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## PRELIMINARY ARCHIVAL WORK AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH CONDUCTED OF THE FLORY AND WESIKO PROPERTIES, SLATED TO BE DEVELOPED AS SARATOGA HUNT, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

by

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## INTRODUCTION

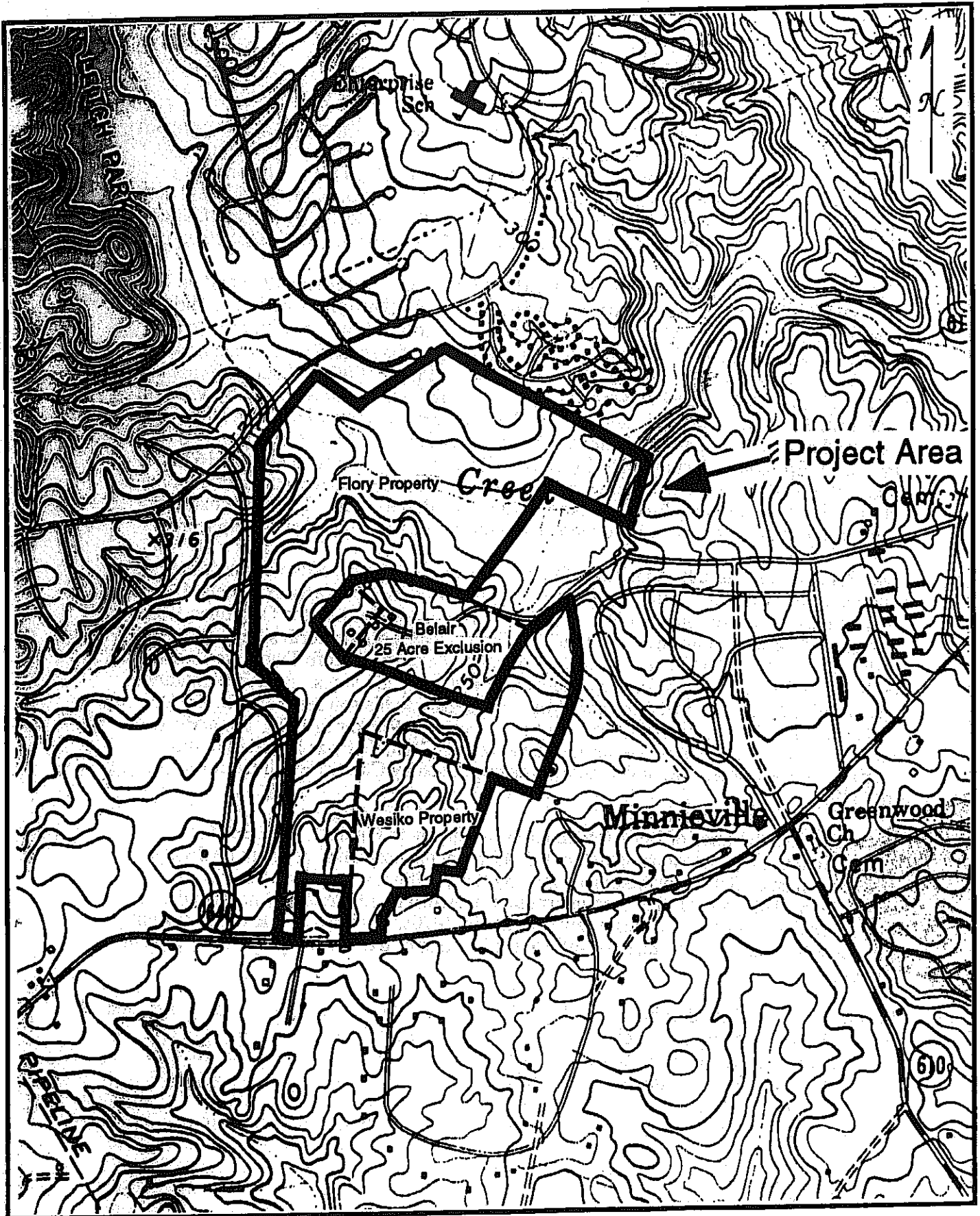
The Flory-Wesiko property is located in the Coles Magisterial District of Prince William County, Virginia, west of the town of Minnieville, and on the north side of Route 640. Route 640 was formerly known as the "road to Occoquan" (Figure 1). The property consists of two separate parcels, or tracts, of land containing approximately 109 1/2 acres of land known as part of the Bel Air estate, and 20 acres of an adjoining parcel of land that derived from the Bel Air estate, extending from Route 640 to north of Neabsco Run.

Bel Air was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register on 2 December 1969 and on the National Register of Historic Places on 26 February 1970 (Historic American Buildings Survey File 76-1; Loth 1987:348). A 24.3087 acre historic easement, with private road rights for ingress and egress, for the Bel Air dwelling and surrounding landscape, was established in 1974 by the William E.S. Flory family (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 767:216-223). The Bel Air dwelling is currently owned and occupied by William and Anne R. F. Naedele and is not included within the current rezoning application. Also excluded is a five acre parcel adjoining the west side of the Bel Air easement deeded to the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1981 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 1163:660-663). Within the Bel Air estate easement is a fifty foot square cemetery thought to contain eleven burials of the early Ewell property owners and descendants. The grave markers were removed, apparently in 1926 when the property was sold, and have disappeared.

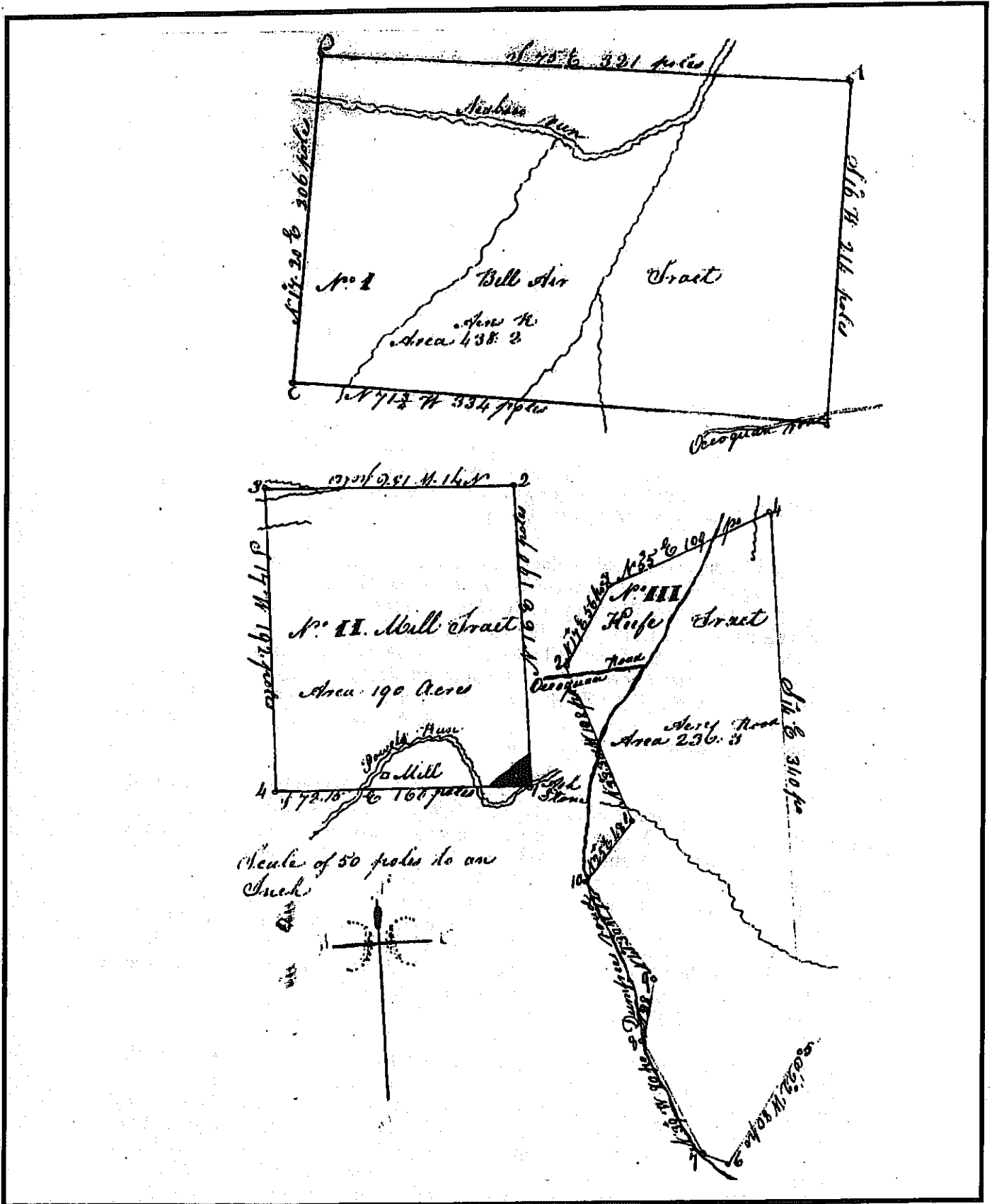
The Bel Air estate initially consisted of three tracts of land. That portion of the estate known as the "Bell Air" plantation property originally consisted of approximately 438 acres of land located on both sides of Neabsco Run and extended south to the Occoquan Road. The second parcel, known as "the "Mill Tract" was located on the north side of Powells Run and consisted of 190 acres. The third tract known as the "Keefe Tract" was located on both sides of the Occoquan Road and contained an area of 236 acres. Bel Air plantation was developed by either Charles Ewell (d. circa 1751), or his son Jesse Ewell, Sr. (d. 1805), on land derived from part of a land grant to Henry Walker in 1677. An additional tract of 175 acres of land on the north side of Neabsco Run, that was included in the original Bel Air plantation of 438 acres, was purchased by Charles Ewell from John Gregg in 1740.

The original boundaries of Bel Air Plantation are shown on Figure 2. The Bel Air plantation and estate remained intact until 1849 when the properties began to be divided. In 1849, that part of Bel Air plantation containing the dwelling, was reduced to 195 acres of land. Since 1849, Bel Air has been intermittently owned by resident, and non-resident land owners, and was leased as a tenant farm during the 1870s. A chain-of-title to the current Bel Air estate, and a partial chain-of-title to the 20 acres of the Wesiko property, appear in Appendix I.

In addition to the Thunderbird Archeological Associates library, cartography collection, and Prince William County document files, archival research for the Flory-Wesiko property was conducted at several state and county facilities within the state of Virginia. Related architectural site files, and the National Register nomination for the Bel Air estate, were obtained from the Virginia State Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia. Copies of the Mutual Assurance policies for the Bel Air dwelling were copied from microfilm at the Library of Virginia archives, also located in Richmond. Deeds and wills to document the land ownership, and chain-of-title to the Bel Air estate, were obtained from the Prince William County Circuit Court, and the Circuit Court Archives, at the courthouse in Manassas, Virginia. Newspaper articles, census records, and Stafford County deeds on



**FIGURE 1**  
**Enlarged Portion of U.S.G.S. 1956 (photorevised 1984) Occoquan, VA 7.5' Quadrangle**  
**Showing the Flory Property, the Wesiko Property and the Belair 25 Acre Exclusion**  
**No Scale**



**FIGURE 2**  
**Original Boundaries of Bel Air Plantation,**  
**the Keefe and Mill Tracts, 1825**  
**(Prince William Co., Va. Deeds 10:71)**

microfilm, military and land grant publications, Virginia Assembly Acts, and secondary publications were researched at the Bull Run Regional Library, in Manassas, Virginia. Additional material was located at the Weems-Bott Museum in Dumfries.

In addition to the documentary research described above, interviews were undertaken with Ms. Anne R.F. Naedele and Mr. William E.S. Flory, Jr. Ms. Naedele and Mr. Flory had no information to impart beyond that which was already published.

Current archival research and documentation is not entirely consistent with the published historic backgrounds of the Bel Air estate. The National Register Form (76-1) submitted in 1969 (page 2), states that the one and one-half story brick dwelling was "Supposedly built in 1740 on the basement of an earlier house..." and notes that the windows "do not date from the eighteenth century..." It is also noted on the form that "the balusters are a bit slender for a 1740 date."

Bel Air was insured by Jesse Ewell on 4 March 1797 with the Mutual Assurance Company (Policy Number 155). In 1797, the Bel Air dwelling was described by Mr. Ewell as a one story wood house, with a brick partition, and the dimensions were 34 feet by 51 feet (Figure 3). Bel Air was reinsured by Charlotte Ewell on 3 June 1806 with the Mutual Assurance Company. In 1806, the dwelling was described as a one story brick dwelling, and the dimensions were 36 by 50 feet (Figure 4).

Further, biographical data submitted on the National Register form (page 3) states that Jesse Ewell's "daughter Frances (1775-1843) married Mason Locke Weems (1759-1825), the first biographer of George Washington. In 1808 or 1809, Weems and his family moved from their home near Dumfries to Bel Air, taking over the house partly to satisfy loans Weems had made to Mrs. Ewell [Charlotte Ewell, the widow of Jesse Ewell]. Weems purchased the remainder of the property upon her death in 1823. After Weem's death the house passed through the Ewell family to Weem's cousins who soon left it..." No evidence of Mason Locke Weem's occupation of Bel Air was located in the documents and no evidence of his ownership of the property was found.

Mason Locke Weems purchased a modest dwelling and lot on Main Street in the town of Dumfries in 1798 from the trustee of Elizabeth DeBernoux (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds Z:407-408). Mason Weem's house, and a separate storehouse for books, was insured with the Mutual Assurance Company (Policy No. 329) by Mason L. Weems in 1812, at which time he states that he was the occupant of the dwelling (Figure 5). The storehouse is now the home of the Weems-Botts Museum. Jesse Ewell, Sr., the owner of Bel Air, died in 1805 leaving the Bel Air estate to his widow, Charlotte Ewell for life. In the 1810 and 1820 U.S. Population Census, Charlotte Ewell is listed as the head of the household at Bel Air in the Occoquan District of Prince William County. Mason L. Weems is listed with his family residing in the town of Dumfries in the 1810 and 1820 census (Crickard ND:10, 11; U.S. Population Census 1820:249, 259).

Additional documentation reveals that the Bel Air estate was sold in 1824, after the death of Charlotte Ewell, to Henry Slade (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 10:68-72). Henry Slade is identified in genealogies as a son-in-law of Mason L. Weems, however this has not been verified. Charlotte Ewell, the daughter of Jesse and Charlotte Ewell, and the sister-in-law of Mason Weems, died at the age of 50 on 19 January 1826 "at the residence of Mrs. Weems, in Dumfries" (Phenix Gazette 1826:3.4). Frances Ewell-Weems, the widow of Mason Weems who died in 1825, does not appear as a head of a household in the 1830 U.S. Population Census. However Mason L. Weems, Jr. (age 20-30), was

Form of the Declarations for Assurance.

I the underwritten Jesse Ewell Junr residing at Bell Air in the county of Prince William do hereby declare for Assurance in the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, established the 26th December, 1795, agreeable to the several acts of the General Assembly of this State, to wit:

My One Buildings on my plantation called Bell Air now occupied by myself situated between the plantation of Pope and that of Mr. Benson in the county of Prince William Their dimensions, situation and contiguity to other buildings or wharves, what the walls are built of, and why the buildings are covered with, are specified in the hereunto annexed description of the said Buildings on the plat, signed by me and the appraisers, and each valued by them as appears by their certificate here under, to wit:

The Dwelling, marked A. at 4500 Dollars; say four thousand five hundred Dollars  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ do. B. at \_\_\_\_\_ do. \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ do. C. at \_\_\_\_\_ do. \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ do. D. at \_\_\_\_\_ do. \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ do. E. at \_\_\_\_\_ do. \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ do. F. at \_\_\_\_\_ do. \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ do. G. at \_\_\_\_\_ do. \_\_\_\_\_ do.

say four thousand five hundred Dollars in all.

I do hereby declare and affirm that the above-mentioned property is nor, nor shall be insured elsewhere, without giving notice thereof, agreeably to the policy that may issue in my name, upon the filing of this declaration, and provided the whole sum do not exceed four-fifths of the verified value; and that I will abide by, observe, and adhere to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations as are already established, or may hereafter be established by a majority of the insured, present in person, or by representatives, at a general Meeting to be agreed upon for the said Assurance Society. Witness my hand and seal at Bell Air the Tenth day of March 1797.

WE the underwritten, being each of us House-Owners, declare and affirm that we have examined the above mentioned Property of Jesse Ewell Junr and that we are of opinion that it would cost in cash four thousand five hundred Dollars to build the same, and is now actually worth three thousand and five hundred Dollars in ready money, and will command the same as above specified to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Prince Wm County Sc.  
 The foregoing valuation sworn to in due form before me, a Magistrate for the said county of Prince William Given under my hand this 10th day of March in the year 1797  
James James Residing in Dumfries  
Orange field near Dumfries  
Thos. Lee Jr.

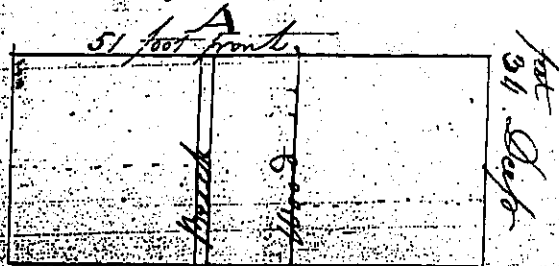


FIGURE 3  
 Jesse Ewell's One-Story Wood Dwelling at Bel Air  
 Insured 1797  
 (Mutual Assurance Policy No. 155)

Country *1229*  
 Declaration of The Building Insured for Declarator of the  
 of 1855 - Charlotte Ewell as first declarator

the underwritten Charlotte Ewell in the county of Prince William do hereby declare for  
 Building at Bel Air in the county of Prince William

Insurance in the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia.  
 by one Building on my plantation situated between  
 now occupied by Charlotte Ewell and that of William  
 the land Stephen Howson West and East in the county of Prince William  
 and contiguous to other Buildings or Wharves, what the walls are built of, and what the Buildings are covered with  
 as specified in the hereunto annexed description of the said Building on the plat, signed by me and the appraisers,  
 and valued by them as appears by their certificate hereunder, to wit:

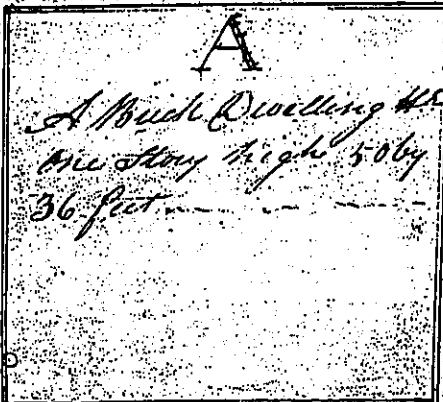
The Dwelling House marked	Dollars	Five Hundred	Dollars
do	at	3,500	do.
do	C at		do.
do	D at		do.
do	E at		do.
do	F at		do.
do	G at		do.
do	H at		do.
do	I at		do.
do	J at		do.
do	K at		do.
do	L at		do.
do	M at		do.
do	N at		do.
do	O at		do.
do	P at		do.
do	Q at		do.
do	R at		do.
do	S at		do.
do	T at		do.
do	U at		do.
do	V at		do.
do	W at		do.
do	X at		do.
do	Y at		do.
do	Z at		do.

I, *James Howson* five Hundred Dollars in all,  
 do hereby declare, and affirm, that I hold the above-mentioned Building with the land on  
 which it stands in fee-simple, and that it is not, nor shall be insured elsewhere, and that I  
 will abide by, observe and adhere to the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, which are already established, or may hereafter  
 be established by a majority of the Insured, present in person, or by representatives, or by the majority of the property Insured,  
 as represented either by the persons themselves, or their proxy duly authorized, or their Deputy, as established by law, at  
 any General Meeting to be held by the said Assurance Society; or which are or hereafter may be established by the President  
 and Directors of the Society. Witness my hand and seal at Bel Air this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of June 1806

*James Howson* Special Agent  
*Charlotte Ewell* Insured for life

We the underwritten, being each of us Freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned  
 Building of *Charlotte Ewell* and that we are of  
 opinion that it would cost in cash *Five Hundred*  
 Dollars, to build the same, and that now (after the deduction of  
*Three Hundred* Dollars) it is actually worth *Three*  
 Hundred Dollars in ready money, as above specified to the best of  
 our knowledge and belief. The said subscriber has acknowledged before us his above signature.

Reading in  
*Prince William*  
*James Howson*  
*James Howson*



*Charlotte Ewell*  
*Factor*  
*James Howson*

FIGURE 4  
 Charlotte Ewell's One-Story Brick Dwelling at Bel Air  
 Insured 1806  
 (Mutual Assurance Policy No. 1229)



enumerated in the town of Dumfries in the 1830 Census with a white female in his household between the age of 50 and 60 years, who is presumably his mother, Frances Weems (U.S. Population Census 1830: 264). Frances Weems, widow of Mason L. Weems, died in Baltimore, Maryland on 28 August 1843 (Alexandria Gazette 1843:3.4).

## **HISTORY OF BEL AIR ESTATE, 1677-1994**

Prince William County was established from the northern part of Hamilton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia by an Act of the Virginia Assembly (Chap. XVII) in May of 1730. The act establishing Prince William County states: "that immediately after 25 March 1731, all the land above Chopawansick Creek is to be known as Prince William County (Hening 1820:303). The northern part of Prince William County, above the Occoquan River, was taken by an Act of the Virginia Assembly (Chap. XXVII) in May 1742 to create the county of Fairfax (Hening 1819:207-208). Hamilton Parish was divided in 1744 and the lower part of Hamilton Parish took the name of Dettingen "in memory of the recent battle at which the eponymous hero of Prince William had the honour to be wounded" (Harrison 1987:293). Fauquier County was created in 1759 from the western part of Prince William County.

Dumfries, the oldest town in Prince William County, located about nine miles east of the project area on Quantico Creek, began as a tobacco warehouse established in 1731 on the land of Robert Brent. Tobacco warehouses were ordered to be established by the Virginia Assembly to prevent fraud (exported trash tobacco), "in his Majesty's Customs which of late years have greatly increased, to the great decay of the trade of this colony" (Hening 1820:247). Tobacco was the staple economy of Virginia, and was the medium of exchange of Virginia, until the Revolutionary War. Dumfries became a major tobacco shipping port until Quantico Creek became silted in during the last half of the eighteenth century from tobacco planting practices and erosion.

The current estate of Bel Air is located on a portion of a Virginia Land Grant of 2,960 acres on Yeosocomico Run (Powell's Run) obtained by Henry Walker in 1677 for the transportation of fifty-nine persons (Nugent 1977:178). A deed from John Wood of Charles County in the Province of Maryland, to his son, John Wood, dated 11 December 1705, and recorded in Stafford County, Virginia states that he (John Wood) had purchased Henry Walker's land grant and renewed "Walkers patten in the proprietors office" on 13 March 1695. This renewal of the land grant to John Wood was not located. The deed from John Wood, Sr. to John Wood, Jr. was for the amount of 400 acres of this patent. The survey data given in the deed is unclear and begins at a red oak in Henry Walker's head line and ran NNE to the head of a branch, then ran WNW to the side of Walker's "old field," and then SSW, and ESE to the beginning (Stafford County, Virginia Record Book 1699-1709:320).

On 12 October 1739, Ralph Falkner of the Parish of Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland, deeded "two tracts or parcels of land containing 800 acres commonly known and called by the name of Walkers town" in Prince William County, Virginia to Charles Ewell, a resident of Prince William County. Ralph Falkner's deed states that he had purchased the 800 acres from "Jno. Wood by deed of indenture" on "20 May last past recorded in Prince William County." The deed from Jno. Wood to Ralph Falkner is not recorded in the Prince William County deeds (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds D:338-341).

The following year, on 1 September 1740, Charles Ewell purchased an additional adjoining 175 acres along, and on, the north side of Neabsco Creek from John Gregg, also a resident of Prince William County (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds E:529-530). Ninety-

nine acres of this portion of Bel Air plantation on the north side of Neabsco Creek, was sold in 1849 by Chapman Lee and his wife Laura, to Thomas Clark for \$399.00 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 20:227-228), and is no longer a part of the current Bel Air property.

Published biographies of Charles Ewell and his descendants have not been verified during the current archival research. The following is cited from the *Workers of the Writers Program of the Works Administration* compiled in 1941 and published in 1961 (Bethlehem Good Housekeeping Club 1961:104). This 1941 compilation has been copied in numerous later publications and newspaper articles on the Bel Air estate:

"Charles Ewell (circa 1713-circa 1756), builder of Bel Air. This Charles Ewell was the son of another Charles (circa 1683-1722), who came to Virginia in 1699 under contract to build the capitol at Williamsburg and later settled in Lancaster County [Virginia], where he married Mary Ann Bertrand (1670-1750). Charles Ewell of Bel Aire was prominent in both secular and religious circles. It may be, however that he shocked the community when he married Sarah Ball (1712---), the daughter of his stepfather, Major James Ball...Charles Ewell's son Jesse (1743-1805) succeeded his father at Bel Air"

The Prince William County Court Records for the year of 1751 indicate that Charles Ewell was deceased by December of 1751, and that his wife's name was Mary:

"The Order for Settling the Account of the Administration of the Estate of Charles Ewell Gent. Deceased not being complied with the same is continued and ordered that Richard Blackburn, Benjamin Grayson, James Nisbet, Nathaniel Chapman, John Tayloe Gent. and the Revd. James Scott and John Muschet or any three of them Settle the same and the Account with the Occoquon Forge Company and set apart the Estate of Mary Amny [sic] Ewell and also the Widows thirds. Then the Court adjourned to the fourth Monday in December 1751" (Prince William County, Virginia Order Book 1751-1753:95).

In reference to the Occoquon Forge Company in the above "Order," Charles Ewell is claimed to have been the originator of the iron works at Occoquan (Ratcliffe 1978:40). No Ewells are listed in the Prince William County Rent Roll for the year of 1735/1736 (Wilson 1987:5-11), suggesting that Charles Ewell settled in Prince William County between the 1736 rent roll, and his first appearance in the Prince William County deed records, in 1739. There are also no Ewells listed in the Prince William County poll, or tithe lists, for the year of 1765 (Bowry III 1992:101-111).

Jesse Ewell, Sr. (1743-1805), the heir of the Bel Air estate, married his cousin, Charlotte Ewell, daughter of his Uncle Bertrand Ewell in 1767 (Good House Keeping Club 1961:104). "Colonel' Jesse Ewell is listed as a vestry man of Dettingen Parish in 1774, 1777, and in 1779-1785. In 1778 and 1779, he appears as the church warden of Dettingen Parish. In 1785, Colonel Jesse Ewell was elected as a "laiman" and delegate to the Protestant Episcopal Church convention in Philadelphia (Historic Dumfries, Inc. 1976:53, 55-61, 65-68, 80-85), and was also the sheriff of Prince William County until about 1797 (Shepherd 1970b:135).

During the War of the Revolution, the 19 September 1777 *Journal of the Council of the State of Virginia*, the board, "upon considering a Letter from Colonel Henry Lee (of Leesylvania), advised the Lieutenant Governor to issue Commissions appointing Jesse

Ewell Colonel, Thomas Atwell Lieutenant Colonel & James Ewell Major of Prince William County" (McIlwaine 1931:493). Nothing further was located on Colonel Jesse Ewell's Revolutionary War service.

Jesse Ewell's personal property taxes for the year of 1787 in Prince William County, included polls for two males over the age of 16, twenty-two slaves, six "horses, mares, colts, or mules," seventeen head of cattle and two carriages. In this personal property tax list, Jesse Ewell also paid taxes for Jonathan Steel (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:901), presumably his overseer. In this same year, Jesse Ewell was appointed one of the trustees of the proposed town of "New Port" located on the land of Cuthbert Bullitt at the mouth of Quantico Creek (Hening 1823:683-684).

In 1793, Jesse Ewell, proprietor of the Dumfries Tobacco Warehouse in the town of Dumfries, petitioned the Virginia Assembly to discontinue the inspection of tobacco at the warehouse: "that the said warehouse is not necessary for the reception and inspection of tobacco" (Shepherd 1970a:264). As mentioned previously, the Port of Dumfries had been silted in beginning in the 1760s from tobacco planting erosion, and tobacco was no longer the staple economy of Virginia. In 1795, Alexander Henderson, Jesse Ewell, Thomas Chapman, Sr., and Martin Pickett were appointed commissioners of *The Quantico Co. The Quantico Company* was chartered in 1795 to "improve navigation on Quantico Creek which had been silted in by 1787" (Harrison 1987:389).

On March 4, 1797 Jesse Ewell, Senior insured Bel Air with the Mutual Assurance Company. This policy is shown on Figure 3.

"Jesse Ewell Senr., resides at Bell Air, PW Co., 1 building on my plantation called "Bell Air," situated between plantation of Mr. Pope and that of Mr. Howson [Howison]. Dwelling worth \$4500. 51 x 34'. One partition wall brick, one story covered with wood" (Mutual Assurance Policy Number 155).

As can be seen from this, the main structure at Bel Air was frame and one story at this time.

Colonel Jesse Ewell, died "at his seat" near Dumfries, Virginia on 30 September 1805 (Virginia Herald 1805:3.2). The will of Jesse Ewell, written on 4 April 1805, and probated in Prince William County on 5 May 1806, has been partially destroyed. According to the Prince William County Circuit Court Archives (8 May 2000), Prince William County Will Book I was ruined by Union Civil War troops during their occupation of the Prince William County Courthouse, then in Brentsville. The surviving remnant of Jesse Ewell's will is missing the middle section. The last section of Jesse Ewell's will requests that the remainder of his estate, which was unsold at the time of the decease of his wife, Charlotte, was to be sold and the profits divided "amongst all our children." The will names his brother, James Ewell, and his wife's brother, Charles Ewell, as advisors to his executors (Prince William County, Virginia Wills I:111-112). The inventory of the personal property estate of Jesse Ewell (Appendix II) provides a guide to the economic status of Jesse Ewell, and the land use of his plantation. Listed are seventeen slaves and the total assessed value of his personal property is totaled at \$4,122.78 (Prince William County, Virginia Wills I:152-154).

Following the death of Jesse Ewell, a re-evaluation of the "Bell Air" dwelling occupied by his widow, Charlotte Ewell, was recorded on 5 June 1806.

Revaluation of building insured per Declaration No. 155. Charlotte Ewell, res. at Bell Air PWC, my one building on my plantation now occ. by

Charlotte Ewell situate between land of Stephen Howison West, and that of William Barnes, east in PWC. Dwelling house \$3500. Charlotte Ewell, tenant for life (Mutual Assurance Policy 1229).

This policy is for a brick house indicating that the house may have been rebuilt by this time (Figure 4). The National Register nomination form indicates that the house is reported to have been built on the foundation of an earlier frame structure. This earlier structure may have been the frame house insured in 1797.

Charlotte Ewell, the widow of Jesse Ewell, appears in the Occoquan District of Prince William County, Virginia, census for the year of 1810 as the head of the household with one male age 16-26, two females between the ages of 16 and 26, one female aged 26-45, and one female over the age of 45. No slaves are listed in 1810, and the slaves may have hired, which was a common practice during the period of slavery in Virginia. Neighbors of Bel Air in 1810 were Samuel and John Winsor, Beneicter Macatee, and Jane Jones (U.S. Population Census 1810:289).

The 1820 census shows a slight change in the structure of the Ewell family at Bel Air. There are no white males listed with Charlotte Ewell who is enumerated as the head of the family in 1820. The composition of her family in 1820 consisted of three females between the age of 26 and 45, and one female over the age of 45. The 1820 census also lists twenty-one slaves, including seven male slaves and fourteen female slaves of which seventeen were engaged in agriculture (U.S. Population Census 1820:249).

Charlotte Ewell, widow of Jesse Ewell, Sr., was deceased by 7 July 1823 when her will was probated in Prince William County. Strips have been torn out of the middle of her will and the date that she wrote her will is missing. Charlotte's will devises livestock and miscellaneous household items to her family members. Named in her will are her daughters Fanny Weems, Charlotte and Emma Ewell, and her sons Jesse, Alfred and Thomas Ewell. Grandchildren named are: Jesse Ewell, Charlotte and Fanny Ewell (daughters of her son Jesse Ewell), Rebecca and Elizabeth Ewell (daughters of her son Thomas Ewell), grandsons Edgar and Judithan B. Ewell, and Maria Ewell (daughter of Alfred Ewell), and a granddaughter, Sally B. Ewell. Charlotte Ewell's son-in-law, Reverend Mason L. Weems, and James Heath were named as executors (Prince William County, Virginia Wills N:87-88).

Strips have also been torn out of the middle of Charlotte Ewell's personal property estate inventory which was recorded on three pages of Prince William County, Virginia, Will Book M (pages 94-96). The transcript (Appendix III), therefore has blank spaces where these sections of the inventory are missing. Listed in the inventory are twenty slaves, and the total value of her personal property was assessed at \$3,886.10.

Under several decrees of the County Court of Prince William, and in particular a chancery suit decree in *Ewell et al. vs. Mason L. Weems* as executor of Charlotte Ewell, Bel Air was sold at public auction to Henry C. Slade, son-in-law of Mason L. Weems, on 5 July 1824. These chancery records are no longer extant in the Prince William County court records. Henry E. Slade, being the highest bidder, purchased the "Bell Air" tract estimated to contain approximately 438 acres at \$4.75 per acre, and the "Keefe" tract of 236 acres at \$2.75 per acre (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 10:68-72). A survey map of the Bell Air tract, and the two associated Bell Air estate tracts, are shown on Figure 2. The monetary value of the Keefe tract in comparison to the Bell Air tract indicates the Keefe tract was unimproved, and was likely the portion of the estate managed by Jesse Ewell's overseers.

Henry C. Slade executed a bond, or mortgage, to secure the two tracts of the premises of the Bell Air plantation on 7 April 1825 which included the personal property on the two tracts. From the personal property listed in the mortgage, it appears that Henry Slade had purchased some of the personal property estate of Jesse and Charlotte Ewell (Appendix IV). A difference is noted between the estate inventory of Charlotte Ewell which lists slaves and "Green edged Dishes," and the mortgage of Henry Slade who lists two servant boys "big Andres and John," and who has a large set of "Blue Dining Chiney. The ethnic origin of the two servants, within the context of the mortgage, could indicate either slaves, or bonded white servants. The final agreement in this mortgage reads: "the sd. H.C. Slade to remain in quiet and peaceable possession of the sd. tracts of land and premises with the appurtenances together with the said Chattel and servants hereby conveyed and take the profits thereof to his own use until default of payment..." (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 10:216-219).

Bel Air and the Keefe tract, in a deed of trust from Henry C. Slade, was offered for public sale to the highest bidder "before the front door of the Courthouse in Brentsville on 6 April 1846." Described in an advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette on 10 February 1846:

"...known as Bell Air and Keefe tract, lately owned by Dr. Davis of Dumfries...It is one of the most comfortable estates in the lower part of the county, consisting principally of red land, containing a large quantity of low grounds on Neabsco Creek, susceptible of ready and extensive improvement, and about two hundred and fifty acres of fuel, pine and timber...The improvements, besides some out-houses, consist of a large brick Dwelling House, with several rooms on each floor..." (Turner 1999:26).

There was no record found, during the current research in the Prince William County court records, of Dr. Davis of Dumfries owning Bel Air, and his relationship to Henry Slade, if any, is unknown.

In July 1848, William W. Wallace, trustee in the suit of *Gibson vs. Hunter* decreed on 6 April 1846 (no longer extant in the Prince William County court records), sold Bel Air and the Keefe tracts to Chapman Lee and James Robbins as joint owners (Prince William County, Virginia deeds 20:86-87). James H. Robbins and his wife, Sophia, of Suffolk Co., Virginia, deeded their share of the Bel Air and the Keefe tracts to Chapman Lee on 5 October 1849 for \$5,000.00 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 20:404-405). It is unknown if Chapman Lee ever resided on the Bel Air property. The Bel Air dwelling house and 195 acres known as the "Bell Air Farm" were conveyed by Alfred Howland Lee of Washington, D.C., trustee of Nathan Doan and his wife Harriot of Washington County, New York, to William Burnham "now of Prince William County" on 7 May 1852. The property, apparently mortgaged by William Burnham, was released to William Burnham on 1 June 1859, and the deed was signed by Alfred and Chapman Lee (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 25:134-136).

William Burnham appears at the age of 61 in the 1860 U.S. Population Census in Prince William County (page 541). His occupation is given as a farmer and his place of birth as Connecticut. His wife Sarah (age 48) was born in New Hampshire. According to this census, their two sons, Theodore and Charles W. Burnham, were born in New York. Also listed in the William Burnham household, is Edward Burnham, age 70, who was a teacher at the community school. William Burnham's real estate value was assessed at \$2,365.00, and his personal property evaluated at \$520.00 in 1860. The immediate neighbors of the Burnham's were Oliver Chamberlain, formerly of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Cornwall, a carpenter born in Virginia (U.S. Population Census 1860:541).

General McDowell's 1862 Civil War *Map of Northeastern Virginia* shows Bel Air as occupied by "Burnham" next to Thomas Clark. Two structures appear to be shown at Bel Air at this time. "Chamberlain" is shown as the owner of the property to the southeast of Bel Air, and "Frazier" to the northwest of Bel Air. Thomas Cornwall is not shown on the 1862 map (Figure 6).

The 1860 Census enumeration of William Burnham was taken on 24 August 1860. On 27 November 1860, William Burnham and his wife, Sarah, deeded the Belle Air Tract [sic] of 195 acres to Alvina Howard of Suffolk County, New York, for \$4,800.00. The recorded deed mentions that Belle Air was "now owned and occupied by William Burnham" (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 27:155-156).

Alvina Howard and her husband Charles Howard of Manassas, in the County of Prince William, conveyed the Belle Air (sic) property to William Allen for \$3,500.00 on 15 February 1870. From the documents relating to this conveyance, the transaction between Howard and Allen is unclear. On 28 February 1870, William Allen conveyed Belle Air (sic) back to Charles Allen for \$3,200.00 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 29:539-540).

A contract made "on or about 14 March" 1875 between Charles Howard and John J. Ash, Marjery Ash (wife of John Ash), and Frank Ash, who were tenants upon "the farm known as Bell Air", was recorded in the Prince William County deeds on 26 August 1875. In this agreement, apparently John and Frank Ash were in arrears in rent payments. Charles Howard released all claims upon the vegetables in the gardens, the hay, crops of potatoes and beans on the farm, and all claims upon 2/3 of the crop of corn on the farm. In return, John and Frank Ash agreed to surrender the farm to Charles Howard, or his agent, on or before 10 September 1875, reserving the right to harvest the said crops (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 30:291-292). The original date of the Ash occupancy of Bel Air does not appear in this document.

In 1879, Charles Howard, who was then residing in Regalia, McKean County, Pennsylvania, conveyed the "tract known as Belle Aire Farm," to George C. Round for \$1,900.00. Charles Howard, having sold "about three acres or less" to Thomas Clark in 1877, the total property of Bel Air conveyed to George C. Round was reduced to 192 acres (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 32:230-231). William Brown's *Map of Prince William County* in 1901 (Figure 7), shows G.C. Round as the occupant of Bel Air. No immediate neighbors to Bel Air are shown on this map in 1901.

George C. Round died 5 November 1918 leaving all of his property: real, personal and mixed, to his wife, Emily C. Round (Prince William County, Virginia Wills Z:396). In 1925, Emily C. Round, widow of George C. Round, and a resident of Manassas, sold Bel Air and 192 acres to M. Reid Yales of Washington, D.C. This conveyance from Emily C. Round to M. Reid Yales included six additional tracts of adjoining land, or land within the vicinity of Bel Air, that George and Emily Round had purchased beginning in the 1880s (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 20:326-330).

Between M. Reid Yale's purchase of Bel Air and the surrounding properties in 1925, and the purchase of Bel Air in 1946, the tenure of Yale and subsequent land owners, if any, are unknown and do not appear in the Prince William County deeds or wills. In 1946, Natalie S.B. Montgomery and her husband, Edmund, sold one-half of their interest in two tracts of the land to C.E. Hixon and J. Gilbert Berry for \$7,300.00. The two tracts of land included approximately 495 acres on the south side of Spriggs Road near the intersection of Spriggs and the Occoquan Road, and the second tract included approximately 100 acres on the Dumfries Road (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 118:183-184).



FIGURE 6  
 Portion of McDowell's Civil War Map  
 Showing Willam Burnham at Bel Air  
 (McDowell 1862)



J. Gilbert Berry and his wife Frances, C.E. Hixon and his wife Louise, sold 50.1 acres of the property purchased from Natalie Montgomery, to Arthur R. Rupley, on 10 December 1946. The property, which included the Bel Air dwelling house, is described as beginning on the east corner of the Bel Air tract running to a tree on the south side of the Bel Air entrance (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 123:200-201). On 15 September 1948, this tract of 50.1 acres was sold by Arthur and Mildred Rupley to William E.S. and Anna P. Flory (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 123:200). The remainder of the current Bel Air estate property of 102 acres was purchased by William E.S. Flory and his wife Anna P. Flory on 23 January 1950 from J. Gilbert and Frances Berry, and C.E. Hixon (Prince William County Deeds 142:271-272; 173:19-20).

Dr. William E.S. Flory, who purchased Bel Air in 1948 and 1950, held an advanced international law degree, and was employed with the U.S. State Department. In 1976, Dr. Flory was chairman of the research committee for Historic Dumfries historical society (Historic Dumfries 1976:iii).

A Prince William Journal newspaper article interview with Dr. Flory in January 1990, abstracted below, presents a small glimpse of Dr. Flory and his wife's affair with Bel Air:

"The house passed through many hands and in 1890 the walls of the foundation separated. Workers attempted to repair the damage and to restore the house...They surrounded the walls with forms and poured in concrete, but they didn't put up any braces and the walls continued to buckle. By 1915 the house, along with the plans to restore it, was abandoned...For the next 33 years, people pilfered some items from the house and destroyed others. Hunters camped in the house and used window frames or furniture for firewood. The wife of a neighbor who had supposedly been taking care of the house stripped it bare of all its original furnishings, said Flory, adding that nothing was ever recovered...There was also a rumor that somewhere in the walls of the house was \$50,000 in gold. Treasure hunters tore into the walls but never found the gold, which was not hidden there anyway...Restoration began in 1948 with the walls, which had continued to separate after the 1890 attempt to brace them...The Park Service wanted to buy it [in the 1940s] but couldn't raise the money, Flory said. They said it would take 20 years to restore and I said, 'I can do it in 10.' I finished 30 years later"

In 1974, a Land Trust agreement under the name of the Flory Real Estate Partnership, was executed between Dr. W.E.S. and Anne P. Flory, their daughter Anne R.F. Arendt (Naedele), and their son William E.S. Flory, Jr. In this agreement, the Bel Air dwelling and 24.3087 acres was reserved as the Bel Air Plantation Tract with the private road ingress and egress (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 767:216-223).

Anne P. Flory, wife of Dr. Flory died in 1987 leaving her partnership interest in equal shares to her son and daughter, William E.S. Flory, Jr. and Anne R.F. Naedele (Prince William County, Virginia Wills 63:1314-1320). Dr. Flory was deceased in 1991, also leaving his partnership interest in equal shares to his son and daughter (Prince William County, Virginia Wills 71:987-998). The trust agreement and partnership interest was dissolved on 12 October 1994 and the assets of the estate were distributed in equal shares to Wm. E.S. Flory, Jr. and Anne R.F. Naedele (Prince William County Deeds 2203:1221-1227).

## WESIKO PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The Weisko property is currently 20 acres which are believed to have ultimately deeded from the Bel Air estate, however, no deeds were located which linked the two properties. An 1862 map of the area does not show a house within the Wesiko property, although the name "Chamberlain" is shown to the southeast (Figure 6). The location of Chamberlain's residence was not clear on the map. However, the 1901 Brown map shows a residence associated with the name "T.O. Chamberlin" outside of the project area to the northeast, nearer to Neabsco Creek. No structures are shown within the Wesiko property on the 1901 map.

No early deeds to the Wesiko property could be located during the current search. The property may have derived from the 525 acres which was sold to Chapman Lee in 1849 by James and Sophia Robbins, however, no confirmation of this could be obtained. Chapman Lee was the owner of Bel Air and the original 438 acres in 1849.

The chain of title from which the 20 acre Wesiko parcel derived consisted of 44 acres which were subdivided into three separate parcels in the late 19th and early 20th century. The parcel sizes were 6, 6 1/8 and 31 acres. The deeds which were located are described below by parcel.

The first reference to a deed for the 6 1/8 acre parcel found during the current research was in 1883 when it was sold by John L. Keye to John R. Barnes in 1883 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 51:193-194). This deed to John Keye was referenced in the 1903 deed described below. In 1903, the 6 1/8 acres was sold by Barnes to Eppa L. Barnes (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 51:193-194) and, in 1908, Eppa L. and Amanda Barnes sold the parcel to W.H. Smith (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 51:195).

The 6 acre parcel was originally part of a 50 acre parcel which was sold to Emily Round by William and Lucy Metgar in 1887 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 37:573-574). No deed by which the Metgars obtained the property could be located. The 1887 deed referenced the Metgar's deed as recorded in Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 33:106. The deed was not on this page. In 1908, Emily C. and George Round sold the 6 acres to W.H. Smith (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 57:365-366).

A George C. Round is shown as the owner of the Bel Air property on the 1901 Brown map. Round purchased 192 acres containing Bel Air in 1879 from Charles Howard. By 1918, George Round had died and his estate was left to Emily C. Round who sold the 192 acres to M. Reid Yates in 1925.

In 1906, 31 acres was purchased by W.H. Smith at auction by order of the Prince William Court in the chancery case of *M.C. Bennett vs. F.C. Rorabough* (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 56:28-29). The referenced chancery case was not available in the Prince William County Circuit Court Archives. William H. Smith died in 1927 and his entire estate, both real and personal, was left to Lucy Syncox Smith (Prince William County, Virginia Wills 1:366-367).

Lucy S. Smith sold the 6, 6 1/8 and 31 acres (43 1/8 acres) to James R. and Grace Woodyard in 1927 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 83:193-194). The Woodyards sold the 43 1/8 acres to Richard Barnes in 1929 (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 86:404).

In 1979, the heirs of Richard Barnes sold 44 acres to Robert and Bessie Reed (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 190:271-274). Robert Reed died sometime before 1979 when he left his estate to Bessie Reed (Prince William County, Virginia Wills 47:292). In 1988, Bessie E. Reed sold 20 of the 44 acres to the Wesiko Partnership (Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 1577:503-505).

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## MAPS

McDowell, General Irwin

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**APPENDIX I  
CHAIN OF TITLE**

## Bel Air Property

1677 Governor of Virginia	Henry Walker	2,960 acres	(Nugent 1977:178).
1695 Henry Walker (Not located.	John Wood, Sr. See Stafford Co.,	2,960 acres	Virginia Record Book 1699-1709:320).
1705, 11 December John Wood, Sr.	John Wood, Jr.	400 acres	(S. Co. Virginia Record Book 1699-1709:320).
1739, 12 October Ralph Falkner	Charles Ewell	800 acres	(PW Co. Deeds D:338-341).
1740, 1 September John Gregg	Charles Ewell	175 acres	(PW Co. Deeds E:529-530).
1751, December Charles Ewell, dec.	Mary Ewell	1/3 of estate	(PW Co. Orders 1751:95).
1752-1756 PW Co. Court	James Ewell Jesse Ewell		(PW Co. Orders 1752:16) (PW Co. Orders 1754:22) (PW Co. Orders 1756:25).
1806 Jesse Ewell, dec.	Charlotte Ewell	(life interest)	(PW Co. Wills I:111-112).
1824, 5 July Commissioners	Henry C. Slade	438 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 10:68-72).
1846, 6 April/July 1848 Trustee	Chapman Lee James Robbins	~650 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 19:180-181; (PW Co. Deeds 20:86-87).
(*Note. This deed includes both the Bell Air and Keef tracts).			
1849, 5 October James & Sophia Robbins	Chapman Lee	525 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 20:404-405).
1852, 17 May/1759, 2 June Alfred Howland Lee	William Burnham	195 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 25:134-136;
1860, 27 November William & Sarah Burnham	Alvina Howard	195 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 27:155-156).
1879, 30 January Charles Howard	George C. Round	192 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 32:230-231).

1918, 5 November George C. Round, dec.	Emily C. Round	all of estate	(PW Co. Wills Z:396).
1925, 17 January Emily C. Round	M. Reid Yales	192 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 20:236).
1925-1946 M. Reid Yales	(unknown)		(No conveyance located in Prince William County deeds or wills).
1946, 10 February Natalie S.B. & Edmund Montgomery	C.E. Hixon J. Gilbert Berry	495 acres + 100 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 118:183-184)
1946, 10 December J. Gilbert & Frances Berry C.E. & Louise Hixon	Arthur R. Rupley	50.1 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 123:200).
1948, 15 September Arthur & Mildred Rupley	Wm. E.S. & Anne P. Flory	50.1 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 123:200-201)
1950, 23 January J. Gilbert & Frances Berry C.E. Hixon	Wm. E.S. & Anna P. Flory	102 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 142:271-272; 173:19-20)
1987, 22 April Anne P. Flory, dec.	Wm. E.S. Flory, Jr. Anne R.F. Naedele	all interest	(PW Co. Wills 63:1314-1320)
1991, 27 April Wililam E. S. Flory dec.	Wm. E.S. Flory, Jr. Anne R.F. Naedele	all interest	(PW Co. Wills 71:987-998).
<b>Wesiko Property, 20 acres</b>			
1883, 24 May John L. Keye	John R. Barnes	6 1/8 acres	(not located) (PW Co. Deeds 51:193-194)
1903, 3 January John R. Barnes	Eppa L. Barnes	6 1/8 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 51:193-194)
1908, 20 July Eppa L. & Amanda Barnes	W. H. Smith	6 1/8 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 51:195)

1887, 16 July Wm. & Lucy Metgar	Emily Round	50 acres [6 acres derived from]	(PW Co. Deeds 37:573-574)
1908, 31 July Emily C. & George Round	W.H. Smith	6 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 57:365-366).
1906, 10 October Commissioner	W.H. Smith	31 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 56:28-29)
1927, 3 March William H. Smith, dec.	Lucy Syncox Smith	all estate	(PW Co. Wills 1:366-367)
1927, 24 March Lucy Smith	James R. & Grace Woodyard	31 acres 6 acres 6 1/8 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 83:193-194)
1929, 23 March James E. & Grace Woodyard	Richard H. Barnes	31 acres 6 acres 6 1/8 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 86:404)
1951, 3 January (heirs of Richard H. Barnes)		44 acres	
Alvin & Narcissus Barnes Allen & Gladys Staples Doris and George Gold Horace Seaton Jesse Crouch George & Karolina Silcott William & Irene Silcott Thelma & Earl Dutrow Evelyn & William Walter George Gray, Jr. Robert Gray	Robert & Bessie Reed		(PW Co. Deeds 190:271-274)
1979, 23 June Robert A. Reed, dec.	Bessie Reed	all estate	(PW Co. Wills 47:292).
1988, 29 June Bessie E. Reed	Wesiko Partnership	20 acres	(PW Co. Deeds 1577:503-505)

**APPENDIX II**  
**JESSE EWELL ESTATE INVENTORY**

**Jesse Ewell Gent. Inventory &c.**  
 (Prince William County, Virginia Wills I:152-154)

In Obedience to an Order of the Worshipful Court of Prince William County, We the Subscribers being first duly Sworn have appraised the property of Jesse Ewell Esq.r deceased as follows.

One large Sow & 12 young hogs	\$34.00
One Yoke of Oxen	50.00
Four Milch Cows	50.00
Four Small ditto	40.00
Four heifers	45.00
One Cow	14.00
One Small Stear	7.00
Four Small heifers	28.00
One Stear Yearling	4.50
Eight Calves	12.00
22 head of old Sheep	44.00
22 lambs	33.00
two young Stears	24.00
one Ox Cart	18.00
one horse Do.	13.00
Five Yearlings	15.00
One riding Carriage & harness	50.00
One Barshare plow	2.50
Three Shovel do.	1.50
Two plows & four Coulters	5.00
four pr. harness three pr. Chanes	7.00
four husk Collars	.66
One iron Long fork	.50
Two Mattox three grubing hoes	4.00
Six hoes	.75
Six axes	6.75
One broad axe	1.75
One foot adds	.50
Five Swingle trees	3.00
One Whip Saw	5.00
One crosscut do.	2.00
One old horse	5.00
One Sorrel Do.	40.00
One bay mare	50.00
One Man Slave Tom	200.00
One boy Sandy	200.00
One do. Addison	280.00
one young man Daniel	300.00
One Do. Denis	300.00
One Small boy Armsted	115.00
One old Man Jim	120.00
One do. George	133.25
One Woman Frank	150.00
One Small Girl Syller	120.00
One do. Harrot	150.00
One Woman Prue	200.00

One Small Girl Elenor	100.00
One do. Sopha	65.00
One do. Cordelia	70.00
One young woman & child	275.00
One girl Luce	175.00
A Quantity of Wool	12.50
One wheat fan	8.00
Three Iron bound hogsh.d	3.00
Three old Mobby Stands	2.00
One Small Still	18.00
Three old flax wheels	4.00
One Loom and Giers	16.00
One Cotton Wheel	1.00
One Auger and chisel	.50
One boiler	2.50
One kittle	3.00
One old oven and pot	1.00
one Stone jugg	.50

=====  
\$3094.75

Two Iron Chanes	2.00
Three Small butter pots	0.75
One Kittle	2.00
One Iron pot and hooks	2.50
One Small Oven	.75
One Small kittle	.25
One Spider Skillett	.75
Two Small Tea kittles	2.00
Parcel of old Iron	.75
Pair Stilyards	2.00
Two Small Iron pots	1.75
Pair flat irons	.75
One small oven	1.75
Candle Mould & Skilet	.50
Sundry Wooden Ware	1.00
Pair fire dogs	2.00
Three iron pot racks	3.00
One frying pan	0.25
One Wine Pipe	1.00
Four light barrels	2.75
Two open do. & Small kegg	1.25
One Meal tubb	.75
Parcel of bottles	.25
One barrell & Sundry Tubb	2.00
half dozen pewter plates	1.50
Dozen old do.	2.00
Tin pan & Strainer	.50
Earthenware	2.50
One Sieve	1.25
Two old Tubbs	.50
Two butter pots & tin pan	.62
Three Chamber pots	.50
Two pair Sheep Shares	.50

One Churn	.50
	=====
	43.12
one bed and furniture	40.00
one dressing Table & Glass	5.00
Bason & Bottle	.75
Six armd Charles [sic]	6.00
12 do. Cheritree	20.00
2 Armd Do	6.00
Glases & Sundry	26.00
Part of Set Chine	6.00
one Small table	2.50
One do.	2.50
2 pair fire dogs	3.50
Shovel tongs and poker	2.50
Two cauches	6.00
Dozen Winsor Chare	10.00
2 Dining tables	16.00
one desk & bookcase	25.00
Sundrys in Basmnt	4.00
One pr. fire dogs	2.75
1 Candle Stand	2.00
11 fruit & piding dishes	1.75
Dozen and half plates	1.50
One Dozen do.	.75
one Small table	4.75
2 Stone jarr	.75
Humes history of England Wolls	10.00
Voltares Works 21 Vol	10.50
Swifts Works 13 Vol	5.50
Parcel of old french & latin books	4.00
one old Armer chair	1.00
1 Bed & furniture	30.00
one Press	15.00
Four Candlesticks	4.00
	=====
	270.00
One Walnut table	4.00
half dozen old Chares	2.00
Three beds and furniture	60.00
One small table	.75
One Bedstead	1.50
One Small table	.75
One Bed and furniture	35.00
One Do.	28.00
One Small table and dressing	1.50
Fire dogs and Fender	2.00
One Bed and Furniture	20.00
One Small table and dressing	1.50
Sixteen Shotes	21.00
one young Sow	1.50
Eighteen pigs	6.00

=====  
184.50  
3,094.75  
500.41  
43.12  
270.00  
=====

Total Amount

4,122.78

Stephen Howison  
James Howison  
Peter Trone

At a Court held for Prince William County Sept<sup>r</sup> 1st 1806  
This Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Jesse Ewell gent.  
deceased was returned to the Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste J. Williams Co. Cur.

**APPENDIX III  
CHARLOTTE EWELL ESTATE INVENTORY**

**Inventory of the Estate of Mrs. Charlotte Ewell, dec.d.**  
(Prince William County, Virginia Wills M:94-96)

20 cushioned chairs		2 Window curtains	1.00
12 Windsor chairs & 2 Sette		2 Waiters & broken set	
2 dining Tables		of china	3.00
1 Side Do.		10 old Silver Tea spoons	2.50
1 Square Do.		12 New Do. Do.	10.00
2 Pine Do.		6 old Table & 3 Desert Do.	5.00
1 candle stand		2 large china Bowles	1.50
1 Toilet Table		4 Glass salvers 32 Jelly	
1 Teester bedstead Bed &		glasses & Fruit 6 Tumblers	20.00
1 Looking glass wash bowl		& 4 wine glasses	
Pitcher	1.50	1 coffee urn	1.00
2 Childrens chairs	.50	2 pr. Andirons	.50
1 Rocking & 1 Easy Do	1.00	1 sett shovel Tongs & poker	1.50
1 Small Bed stead	.50	1 Decanter 2 glass mugs 5 salts	
1 Sett of casters & Stand &		Book case & Desk	8.00
1 glass Lamp	2.00	a lott of stone ware	2.50
2 Bed bolsters & pillows	20.00	1 Bell mettle Skillett	3.00
2 Single & 1 double blankitt	4.00	4 Brass candle sticks &	
1 yarn Counterpain	3.00	5 pr. Snuffers & stand	4.00
2 Cotton Do.	2.00	a lott of old Tin	.25
1 sett of Bed & window		large bottles	2.00
curtains cotton	10.00	small Do.	1.00
8 Sheets		case bottles (2 broke)	.25
2 Table cloths		Tea Kettle	.75
3 small Do.		of Brass for still	1.00
6 napkins		scails & weights	.75
1 pr. cotton Sheets		shovel & Tongs and	
11 Green edged Dishes		Pr. Andirons	1.50
1/2 Doz. Do. Dinner plates		Caster Chafing Dish	.50
17 Deserts Do.		Pr. Steel yards	.50
1/2 Doz. Do.		Pr. old cards	.25
8 Soup Do.		Boxes old Lumber	.50
2 Dishes & 4 pickel leaves		Pr. Hand bellows	.50
3 Fruit Dishes		Basketts	1.00
8 egg cups		Flax Hatchets	2.00
2 white Bowls		lott of old Iron	2.00
1 Blue & white Pitcher		Pr. Sad Irons	.75
8 white plates & 4 Dishes		Jack Screw	1.00
1 Coffee pot 3 Tea Do.		Flesh Fork Skimmer &	
& sugar Bowl		ladle	1.00
		Mortar & pestle	.50
1 lott of old Tin ware		wire sifter	.75
Do crockery & sugar Box		server	.50
1 Teester bedstead Bed		2 cotton & 2 Flax wheels	4.25
& bolsters		churn 1/2 bushel &c.	.50
1 High post Do. Do.		Small Bedstead & cord	.25
Wool & chest		Iron Kettle	1.50
2 Trunks		Do. Broken	.75
1 Table		lott of old Barrels &c.	2.00
1 old Bedstead		Do. Tubs piggins &c.	1.50
1 Walnut press		old Tubs with lime	2.00

3 Small Tables		Shovel & Plough	.75
1 Poplar Bedstead		5 old Hoes & Rake	1.00
1 crib, Bed &c.	2.00	18 Knives & 27 Forkes	2.00
1 clock	5.00	Lott of pots & ovens	2.00
a lott of old Books	4.00	11 Cows at \$8.	88.00
3 Work Oxen	30.00	A lott of corn 7/6 Pr.	
7 Hogs at \$1.50	10.50	Barrel in the field	
1 pr. cart wheels	3.00	one Sorrel mare	18.00
carriage & Harness	30.00	Slaves	
Waggon & Harness	14.75	Daniel	275.00
1 Still		Sandy	300.00
1 Do.		Francis	10.00
1 Ox Cart		Prue & Tom	50.00
3 Axes		Delia & child	300.00
120 feet Walnut pla[nk]		Harriett & 2 children	375.00
1 Grind Stone		Eliza	250.00
2 Blk Horses		Margarett	150.00
Loom & Geer		John	200.00
4 Sithes		William	125.00
lott of old iron		Caselia & child	275.00
Tar Bucket & compost		Lucy	200.00
Pitt saw		Armstead	280.00
Cross cut Do.		Elenor	250.00
1 Riddle		Maria	250.00
10 Sheep			
1 Stack Hay			<u>\$3,886.10</u>

Agreeable to an ord[er] [missing] Worshippful court of Prince William County dated [missing] st day of Sept. 1823.  
We the undersigned [missing] [ap]praised the property of Mrs. Charlotte Ewell dec.d [missing] to us by the Excr.

Jos. R. Gilbert  
George F. Huber  
Peter Troue

At a court of Quarter [Ses]sions held for Prince William county, November 3rd [missing]

[This] Inventory & Appraisment of the Estate of Ch[arlotte] Ewell dec.d was returned to the court and admit [ted to] record.

Teste  
P. D. Lawe C & C

**APPENDIX IV  
HENRY SLADE INVENTORY**

Personal Property on the Bel Air Estate, 1825  
(Prince William County, Virginia Deeds 10:217)

six Horses  
Thirty sheep  
Three Harrows  
Three Carts  
Two Cutting Boxes  
Corn shelling machine  
Pitt saw  
vice  
smooth sash Bead

six Wash & Wash stands  
sittee  
Book Case  
Four pictures

one complete sett Blue Dining Chiney of Fifty Four pieces  
one sett Blue Dining Chiney of ten pieces  
one sett Blue Dining Chiney of Thirty pieces  
Two setts Chiney Tea Cups & Saucers  
Two setts knives & Forks of Eighty Four pieces  
sett plated Tea Pots, Coffee sugar & Cream

six Beds  
Two mattresses  
Twelve quilts

six pair and Irons  
Three dozen silver spoons  
Eight pitchers  
Two Casters  
Ten Waiters  
Cradle

Seven hoes

Three pair oxen  
Thirty Two Hogs  
Two waggons & Gear  
Two wheel Barrows  
Jack Screw  
Corn shelling mill  
Bellows  
other Black Smith Tools  
other planes and Carpenter tools

Two dozen chairs  
Bureau  
Eighty six Vol. Books

window Curtains  
six Bed steads  
sixteen Cloths

six pair shovels & Tongs  
Two Ladles  
one dozen Wine Glasses  
Three pair salts  
side Board  
Beds

Four small axes

Twelve Cows  
Ten ploughs  
Carryall Carriage  
Wheat Fan  
Two Grind Stones  
Cross Cut saw  
anvil  
Jack Fore

Two Sofa's  
Clock  
Eight Looking Glasses

six Beds [sic]  
Eighteen pair sheets  
seven Carpets

six Fenders  
Two doz Tumblers  
six Decanters  
seven pr Candle Sticks  
Crib  
Eight pots & ovens

Three Cradles