ALBEMARLE COUNTY, 1850-1860;
AN OVERVIEW

by
Edward Tayloe Wise
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Albemarle County 1850 - 1860
- An Overview -

By Edward Tayloe Wise

B. A., Texas Christian University, 1968

A Graduate Research Paper For
Course 305
History of the Civil War and Reconstruction

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November 1989
Albemarle County 1850–1860: An Overview

Albemarle County, a 750-square-mile trapezoid, is the sixth largest county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, enjoyed solid growth in the decade before the Civil War. Located in the center of the state, it is bounded on the southeast by Louisa and Fluvanna Counties, on the south by the James River, on the southwest by Nelson County, on the west by Augusta County along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and on the north by Greene and Orange Counties. The Southwest Mountains are located in the southeast section of the county and run parallel to the Blue Ridge Mountains, which is about 25 miles to west. The western half of the county lies in what is known as the Piedmont section, while the eastern half lies in what is sometimes called the Central Virginia Region. In the east it has an average elevation of 400 feet above sea level, which rises to an elevation of 3,161 feet in the west at the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The James River drains the southern part of the county while the Rappahannock River drains the northern section of the county. A soil survey conducted in 1952 revealed that there were 18 different types of soils found in the county. Soapstone and abandoned slate quarries are located in the southwestern section of the county.

Albemarle County prospered during the 1850's. Farmers, dependent upon slave labor, raised many crops and some livestock, while canals, railroads and turnpike construction projects in the

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Albemarle County 1850 - 1860: An Overview

In 1850 the county's population was 25,800, consisting of whites (11,875), blacks, 750 square mile trapezoid, is the sixth largest county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, enjoyed solid growth in the decade before the Civil War. Located in the center of the state, it is bounded on the southeast by Louisa and Fluvanna Counties, on the south by the James River, on the southwest by Nelson County, on the west by Augusta County, along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and on the north by Greene and Orange Counties. The Southwest Mountains are located in the southeastern sections of the county, and run parallel to the Blue Ridge Mountains, which are about 25 miles to the west. The western half of the county lies in what is known as the Piedmont section while the eastern half lies in what is sometimes called the Middle Virginia Region. In the east it has an average elevation of 400 feet above sea level which rises to an elevation of 3,161 feet in the west at the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Hardware River drains the southern part of the county while the Rivanna River drains the northern section of the county. A soil survey conducted in 1902 revealed that there were 18 different types of soils found in the county. Soapstone and abandoned slate quarries are located in the southwestern section of the county. The introduction of several different types of commercial farming prospered during the 1850's. Farmers, dependent upon slave labor, raised many crops and some livestock, while canal, railroad and turnpike construction projects in the
area added to the health of the county's economy. In 1850 the county's population was 25,800 — consisting of whites (11,875), slaves (13,338) and free blacks (587). By 1860 it had increased to 26,625 of which 12,103 were white, 13,916 were black, and 606 were free blacks. 2. Our individuals raised a total of 33 bushels of Albemarle County's economy was heavily dependent upon agriculture during the 1850's. The first agricultural census was taken in 1840, so there are no figures on agricultural production prior to that date. The main crops were wheat and corn, other cereal grains, and tobacco. The production of principal crops in the county, especially tobacco, as reported in 1850 and 1860 clearly shows increases which resulted in prosperity for the county's farmers. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop/Measure</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, bushels</td>
<td>278,575</td>
<td>302,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Corn, bushels</td>
<td>798,354</td>
<td>729,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye, bushels</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>7,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, bushels</td>
<td>191,549</td>
<td>215,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, pounds</td>
<td>1,456,300</td>
<td>5,429,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas and Beans, bushels</td>
<td>3,788</td>
<td>3,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish and Sweet Potatoes, bushels</td>
<td>35,332</td>
<td>35,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, tons</td>
<td>4,326</td>
<td>6,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax, pounds</td>
<td>9,215</td>
<td>5,255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although wheat and corn were the basic staples of Albemarle County, most farmers were concerned about discovering the best method to cultivate tobacco which was their main income producing crop. The introduction of several different types of commercial fertilizers, improved access to markets, and good growing seasons with the absence of any significant droughts during the 1850's, are three of the main factors for the increase in the above
production figures which enabled Albemarle County to become one of the top four tobacco producing counties in the state.

There were some other crops of lesser importance. Hemp was grown, and there were several attempts to develop a silkworm industry. In 1850 four individuals raised a total of 33 bushels of clover. This production increased in 1860 to 75 persons who grew 848 bushels. 4. This increase may be accounted for by the fact that the cattle raised in the county during the winter were fattened on clover in the spring. Sweet potatoes were also raised because they were a staple in the diet of most of the poor who used them for everything from "bread to bear." Farmers also used them as supplementary fodder for their livestock, and the higher sweet potato production during the decade is probably the result of a rise in the county's population, both free and slave, and an increase in livestock. 5.

The Albemarle pippin gained notoriety when Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stevenson gave Queen Victoria two dozen of the apples. Stevenson, who was from Albemarle County, was the United States ambassador to Great Britain from 1836-41. This opened "the English market to this fruit which, at her Majesty's behest, was long exempt from duty." 6.

Farmers used mules, asses, and oxen to farm, but oxen were preferred for tilling the soil because their initial purchase price was 1/5 that of a horse and, when they reached five years of age, they could be slaughtered for their meat. 7. Swine and sheep were also raised in the county. However, the importation of
cheap woolens from the North via the railroads, and the increased acreage needed for tobacco were two reasons why farmers in the county probably abandoned sheep herding. 8. An advertisement in The Southern Planter shows that Albemarle farmers were proud of their animal husbandry efforts and were willing to sell their livestock. John R. Woods of Woodville Depot advertised pigs which would "grow to good size and fatten easily." The breed received "some of the highest prizes at the Virginia State Fair." He also advertised that he would sell "4 boar pigs, estimated to weigh, nett [sic], near one thousand pounds." 9.

Farmers, who raised cattle, brought their cattle from western Virginia (what is now the state of West Virginia), Kentucky, and Tennessee, in the late fall. The cattle were fattened through the winter and then, in the spring, were driven to Richmond, Washington, or Baltimore. In the winter of 1849-50 over 2000 head pastured in the county. Since the profit that year amounted to only one dollar per head after deductions for pasturing and marketing expenses, the effort was worthwhile only for those farmers who dealt in large numbers of livestock. 10. A useful by-product of cattle raising was an increased supply of manure which was used mostly on tobacco land. Some of it was used as top dressing while the rest was plowed into the soil. 11. However, as tobacco became more profitable, and farm acreage improved because of the increased use of guano, farm land began to intrude upon grazing lands with the result that livestock was increasingly slaughtered and not replaced. 12.
The production of flax grown during the decade decreased 43% while flax growers declined 82%. This decline was probably the result of railroads which imported manufactured materials from the North. 13.

During this decade, the introduction of railroads, along with an improved canal system, had a positive effect on the increase in county tobacco production. "The railroads and their new markets ... all encouraged a tobacco boom that brought a surge of prosperity to the county," but this increased tobacco production also resulted in a decrease in vegetable growing because more acreage was devoted to tobacco. 14. Railroads also made possible the importation of bulky fertilizers, and Peruvian guano appears to have been the rage during the 1850's according to numerous articles in *The Southern Planter* and various newspaper advertisements of the day. Many farmers experimented with guano, by studying its effects on different crops, the amount of use per acre, the number of yearly applications, and so on. In a letter dated July 22, 1857, Jno. R. Wood wrote the best type of soil for its use.

The Census of 1850 also shows that there were 943 farmers in the county, of which 734, or 78%, owned one or more slaves. That the decade was a prosperous one is again proved by the fact that the number of men who became land owners for the first time increased 44%. In 1850 there were 916 different land owners, but in 1860 this figure had increased to 1,317. 15. The growth in land ownership over the decade clearly shows the prosperity of the state, and of material wealth in Virginia, we present our the 1850’s as more individual landowners show up in the 1860
figures. 16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Land</th>
<th>1850 Owners</th>
<th>1860 Owners</th>
<th>% Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1-499</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>+97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500-999</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1000-4999</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>+18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5000-9999</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>+49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000-24,999</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>+97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000-49,999</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>+177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000-99,999</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>+118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 +</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cannot calculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1317</td>
<td>+44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County farmers also used The Southern Planter to advertise
their farms for sale. In 1856, Mr. R. W. N. Nolen offered his 630
acre farm for sale, of which 500 acres were cleared and contained
"150 acres of the best Tobacco land in the county ..." It was
"convenient to churches of various dominations, a Merchant and
Grist mill." He also offered his personal property for sale
consisting of "30 head of Mares and colts, about 50 head of
Cattle, 70 Sheep, 100 Hogs, Plantation tools ..." 17. Farmers
also wrote to The Southern Planter to praise new agricultural
inventions. In a letter dated July 22, 1857, Jno. R. Woods wrote
to commend the use of Bickford & Huffmans Drill for Peruvian
Guano application, but he also stated that he was not convinced
that Peruvian Guano was the best fertilizer to use. 18.

That the 1850's was a prosperous time for Albemarle County
farmers is illustrated in the August, 1857 issue of The Southern
Planter, in an article entitled "Virginia Statistics" which
states, "As illustrative of the progress of Agricultural
improvement, and of material wealth in Virginia, we present our
readers with the following tables prepared from authentic public
documents. Aggregate value of lands in Albemarle County: 1850 = $5,383,494, 1854 = $7,250,643. Increase = 34% for 19 years.

It is almost impossible to accurately record the development of business and industrial ventures for the decade because each census taker had a different idea about what belonged on the industrial census schedule. The industrial census of 1860 only had one-half the pages of the 1850 census because business enterprises were not systematically recorded. "The 1860 census taker did not include the skilled tradesmen and mechanics on the schedules as the 1850 recorder had ..." $20,010.

Following is a list of the different types of industries which were recorded in 1850 and 1860. $21,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grist Mills</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw Mills</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanneries</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton &amp; Woolen Mills</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries, machine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine shops</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Factory</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress Factory</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemakers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmiths</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelwrights</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage Makers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet Makers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milliners</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddlers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatters</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plowmaker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...capital is a result of the advent of railroads... industry which the prosperity of the decade brought to them.

During these years several different kinds of retail establishments opened in the county during the 1850s. From dry goods, to grocers, butchers, tailors, and barbers, there was "...a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods," to which he 1860 there was only one tobacco factory which basically processed tobacco generally. Making and Trimming in the latest style, and
smoking and chewing tobacco and the assembling of Havana type
cigars. The advent of railroads enabled residents to purchase
more cheaply produced goods from all over the eastern seaboard,
so this outflow of funds did not help local industry. What
establishments there were for manufacturing, such as flour,
grist, and sawmills, did not have very high valuations as J. D.
B. DeBow points out. 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Invested</td>
<td>$297,090</td>
<td>$257,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hands Employed</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Value of Product</td>
<td>$492,985</td>
<td>$605,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in product value is most likely attributable to
the rise during the decade in tobacco acreage and sales while the
decline in capital is a direct result of the advent of railroads
this county - on their (unintelligible). They were permitted to
which could deliver less costly products from the northern
Charlottesville in the County. It is impossible to the Court
manufacturing establishments which found throughout the South a
ready market and eager buyers for its products. However, product
value may have increased because wealthy individuals, who had the
mentioned previously, the coming of the railroad
readily available funds, could take advantage of the economic
opportunities which the prosperity of the decade brought to them.

There were several different kinds of retail establishments
in Albemarle County during the 1850's from dry goods, to grocers,
Albermarle Railroad, which entered the county from the northwest
and clothing stores. Most of the clothing came from the North as
indicated in a newspaper advertisement by F. D. Brookman, a
company which was incorporated on March 5, 1849 was financed
"Merchant Tailor," who had

"just returned from the north [sic] with the latest fashions
and a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, to which he
respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the
Public generally. Making and Trimming in the latest style, and
warranted to give full satisfaction." 123.

In 1859 there were only five banks in the County - the Charlottesville Branch of the Farmer's Bank, the Monticello Bank, the Bank of Scottsville, and the Bank of Howardville. From various newspaper accounts and advertisements, it can be ascertained that the typical Albemarle County country store stocked groceries, dry goods, hardware, and whiskey. Specialized services such as tailors, milliners, jewelers, and gunsmiths tended to be found within the City of Charlottesville. In order to sell liquors, county merchants were required to apply for a license at the local court. One typical liquor license which is recorded in the Albemarle County Minute Book reads as follows:

"Wm. A. Watson & Co. who have been licensed as merchants of this county - on their [unintelligible] they are permitted to retail spirituous liquors and wines at their store in Charlottesville in the County. it [sic] appearing to the Court that the said store is a fit and convenient place for the retail of such spirituous wines & liquors, and that the said Wm. A. Watson & Co. are men of honest probity & good demeanor not addicted to spirituous liquors." 24.

As mentioned previously, the coming of the railroad revolutionized transportation in Albemarle County. The first railroad line entered the county from the east and construction extended the James River and Kanawha Company reached an agreement in which the James River and Kanawha Company agreed to construct a railroad line to Charlottesville was completed in November 1859. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which entered the county from the northeast, began service to Charlottesville in 1852. The Blue Ridge Railroad Company was established to make the river navigable by Company which was incorporated on March 5, 1849 was financed by a stockholder who directed construction of the line. By April 13, 1858, under his supervision, four tunnels had been completed.
and the first train crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Greenwood tunnel, which was 538 feet in length, was completed in 1853. The short tunnel, near the western county boundary, was 100 feet long and was completed in 1855. The Brooksville Tunnel, which opened in October 1856, was 869 feet long. The fourth tunnel, the Blue Ridge Tunnel, was the largest and the longest, but it was not located in Albemarle County. 25. Many Irish workers, who worked as construction crews on the railroads, settled in the county rather than following the lines further west or south. Some passengers, but none of them could match the two

In the 1850's the Rivanna Navigation Company expended more funds on improving its canal on the Rivanna River than it had spent during its entire history. The Rivanna River, which flows southeasterly from Charlottesville, enters Fluvanna County and empties into the James River at Columbia. The James River and Kanawha Canal from Richmond to Lynchburg had been completed in 1840. The act incorporating the James River and Kanawha Company required it to connect the Rivanna Canal with the James River Canal at Columbia. On January 1, 1850 the Rivanna Navigation Company and the James River and Kanawha Company reached an agreement in which the James River Company agreed to construct a canal some five miles upriver from the James. The Rivanna Navigation Company was supposed to make the river navigable by installing locks, dams, and the canal. It spent most of its money in the 1850's trying to do this, but never made the river navigable past Milton which was located about six miles east of
Charlottesville. Increased competition from the railroads insured the failure of this project, and it was never completed as lower rail prices quickly forced the canals out of business. 26. Fortunately for the County, its failure to become a canal or rail center before 1860 probably saved it from the ravages of the Civil War which were perpetrated upon, and experienced by, other communities in the South. Telegraph lines from Charlottesville to Lynchburg. There were 14 stage lines in Albemarle County, but they, too, succumbed to the advent of railroads. The stage lines cut fares in order to lure passengers, but none of them could match the two and one-half cents per passenger-mile and the three and one-half cents per passenger-mile charged by the Central Virginia Railroad. 27. The Three Notched Road from Richmond to the Shenandoah Valley served the county dividing it almost equally between north and south sections. There was a north/south road which connected Alexandria with Lynchburg through Gordonsville which is located northeast of Charlottesville. The Staunton, or Rockfish Gap Turnpike, ran from Scottsville, on the James River, in the southeastern part of the county, to Rockfish Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west. There were several turnpikes in Albemarle County, which were also adversely affected by the railroads. In 1852 the James River Turnpike Company collected $5,486.56 in tolls, but in 1860 it only collected $293.45. 28. The Blue Ridge and Rivanna River Turnpike was purchased in 1857 for $1,500.00, and the Rockfish and Rivanna Gap Turnpike Company sold out in 1857. The Brown's Gap Turnpike, which traveled
northwesterly from Mechum's River over the Blue Ridge to Port Republic sold out in 1860. By 1860 a total of $80,190.64 had been spent building a plank road, known as the Staunton and James River Turnpike, from Scottsville to the Blue Ridge Mountains, but the cost of upkeep exceeded the tolls collected due to increased competition from the railroads. In April 1860 the telegraph line from Charlottesville to Lynchburg was finally completed. This was the last gap in a line which reached from New York to New Orleans. A trunk line from Charlottesville to Scottsville, which was located on the James River, was also in existence at this time. Local county government used. The roads and turnpikes within the county not only suffered from railroad competition but also from the elements. Flooding was not uncommon, and Carter's Bridge, on the Charlottesville to Scottsville road was rebuilt four times, once in 1859. The dates when most of the first congregations came together for religious services in Albemarle County are not precisely known. At first, church services were held in private homes and were conducted by missionaries from other communities. Four major groups of churches—Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian, dominated the county in the 1830's, and it is known that by 1860 there were 43 churches being the county. Christ Episcopal Church was founded in 1820, South Plains Church (Presbyterian) was built in 1819, A group split off from this church and organized the Keswick Presbyterian Church in 1839. The First Baptist Church was founded in 1831, but we do know that
there was preaching being done by this group in 1820. The Methodist Church was founded in 1834. 30.

In colonial times, the Episcopal Church was recognized as the Church of the State. For the purposes of ecclesiastical government, the Episcopal Church divided the territory of the state into parishes. Albemarle County was divided into two parishes - Fredericksville in the North and St. Annes in the Southern portion of the county. The dividing line was the Three Notched Road which entered the county near Boyd's Tavern on the east and exited at Wood's gap in the west. Each parish had twelve "honest and discreet" vestrymen. 31. The local county government used these two parishes when it recorded yearly births and deaths in the county. For example, in 1856 there were 217 deaths and 446 births in St. Annes Parish, while there were 177 deaths and 351 births in Fredericksville Parish. Thus, the mid-decade birth rate (797) was double that of deaths (394). 32.

Church minute books of the decade provide an insightful look into life in Albemarle County. The Baptist churches have provided us with extensive records which are most informative and fascinating to read. Church life was obviously never dull as one can see from the following examples taken from both the Bybees Road and Mount Edd [sic] Church Minute books. Both churches had white and black members whose names were recorded in different sections of the minute books and, in most cases, black members almost always outnumbered white members. Free blacks were also allowed to attend church services and were listed in a different
section of the minute books from slave members. The Pine Grove, 
later known as the Hardware Church, listed in its 1858-1874 
minute book that it had ten free, colored members while on August 
6, 1853 Mount Edd listed 209 white and 226 black members. 33

The loss of members always plagued these churches, and the 
church books reflect this concern time and time again. A typical 
entry is as follows. On the first Saturday in June 1850, at the 
Bybees Road Church, Clark Crews and Meriweather Haggard were 
appointed to see Sister Rebecca Glafs who had "for some cause 
attached herself to the Methodist domination." 34. This two man 
committee reported back one month later that "Sister Rebekah 
[sic] Glafs having gone off to the Methodist we think proper 
[sic] to erase her name from our Church book." At that same 
meeting, "William Bragg for immoral [sic] conduct was also 
excluded from the fellowship of this Church." 35. There were 
several entries in this particular minute book dealing with the 
deptarture of members for other dominations and, most of the time, 
these individuals transferred their membership to the Methodist 
Church. Transferring one's membership to another Baptist church 
was a common occurrence, mostly for slaves. An entry on the first 
Saturday of March 1850 is typical of membership transfers. "There 
was a petition for a letter of dismissal for Sam a coloured 
[sic] Member the property of Christopher H. Shepherd which was 
granted." 36. There were even more entries in the minute books 
punishing white members for "immoral" conduct, but as this type 
of offense for white members was never described, it is therefore
It appears that slaves were just as backsliding as whites when it came to being what the church would call immoral. In July 1851, "Judy a coloured [sic] woman the property of Sister Holland having had a base-born child being a member of the church we appointed a committee of two to see her and report next meeting." One month later, "Judy was suspended from fellowship of the Church for six months." However, it was some ten months later (June 1852) before she was readmitted to the fellowship. But Judy must not have worried about what her fellow church members thought of her, and she certainly did not learn a lesson from her first suspension because, in July 1856, she was again "suspended from fellowship of the church for 6 months for having a base-born child." 39. satisfaction. 44. No disciplinary action was taken. Drinking has always been an anathema to the Baptist Church, and Bybees Road was no different than any other church in this respect in trying to control the "bad habits" of any of its members who indulged in this practice. In fact, January 1853 "there being a report that Sister Mary Humphrey is in the habit of getting [sic] drunk and committee were appointed to see her and
request her to attend next meeting. 40. Almost invariably, the offender did not show up at the next meeting, and several more attempts were made in order to persuade the person to attend services. In this particular case, it took until May 1853, before Mary was "excluded from fellowship." 41.

Dancing was another sin which was not tolerated among the Baptists of this era as is pointed out by the following entry. "Brother Marten acknowledged that he did dance. did [sic] not think it was interdicted by the scriptures. He stated further that he doubted he had ever been converted ... he was unanimously excluded from the fellowship of the church." 42.

The Mount Edd [sic] Church Book is also full of the same types on entries as the Bybees Road Minutes. In a July 1850 meeting it was decided that any member who was "excommunicated from the fellowship ... it ought to be announced from the pulpit." 43. The church was concerned with all facets of life as is indicated in the following entry dated Saturday, April 19, 1851. "Brother Anderson said he had shot at Mr. John B. Spicer’s door (being a house not occupied) that he had seen Mr. Spicer and rendered him satisfaction." 44. No disciplinary action was taken against Mr. Anderson, but he must have a troublemaker because on May 17, 1851 he admitted playing cards for amusement. He regretted this "violation of the moral [sic] precepts of the gospel." 45. Again, he was not punished for this offense. Evidently, at Mount Edd (which today is now known as Mount Ed), confession to misdeeds was encouraged but not punished if the
offending member was repentant enough. Some immoral conduct was punishable by expulsion as the next entry, dated September 20, 1851, clearly indicates. "Bro. R. S. Jackson informed the Church that his servant (Patience) a member of this church was guilty of highly immoral conduct viz disobedience to the overseer and prompted by the wicked one to draw a knife and inflict a wound on his person. On motion she was excluded from the fellowship of the church." 46. It appears from this, and other entries, that a black member's transgressions were more fully detailed in the church minute books than were those "sins" of a white member.

That the members of Mount Eddy were worried about abolitionists being in their midst is indicated by the following entry dated the 3rd Saturday in October, 1851. "Brother R. P. Yales stated that it was rumored abroad, and at the same time it had reached the ears of Elder Joseph H. Frost, the pastor of this church that he was an abolitionist. This charge Elder Frost he ... denies." The membership resolved that this "charge is without foundation." 47. It is obvious from this entry that the Baptists, despite the fact that they believed themselves to be of a high moral fiber, had little or no care about freeing their slaves and would have resoundingly condemned anyone who was an abolitionist.

Thus, the Baptist churches of Albemarle County provided much needed day to day guidance for their members, both black and white. They seemed to have been sincere in their attempts to help out members in distress, however, one cannot help but conclude
that, even with all their high-minded ideals, they were still somewhat prejudiced against the black members of their congregations, as is indicated by the more detailed entries in their minute books concerning black transgressors.

As a sideline to the churches in Albemarle County, it is interesting to note that the very first YMCA to be formed at any college in the United States was established in 1857 at the University of Virginia, which was situated in the county west of the town of Charlottesville. 48. By 1860 the YMCA had 162 members, of which, 50, taught in Sunday schools at the University, in Charlottesville and Albemarle churches. 49.

In 1850 there were seven private academies in Albemarle County which had a total of thirteen teachers for 115 pupils. Three of these academies were for young men, while four were for young ladies. However, by 1860, there were only four high schools, or academies, left in Albemarle County with a total enrollment for the 1859-60 school year of 326 pupils. In 1850, there were also 40 "public" schools in the county with a total of 550 pupils, but their entire income came from sources other than public funds. 50. The School Commissioners, who supervised expenditures from the state Literary Fund which was used for the education of poor children, reported a total of 88 schools in Albemarle County in 1850, and also reported that 702 of the 1,366 poor children in the county had been sent to school that year. The difference between the 47 schools (7 private + 40 public) reported in the census, and the 88 reported by the Commissioners
may be due to the fact that small county schools were listed by the Commissioners but not by the census. In many of the smaller county schools met in private homes.

Paid tuition from both public and private sources, averaged $2.20 for each poor child. The greatest part of that tuition came from the income of the Dawson Fund which had been set up in accordance to the will of Martin Dawson. Dawson, a successful merchant from Milton, which is located east of Charlottesville, had died in 1835 and left his estate for the education of children in both Albemarle and Nelson Counties. Despite the extra income from the Dawson fund, in 1850 the Albemarle Commissioners did report that the funds available to them were inadequate in order to educate all the poor children in the county. And from what can be determined, the poor children were taught alongside those children whose parents could afford to pay for their education.

There were over forty-five different academies in Albemarle County during the 1850's, and not all of their students came from the county. The typical curriculum at these academies varied widely with such subjects as algebra, arithmetic, astronomy, bookkeeping, botany, chemistry, calculus, civil and mechanical engineering, geography, geometry, history, moral and natural philosophy, piano, rhetoric, French, Greek, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanish. Brookland School, at Greenwood, in the western part of the county, was operated by Rev. William Dinwiddie. Also at Greenwood was the Locust Grove Academy.
operated by Dr. Gessner Harrison. Brookhill School was owned by Dr. Charles Minor. Bloomfield Academy, in Ivy, about eight miles west of Charlottesville, was operated by W. Leroy Brown and W. Willoughby Tebbs. In 1854 the yearly tuition was $200.00, but by 1860 this had been increased to $280.00. It had 63 pupils for the 1857-58 academic year of which 36 were from Virginia and the rest were from 8 other Southern states. In 1859 it had 76 pupils. 54.

The Edgehill School, established in 1836, by Mrs. Jane Nicholas Randolph, was located at Shadwell about six miles east of Charlottesville, and was one of the first boarding schools for girls in the State of Virginia. 55.

The Piedmont Female Academy at Stony Point, about five miles northeast of Charlottesville, was operated by James W. Goss. The University of Virginia, which was located in the county, about one mile west of what was then downtown Charlottesville, reached the peak of its enrollment in the nineteenth century with the 1856-57 session when there were 645 students at the college. 56.

Franklin Minor, the founder of the Ridgeway School, advertised his school. A typical ad for his academy reads as follows: "It: $220 for a whole session, or $25 per month for any period less than a whole session. I furnish my pupils board, lodging, light, fuel, washing... prepared to give instruction in every branch of education proper to fit boys to enter the University of Virginia." 57.

Mr. Goss also believed in advertising his school, the Piedmont Female Academy. The Southern Planter, The Jeffersonian Republican, and The Union Christian Intelligencer, all carried
advertisements for his school during the 1850's. A typical ad for a tenth month session read as follows: 58. than $10.00 and any
Board and Tuition the fine exceeded $50 $130
Music on the Piano with instrument 35
Latin Language 20
French Language 10
Drawing and Painting on the first Monday in each month, and
Oil Painting 25
Embroidery. The sessions of the county court were held in March, June, August, and

The County government changed dramatically in 1851 when the
revised State Constitution went into effect. Each county was
divided into districts, and four magistrates were to be elected
in each county. These magistrates were to be elected by white
male inhabitants who had resided for at least two years in the
state and who had lived in the county for the last year. Prior to
the new Constitution, these magistrates had been appointed by the
Governor. One of the reasons for the change to electing
magistrates could have been that, prior to 1851, the job of a
magistrate had become somewhat self-perpetuating because the
appointments, which were made by the Governor, were based on the
recommendations of those very same magistrates who were already
serving. Albemarle was divided into ten districts with each
district being approximately equal in area and population and
having one to two polling places. By the election of 1860, the
county had been divided into twenty districts. Voters now had the
opportunity to elect the following officials: the clerk of the
court, surveyor, attorney for the Commonwealth, sheriff, and
Commissioner of the Revenue. 59.

An individual magistrate could hear evidence and hand down
decisions where the debt or penalty involved did not exceed $20.00. Any civil case involving more than $10.00 and any criminal case in which the fine exceeded $5.00 could be appealed to the next session of the county court. Monthly sessions of the Albemarle Court were held on the first Monday in each month, and quarterly sessions were held in March, June, August, and November. The monthly and quarterly sessions required the attendance of all four magistrates. In addition to the county court, there was a circuit court which held semi-annual sessions in May and October. Cases in the county court could be appealed to the circuit court. The Overseers of the Poor, prior to 1851, had been the only county officials chosen by the voters and, under the new Constitution, they continued to be elected for a term of three years. 60.

The County of Albemarle tax assessors divided the county into two areas for real estate tax purposes. In 1854 the northern section held 222,495 acres with the land being worth $2,447,984 and buildings worth $396,708, or a total assessment of $2,844,772. The southern section had 199,716 acres with the land being worth $2,482,386 and buildings valued at $339,548, or a total assessment of $2,821,934. According to the assessor, the average value of the northern section, including buildings, was $11.00/acre, while the southern section had a value of $12.42. The editors of The Jeffersonian Republican felt that these values were somewhat low. 61.

In 1850 the county voters were mostly Whigs and Democrats.
The county was entitled to send two representatives to the House of Delegates. The Counties of Albemarle, Nelson, and Amherst elected one senator to the State Senate. The election of 1860 had a rather unusual twist in that Lincoln did not receive one vote in the county. No Republican tickets had been printed, and no one knew who the Republican electors were. One person tried to vote for Lincoln, but he was not allowed to cast his vote because the election clerks would not cry his vote. 62. As is indicated by the 1860 returns, it is very clear that Albemarle voters did not favor secession. Bell, of the Constitutional Union Party, received 1,317 votes, while Breckinridge obtained 1,056, and Douglas only garnered 97 votes. 63.

The County Court was the center of the government and handled many different aspects of county life other than crime. Free slaves were required to register with the court, and the Minute Books are filled with such registrations. One typical entry is as follows:

"Jeremiah Martin, a man of color personally appearing in court and producing satisfactory evidence of his having been born free. . . . It is ordered that the following be entered as his register to wit aged 31 years 5 feet 1/2 inch high -- light complexion a scar upon his left cheek, no [sic] other scars or marks [unintelligible] -- all of which is ordered to be certified." 64.

The clerk also recorded registrations which were somewhat unusual in their content. "Joshua Goins and Nimrod Goins, persons of color personally appearing in Court and producing satisfactory evidence of their having been born of a free white woman ..." 65.

The court also handled the granting of U. S. citizenship to
immigrants who had settled in the area. However, prior to receiving their citizenship, applicants had to first renounce all ties to their homeland, and then go through a two year waiting period before being accepted as citizens. As mentioned above, there were Irishmen who worked on the railroads and chose to remain in the county. If John Scanlon may have been one such individual who made the following declaration on August 7, 1854:

"John Scanlon, a native of Ireland, this day personally appeared in court and being sworn declares that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and renounce forever all allegiances & fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, whatever and particularly to Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland."

Two years later, on August 6, 1856, he was admitted as a citizen. 67. Indicated in the following entry. James, a slave
the. Some entries in the minute books have a certain mystery to them. "For satisfactory reasons appearing to the Court, it is ordered that Lane Harlow, who was confined in Jail as a lunatic be now discharged from custody." 68. One cannot help but wonder what was really wrong with Mr. Harlow, or why he could be summarily discharged without any order for his outside care if he was indeed insane. Other references indicate that the court had to approve jurors' pay by orders to pay them for "their service and attendance as jurors for the trial of common law causes as follows: . . . . 50 cents ... $1.00 ... $1.50." 69.

There are numerous references in the Minute Books, where the court directed the Overseers of the Poor to bind out an orphan as an apprentice until he, or she, became of age. He was raised on a
Like the church minute book entries detailed above, it also appears that there was some prejudice against blacks by the county court, because entries involving black crimes appear to be entered in much more detail than crimes committed by whites. Ben, a slave, who was the property of Edward Farneyhough was charged with a felony. The specific charge is not detailed, so the reader can only surmise that it must have been serious due to the sentence received. He was found guilty and ordered to be hung. The sheriff was ordered to hang him on August 8, 1851. His value, according to the court was $650.00, and the Court also agreed to pay Ben's attorney $25.00. 70.

Sentences for black offenders appear to have been somewhat severe as is indicated in the following entry. James, "a slave the property of Mary W. Cabell" was found innocent of attempted murder of a white man, John N. Thomapon, but was found guilty of assault and was sentenced to "receive on his bare back at the public whipping post of this county ninety lashes to be inflicted as follows -- thirty on this day and fifteen each day for the next five days." 71. One cannot help but wonder if James survived such hideous punishment. In 1857 James Lobban, who was the Clerk of the Court, and Andrew Brown were appointed to select a place for the whipping post which they relocated in front of the court house. 72. The increase in the black population over the years is also noted in the minutes. The black population in 1853 was 152 and in 1857 it was 219. 73.

One of the more spectacular crimes of the decade was committed in March 1853 by John S. Mosby who was to become known as the "Grey Ghost" of the Confederacy. He was raised on a
plantation a few miles south of Charlottesville and attended the University of Virginia from 1849-52. In 1853 he shot, and seriously wounded, George Turpin, the son of a Charlottesville tavern keeper. Mosby was convicted, fined $500.00, and sentenced to twelve months in jail. While in jail he studied law, and two years later he was admitted as a member of the bar in Albemarle County. Then the ten year increase should have been 30.74.

Any discussion of Ante-Bellum Albemarle must cover the effects of slavery upon the county. In 1850 there were 11,875 whites, 13,338 blacks, and 587 free blacks in the county for a combined total population of 25,800. Slaves and free blacks were 53.97% of the total 1850 population, and this percentage had not significantly changed since 1820 when there were 10,659 slaves in the county who comprised 54% of the county's population. By 1860 the 1850 population figures had not significantly changed. There were 12,103 whites (an increase of 1.92%), 13,916 blacks (an increase of 4.33%), and 606 free blacks (an increase of 3.23%) for a total population of 26,625. Slaves and free blacks were 54.54% of the total population. The increase in tobacco production, and the need for more slaves to cultivate the crop, combined with the advent of the railroad which enabled the crop to be more easily shipped to distant points, probably accounts for the 100% increase in the black population over the white population for the same period of time.

Yet, at the same time, several different sources have indicated that, despite this increase in the black population,
the slave owners of Albemarle were selling their excess slaves to
other Southern markets. The increase between the 1850 and 1860
population figures was only 825 people, or 3.2%, in ten years.
Yet, if we use the increase in births over deaths (403 people)
cited on page 14 above for St. Anne's and Fredericksville
Parishes in 1856 as an average yearly increase in the county
population, then the ten year increase should have been
approximately 4,000 people, and not 825 persons. Since there is
no evidence of county emigration to other parts of the United
States, plus the fact that the decade was economically
prosperous which would lessen to need to emigrate, and the fact
that there were no great local disasters such as floods, fires,
or war during the decade which might have decimated a significant
portion of the population, one must conclude that the 3000+
difference was a result of excess slaves being sold to other
sections of the South.

A comparison of the distribution of slaves among Albemarle
County slave owners in 1820 and 1860 indicates that there were
some very slight changes during the 40 year period. 76.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1820</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>8.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>23.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-69</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-99</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-199</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen from the table (the percentage figures were compiled by this writer), it does show a marked increase in the numbers of persons who owned one slave in 1870 versus 1820. This was a period of increasing prosperity of the decade, which is another indication of the agricultural prosperity of the decade.

Slave owners were concerned about their slaves. One farmer, John H. Craven felt "that the better treatment the hands received the worse they were apt to behave." He also felt that scolding was better than "sterner corrective measures." His slaves were given houses, clothing, and food and, in the winter time, they were given indoors work. He seldom worked his slaves at night, but he also felt that "slaves were happier, easier to manage, and more valuable when husbands and wives were kept together." 77.

As has been pointed out above, there were free, or emancipated, blacks in the county who were required to register with the local court. In general, at this time, emancipated slaves were required by Virginia law to leave the state within one year after they had secured their freedom, unless they were granted special permission to remain in the state. From an examination of the County Minute Books for the decade, it appears that this permission was not too difficult to obtain, as the Minute Books are filled with registrations of free blacks. Martin
Dawson, who was mentioned above as setting up a trust fund upon his death to educate the poor of Albemarle County, cared deeply about his slaves, and provided in his will that his slaves should be freed and either sent to Liberia, or comfortably settled in America. 78. This type of caring attitude towards blacks seems to have been the norm in Albemarle County by slave holders in general. Only one incident of slave abuse was noted in numerous sources, the murder of a slave by his overseer, which occurred in 1860.

Incidents involving runaway slaves were not uncommon in Albemarle, and offers of a reward for the return of runaway slaves appear in newspaper advertisements during the decade. The amount of the reward varied with the owner's estimation of the slave's worth, and rewards ranging from $10 to $100 were noted in various newspapers. The following advertisement is typical of a number of ones found in various issues of The Jeffersonian Republican. 79.

$10 Reward

"Ran away from the subscriber some time in July last, my Negro man, Caesar. He sometimes calls himself Lindsay, at other times George. He is about 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, 48 years old—hair somewhat gray—limps in walking, one leg being shorter than the other. His middle finger on the right hand is [unintelligible]. He was purchased of Mr. John Goss of this county. John H. Maddex."

As has been indicated above, the people of Albemarle did not like the views of the abolitionists, and they appeared to be very sensitive to any kind of alleged criticism toward the institution of slavery. The following comment appeared in The
Southern Planter. 80.

"The following sheer fabrication has been going the rounds of some of the Northern Abolition journals. It was last observed in a Pa. newspaper called the 'Good Samaritan,' and printed at New Berlin, in that state. 'Of the one hundred and five young men who compose the graduating class of the University of Virginia, only five hold to the doctrine that slavery is desirable.' Our Va. readers need no denial from those connected with the University, as students or alumni, to convince them of the want of truth in the above paragraph. It carries falsehood on its face. There is no regular 'graduating class' at the University; and, therefore, no vote could have been taken. If a poll was taken among students generally, we have yet to learn the first of it. The whole thing is a trick of the abolitionists to misrepresent Southern sentiments."

John Brown, the man who was going to free the South's slaves and set up a separate mountain kingdom for them, is alleged to have visited Albemarle between 1854-56 posing as a Dr. McLane who was selling medical supplies and professed to be treating hernia problems. The Pastor of Mount Edd Baptist Church, Reverend John E. Massey, states in his autobiography as follows:

"He said to me that very few people had any idea how many negroes [sic] were afflicted with it (hernia problems); and he stayed with them every opportunity he could get. The horse he drove was a good one, and in his light wagon he carried trusses. He was intelligent, well informed, pleasant in manners, affected great piety, and seemed familiar with the Bible. He wished me to make an appointment for him to preach. The instinctive feeling that he was not what he professed to be made me decline to do so. I visited the jail in which he was imprisoned after his Harper's Ferry raid, and at once recognized him as the pretended 'Dr. McLane'." 81.

When Brown staged his 1859 raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia Governor, Henry A. Wise, this writer's great great grandfather, ordered the local militia unit, the Monticello Guard, to go to Harper's Ferry. So, in a small way, the County participated in one of the most momentous events leading up to the Civil War.

In summary, the decade of 1850-60 was a prosperous one for
Albemarle County. Land values, due to tobacco production, made its farmers wealthy, and they reinvested their wealth not only into more slaves, but also into other business enterprises, thus taking full advantage of many economic opportunities which occurred during the decade. While the railroad wiped out its competition in the form of canal, stage, and turnpike traffic, it also brought many opportunities to the county, and had a dynamic effect on the local economy.


5. Ibid., p. 34.

6. The Southern Planter, Vol. XIV, No. 6, (June, 1853), p. 188.


8. Rawlings, pp. 37, 40, 55.


10. Ibid., p. 40.

11. Ibid., pp. 18-4, 27.

12. Ibid., p. 15; quoting from U. S. Manuscript Census 1850 and the U. S. Manuscript Census 1860, Population Schedules, Albemarle County, Virginia (Microfilm Deposit, University of Virginia Library).

13. Ibid., p. 15. Stauffenberg does not cite a source for these figures, but this writer has good reason to believe that they are from the same sources as and note 14.
ENDNOTES


2. Ibid., p. 115, quoting from the Manuscript Returns, Fourth-Eighth Census, National Archives, Washington, D. C.


7. Stauffer, p. 31.

8. Ibid., p. 36.

9. The Southern Planter, Vol. XIV, No. 6, (June, 1854), p. 188.


11. Rawlings, pp. 37, 46, 55.


13. Ibid., p. 40.

14. Ibid., pp. 18 & 27.

15. Ibid., p. 13, quoting from U. S. Manuscript Census 1850 and the U. S. Manuscript Census 1860, Population Schedules, Albemarle County, Virginia (Microfilm Deposit, University of Virginia Library).

16. Ibid., p. 15. Stauffer does not cite a source for these figures, but this writer has good reason to believe that they are from the same sources as endnote #14.

34
23. Jeffersonian Republican, October 24, 1850.
32. Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 15, 1854-56, entry dated August 5, 1856, p. 303.
33. Pine Grove/Hardware Church Book, 1858-1873, on unnumbered and undated page, and Mount Edd Church Book, 1851-1870, entry of August 6, 1853, on unnumbered page.
34. Bybee's Road Church Minutes, 1st Saturday in January 1850, p. 76.
35. Ibid., p. 76.
36. Ibid., p. 77.
37. Mount Edd Church Book, 1851-1870, entry of 1st Lord's Day in March 1853, on unnumbered page.
38. Bybee's Road, pp. 82 & 85.
39. Ibid., p. 105.
40. Ibid., p. 87.
41. Ibid., p. 88.
42. Mount Edd Church Book, 1851-1870, entry on 3rd Saturday of July 1854, on unnumbered page.
43. Mount Edd Church Book, 1842-1851, entry of 2nd Saturday of July 1850, on unnumbered page.
44. Ibid., entry of Saturday April 19, 1851, on unnumbered page.
45. Ibid., entry of May 17, 1851, on unnumbered page.
46. Mount Edd Church Book, 1851-1870, entry of September 20, 1851, on unnumbered page.
47. Ibid., entry dated 3rd Sat. Oct. 1851, on unnumbered page.
49. Jones, p. 140-141.
51. Ibid., p. 143.
52. Ibid., pp.142-143.
53. Ibid., p. 143.
56. Jones, p. 140 quoting from Abernethy, University of Virginia, pp. 18-19.
59. Moore, p. 163.
61. The Jeffersonian Republican, October 24, 1850.
64. Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 14, 1850-1854, entry dated December 2, 1850, p. 2.
65. Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 15, 1854-1856, entry dated September 9, 1854, p. 57.
66. Ibid., entry dated August 7, 1854, p. 40.
67. Ibid., entry dated August 4, 1856, pp. 312-313.
68. Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 16, 1856-1859, entry dated April 5, 1859, p. 263.
69. Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 15, 1854-1856, entry dated March 7, 1855, p. 133.
71. Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 15, 1854-1856, entry dated August 5, 1856, p. 304.
73. Woods, p. 115.
74. Jones, p. 51.
75. Moore, p. 115 quoting from the Manuscript Returns, Eighth Census, National Archives, Washington, D.C.


79. The Jeffersonian Republican, October 12, 1854.


III. MINUTE BOOK

First Protestant Minutes, 1832-1870.

Second Church Book, 1842-1851.

Fourth Church Book, 1851-1870.

Lute Presbyterian Church Minutes Book, 1858-1873.

IV. MISCELLANY


V. NEWSPAPERS

A. Jeffersonian Republican, Vol. 16, No. 772, October 24, 1850.

Monticello Republican, Vol. 20, No. 926, October 12, 1854.
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V. NEWSPAPERS

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Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 15, 1854-1856.
Albemarle County Minute Book, No. 16, 1856-1859.

VIII. UNPUBLISHED WORKS


