ward

who came from Chesterfield County. He was descended from Seth Ward who settled in Henrico County in 1632. Henry Ward married Prudence Jones who was the daughter of Colonel Richard Jones, one of the first justices of Amelia, colonel of the militia, and Burgess for the county. They had two sons, Henry and Benjamin. Henry settled elsewhere, but Benjamin settled at West Creek, and married a famous belle, Catherine Crawley, known as "The Queen." She was the daughter of William Crawley, a wealthy planter of Amelia. Old Homestead remained in the Ward family for many years, and the Ward burying ground is located here. Later it was the home of Crawley Jones who married, first, Mary Campbell, and second, Catherine Jones. It was afterwards sold to Mrs. G. M. Bailey, and was still later known as the Burke Place. Walter B. Arnold now owns it and makes it his home.

THE HERMITAGE: The Hermitage is on the Namozine Road not far from Fergusonville. William Jones, a brother of Crawley Jones, lived here. He married Pattie Scott Agnew.

William Jones was a gentleman of the old school. He kept a fine pack of hounds and in a county where there was such keen rivalry in the sport, he ranked with the best. When the war broke out he had a substitute, but as conditions grew worse for the Confederacy, he went in himself and his overseer soon followed his example.

This left the household with only Miss Jane Hawkins, the housekeeper, and the servants. Soon the family moved into the overseer's house as raiders had destroyed most of the furniture and china. When the Yankees came, Miss Jane never failed to give them such a tongue lashing that they generally decided that "discretion was the better part of valor" and left her undisturbed. The chicken yard and smoke house, however, did not fare so well as the raiders generally took what they could take away with them.

LINWOOD: Linwood is also on the Namozine

Road and was the home of Captain Baxter Jones, whose wife was Fanny Dyson. His wife inherited the plantation from her father Frank Dyson. Her grandfather who also was named Frank Dyson represented Nottoway in the Legislature at one time. The children of Captain Baxter Jones and Fanny Dyson were Lucy A., who married Congressman Sydney P. Epes; Fannie, who married Colonel Meade Haskins; Richard, who married Mamie Wright; and Frank, who married Bessie Compton. Captain Baxter Jones was first lieutenant of Company E, 3rd Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A., and commanded the company most of the latter part of the War Between the States. He was generally called Captain.

BRIGHT SHADOWS: Bright Shadows, about three miles from Jennings Ordinary, was built

by Robert Henry Beverley, born Nov. 12, 1828, and died September 5, 1907. He married Virginia Epes McCormick, born May 11, 1841, and died Feb. 14, 1924. Robert Henry Beverley was the son of Harry Stanard Beverley and Frances Susan Doswell.

After Robert Henry Beverley built the house, he gave the biggest party, it is said, that was ever held in the county. He had the best caterer he could get from Richmond, and Josh Motley, his servant, who was a noted fiddler, and who afterwards played for General Stuart in the army, helped furnish the music.

Bob Beverley was a great wit, and many of his sayings are still repeated by the people of the county.

He was once a devoted admirer of a lady who lived in Dinwiddie County, who had many suitors, each trying to get ahead of the others. One of the suitors came to take her out driving one day with his horses hitched tandem, thinking thereby to carry off the honors. Not to be outdone Mr. Beverley, the next time, drove up with a coachman, a footman and a coach of four. After the War Between the States he moved to Nottoway Court House. Later John E. Perkinson, whose wife was Virginia Williams, a daughter of David G. Williams, lived at Bright Shadows.

OLDEN PLACE: Olden Place, thought to have been built by a man by the name of Dalby

about 1781, six miles from the Ordinary, was the old Wiley home. This was first a Webster settlement, and later Colonel Crump, whose first wife was a Miss Miller, lived here. Still later, Harvey Wiley, a veteran of the War Between the States, who married the widow Willson, nee Miller, made it his home. Harvey Wiley was a member of Second Virginia Calvary, C.S.A., and at the Battle of Five Forks acted as courier for General William H. F. Lee during this engagement, receiving a wound from which he never fully recovered. Olden Place had an unusual stairway of walnut and some very old paneling. Nearby is Sayler's Creek Battlefield. Olden Place was used as a hospital after the Battle of Sayler's Creek. A few years ago it was destroyed by fire.

BELFAST: Belfast was one of the first Fitzgerald settlements in the county and is not far from Fancy Hill. Francis Fitzgerald, who lived here, was Clerk of Nottoway from November 7, 1805 to 1851-52. He was a man of the highest integrity and one of the most efficient clerks who ever served the county. An ardent Democrat and supporter of Andrew Jackson, he hated Henry Clay whom he regarded as too great a compromiser.

Francis Fitzgerald was the son of Captain William Fitzgerald II, of Leinster, who served in the Revolutionary War. He married his cousin, Fanny Jones, daughter of Daniel Jones of

Mount Airy. There were ten children of this union as follows:

- 1) William Daniel, born May 7, 1808, died in infancy
- 2) Dr. George Fitzgerald, born March 28, 1809, died June 29, 1864
- 3) Edmund
- 4) Henry Francis
- 5) Sarah Catherine
- 6) Louisa Jones
- 7) Francis
- 8) Charles William
- 9) The Reverend James Henderson Fitzgerald, a member of the Hampden-Sydney Board of Trustees, who married Lucy Eldridge and moved to Buckingham County
- 10) Francis Jones, who died in infancy.

Charles William Fitzgerald, son of Clerk Francis Fitzgerald, next lived at Belfast. He married, first, Miss Hobson, and they had the following children: Louisa, who married Edward S. Deane, Clerk of Nottoway County; Sallie, who married The Honorable William Hodges Mann; Charles, who never married; and Anne, who became the second wife of Clerk Edward S. Deane. Judge Mann married, secondly, Miss Etta Donnan of Petersburg. Charles Fitzgerald's second wife was Rebecca Bland.

Belfast burned in 1866.

CHEVY CHASE: Chevy Chase or Beasleys, as it was called, which belonged to R. S. Epes of Poplar Hill, is also in this neighborhood. R. S. Epes married Fanny Dunn.

MOUNT AIRY: Mount Airy was the home of Daniel Jones who married, first, a Miss Baker, and second, the widow Ward who was before her marriage Catherine Crawley, known as "The Queen." She first married Colonel Benjamin Ward of West Creek and then Daniel Jones. Crawley Jones, who afterwards lived at Old Homestead, was born at Mount Airy.

SUNNYSIDE: Sunnyside was originally built by George Baldwin and is near the Amelia line. Dr. George Chaffin Scott, who married Mary Ann Fore Baldwin, a daughter of George Baldwin, lived here until he built "Scotland," a part of the same estate, but a mile across the county line in Amelia. Dr. George Scott's son, William H. Scott, who married Meda Grigg, daughter of James E. Grigg and Eliza Agnew, of Nottoway, served with distinction in the War Between the States, entering the army at the early age of seventeen. He was captured at the Battle of Sayler's Creek. He died at the home of his son, W. Graham Scott, in Newport News in 1922. Both Sunnyside and Scotland are still owned by the Scott family.

WINDSOR: Windsor, another Scott settlement near Sunnyside, was once an inn. Later it was

owned and lived in by Captain Thompson Scott of the War of 1812. He left the place to his daughter, Harriet, who married Stephen Harper. Captain Thompson Scott was born July 5, 1776, and died in June, 1825, age 49 years. He married Miss Chaffin, daughter of Joshua Chaffin, who survived him with five children. Joshua Chaffin was a first lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and later Major, afterwards High Sheriff, and served in the House of Delegates from 1790-1801. He was a brother-in-law of Governor William Branch Giles. The place is now owned by John Wingo, a descendant of Captain Thompson Scott.

SOMERSET: Somerset is on the Namozine Road and near the Amelia line. This was the home of Captain James Fletcher, whose wife was Sallie Harris, a sister of Mrs. James Jones of Mountain Hall, and of Mrs. Archibald Campbell of Blendon. Captain Fletcher died June 27, 1845 in his seventy-fourth year. His daughter, Mary Catherine Fletcher, married Matthew Myrick Harrison. Their son, Dr. Matthew Myrick Harrison, Jr., married Martha Anne Cunningham. Mary Catherine Harrison, a daughter of this union, married Copeland Epes of the Oaks in Nottoway.

Another daughter, Martha Anne Fletcher, married Dr. John S. Hardaway, who was killed

in the duel with Dr. George S. G. Bacon. Dr. Hardaway died on July 4, 1818, and is buried at Somerset.

It is said that Mrs. Hardaway never allowed the word "bacon" to be used in her presence, so painful was the recollection of the affair between her husband and Dr. Bacon.

Her daughter by this union, Jacqueline Segar Hardaway, married Thomas Freeman Epes of Windrow. Another daughter, Sally Anne, married her first cousin, Horace Hardaway, of Cedar Hill. The widow, Martha Anne Hardaway, nee Fletcher, afterwards married Dr. Robert Shore on Sept. 11, 1827, and the children by this marriage were: R. E. Shore; Louise, who married Robert Ward; Rebecca, who married Dr. William H. Robertson of Glenmore; and Martha, who married James Asa Eggleston.

The children of James Asa Eggleston and Martha Fletcher Shore were: James F.; Elvira D.; Lelia G., who married Walter H. Robertson; M. Lou; Martha R.; Julia H., who married Fred C. Tower; R. Skelton; and, Kate S., who married J. Leonard Clarke.

SPRINGFIELD: Springfield, near Somerset and just across the line in Amelia, was a Hardaway home. Amelia Court House was once located here.

WEST CREEK: West Creek, about five miles

northeast of Crewe, is one of the oldest Ward settlements in the county. Colonel Benjamin Ward, who married Catherine Crawley, "The Queen," lived here. It was built sometime before the Revolution and burned April 12, 1902 while it was the home of George Verser. Other Ward homes are Bellefield, Ingleside and Spring Grove.

BELLEFIELD: Bellefield was the home of Benjamin Ward, Jr., a son of Colonel Benjamin Ward of West Creek, and is situated about three miles from Jennings Ordinary on the Pulham Road. Benjamin Ward, Jr., married Sarah Fitzgerald, a daughter of Captain William Fitzgerald of Leinster. Many of the Ward and Fitzgerald families are buried at Bellefield.

INGLESIDE: Ingleside was the home of Robert Ward. He married Louise Shore, a daughter of Dr. Robert Shore. B. F. Williams of "The Big Four," ran a mill at this place and moved from Rock Castle to Ingleside where he died January 14, 1910.

SPRING GROVE: Spring Grove is also near The Ordinary and was the home of William Ward, who married Martha Jones, a sister of Crawley Jones of Old Homestead.

At West Creek took place that notable encounter between Peter Francisco and nine of Tarleton's Dragoons.

On hearing of the approach of Tarleton's troops Mrs. Ward loaded all her silver and val-

uables in her carriage and with the carriage driver and her small son, Benjamin, decided to go to Ward's Fork in Charlotte County to visit relatives where she would be safe. When she came to where Burkeville now stands, to her dismay Tarleton's men were across the road ahead of her. The little boy hid under the seat and was not found. His mother's fate was sadder, however. The soldiers took her silver, jewels and other valuables before allowing her to proceed.

In later life Mrs. Ward was destined to have other adventures, mostly in the field of matrimony, for it was she who, upon the death of her husband, married Daniel Jones of Mount Airy and after his death married Captain Wm. Fitzgerald of Leinster. All three of her husbands had paid court to her in her younger days. Small wonder that she was known throughout the county as "The Queen."

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This brings to a close our effort to describe in some measure the old homes of Nottoway and the families that once occupied them. Most of the places have long since fallen into decay, and the people are now dead and gone. Their descendants, however, remain, and it behooves them to take a page from the book of the past, to

emulate the many virtues and sterling qualities of those who have gone before, and thus uphold the traditions of a civilization that is also past, but whose like the world has seldom, if ever, seen.

“Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!”

(THE END)

PERSONA ADDENDA

