

APPENDIX a

Appendix a

Lott 11 - see Chapter B

Lott 12 -

Lott 13 - see E2/409

Lott 14 - see Chapter G

Lott 15 - see Chapter C

Lott 16 - see Chapter G

Lott 17 - see Chapter G

Lott 18 - see Chapter D

Lott 19 - see Chapter F

Figure: _____

DEED BOOK/PAGE: _____

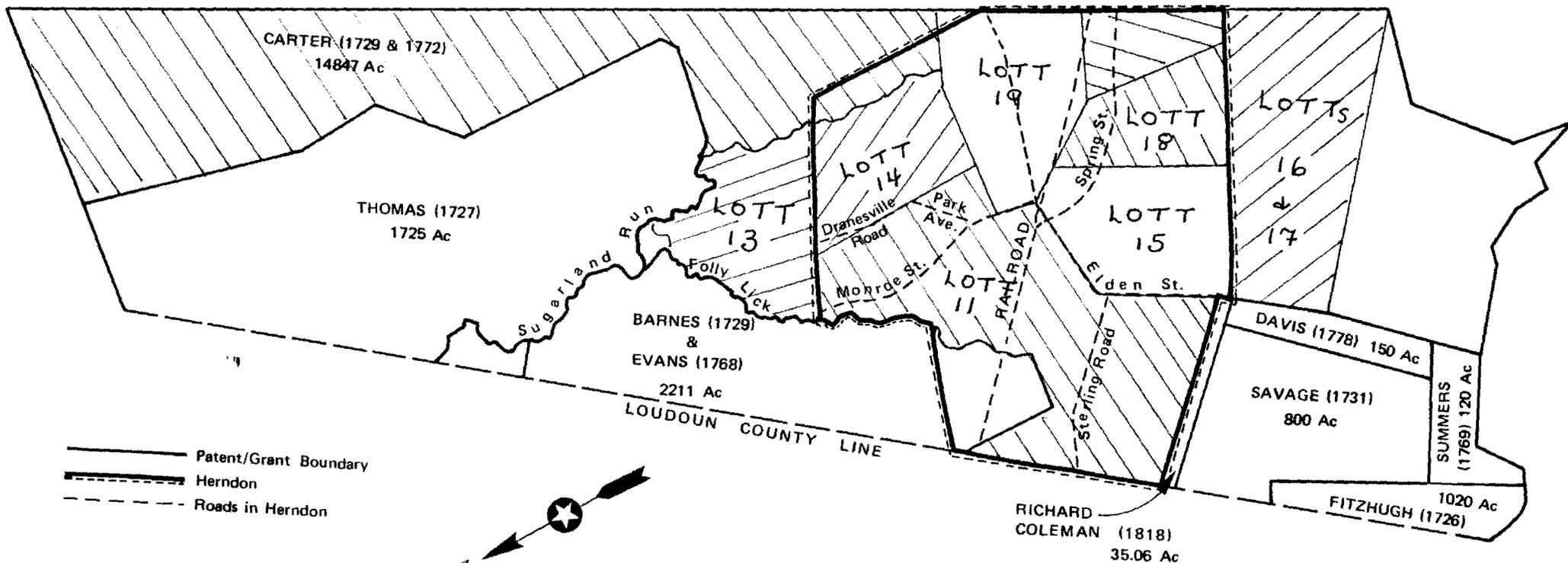
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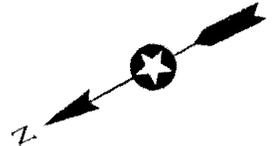
TO: _____

ACREAGE: _____

PAGE LOTS



- Patent/Grant Boundary
- Herndon
- - - Roads in Herndon



Adapted from Mitchell, "Beginning at White Oak . . ."

SCALE:
 2000' 4000'
 1" = 4000' = 242.4 Rods

APPENDIX b

APPENDIX b

Coleman Family Deeds, Fairfax County
1742-1842

I. 1742-1797

James Coleman

U/471--land along Difficult Run

S/89,93--185 acres from Price

L/214--sale of a slave

Richard Coleman

A/176,177--200 acres from Thomas

B/366--report on land of A/176

B/192--118 acres from Thomas

II. 1797-1842

Ann Coleman

C3/253--from T. R. Betton

Charles Coleman

*P2/329--from Sarah Coleman

S2/208--from James Bland

U2/62--from Samuel Coleman

V2/324--to Offutt and Sangster; a trust

A3/312--release of V2/324

C3/253--from T. R. Betton

George Coleman

C3/253--from T. R. Betton

E3/404--land sold Carper

James and/or John Coleman

B2/377--from Ferdinando Fairfax

*C2/503--from Gunnell's executors (see L2/100)

*D2/1--to Offutt

E2/197--from Baldwin Dade

J2/184--to Thomas Coleman

*K2/152,222--from Ferdinando Fairfax

L2/17,97,110--from/to Philpott and Coleman

* This deed is missing; it was destroyed about 1861.

M2/424--to John Coleman
*Q2/238--to Prest. & Bd. O Poor
*P2/12--from M. Gardner
*T2/416--from S. Chilton
X2/354--partition with Ann Barker
Z2/301--from Roberdeau (land near Centreville)
Z2/369--to Hunter; a trust (land near Centreville)
A3/90--from Hunter; (land near Centreville)
A3/103--to Hunter (Herbert's Lot near Horsepen; 220 acres)
A3/124--to Anthony McCready (land near Centreville)
A3/312--release Offutt/Sangster (see V2/324)
B3/194--to George Gunnell (part of Wm. Gladdins patent)
C3/359--to Jane Morgan
D3/13--to John Fox
D3/235--to Jones
D3/614--to McGuaghin--mining rights
E3/339--to Nicholas Farr; Leesburg Pike area

John Coleman

G3/196--trust from John Powell

Patsy Coleman

D3/5--from Fitzhugh; Horsepen Run

D3/464--to Richardson; near Fairfax City

* This deed is missing; it was destroyed about 1861.

Richard Coleman

E2/14--from Campbell
*F2/83,112--from Payne
G2/119--from Payne
*H2/159--from Summers and Coleman
J2/258--to Lane
M2/4--to Lee
M2/297--from Payne
*N2/37--to Whaley
O2/313--from C. Lewis; 156 acres near Brewers tract
*P2/7--from Ferdinando Fairfax
P2/252--from Ferdinando Fairfax
*Q2/7,298--to Lee and Lewis
S2/114,363--to Blossom
S2/375--from Lee
U2/16--lease to Major
X2/305--from Higgs
A3/188--from Kelly
C3/253--from Benton

Samuel Coleman

*Q2/121--from Bland
S2/98--
*T2/33--from Coleman executor

* This deed is missing; it was destroyed about 1861.

U2/62--to Charles Coleman

A3/312--from Offutt

G3/195--to Carper

F3/270--to Gunnell

Sarah Coleman

*P2/329--to Charles Coleman

*P2/329--division

R2/69--to Thomas Coleman

B3/194--to Gunnell

D3/235--to Jones

D3/514--from Offutt

Sallie Coleman

Z2/51--partition

Thomas Coleman

J2/184--from James Coleman

*Q2/25--from Ferdinando Fairfax

*Q2/277,385--to Latimer and Barker

R2/69--from Sarah Coleman

S2/70--to Nathaniel and William Barker

V2/240--to Latimer

* This deed is missing; it was destroyed about 1861.

William Coleman

*K2/312--from Edwards

C3/359--to Jane Morgan

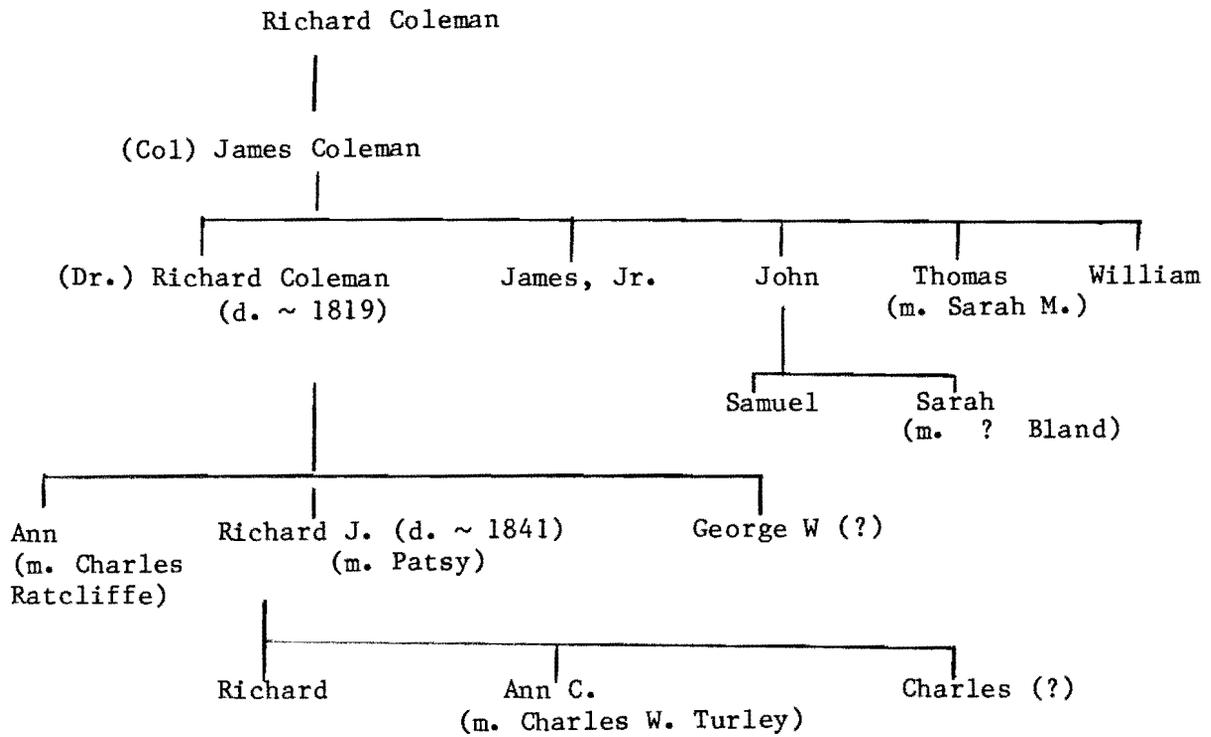
* This deed is missing; it was destroyed about 1861.

Appendix b-6

APPENDIX c

APPENDIX c

Partial Family Tree of the Colemans



APPENDIX d

APPENDIX d

Davis Patent

Jonathan Davis received a patent for 150 acres south of the present Herndon boundaries on 29 January 1778 (NN I/310). Although very little research has been done and all conclusions presented in this appendix must be considered as mere speculation, some circumstantial evidence suggests the thought that either this patent never really existed or that Davis never really gained control of the land (e.g., Savage or someone initiated a lawsuit and acquired legal right to the land before Davis actually acquired undisputed ownership) or Davis sold the land immediately--this latter conjecture is the least probable of these three hypotheses (see below).

The "evidence" for this conjecture about the Davis patent is:

Evan and Harriet Davis bought a 9.5 acre parcel of land (parcel 16-3-1-0005 in the 1980 Fairfax County tax maps) on December 14, 1948 (666/227); this land lies entirely within the boundaries of the Davis patent as given in NN I/310. Tracing the ownership of this land back through 434/87 (the parcel is now 14 acres), K14/358, L13/553, F12/413, K9/343 and Will Book 10/224 (Laura Ratcliffe Hanna's will of September 18, 1920) leads to Q5/464 (9 May 1894); in this deed Richard Coleman sold the land to Laura Hanna (wife of Milton Hanna). This land, according to Q5/464 and V3/180 (22

December 1854), was part of the 188 acre Richard Coleman farm which was formed from two smaller parcels: Lot 1 (132 1/2 acres) and Lot 3, part 2 (58 acres) of Richard Coleman's division of land (H3/444) in April 1843; this Richard Coleman was the father or grandfather of the Richard Coleman of Q5/464. Appendix c shows that the Richard Colemans had a tradition of naming sons Richard). Since the Richard Coleman of H3/444 received this land from his father, Dr. Richard Coleman, (Chapter E) who bought it from Ferdinando Fairfax (P2/252), who obtained the land from the Page family (see Chapter E), who received it from the Courts after Robert Carter Jr.'s death, who, presumably, bought it as part of one of his several patents, there is no gap in the chain of ownership during which Jonathan Davis could have owned the land. Since there is no deed recorded in Fairfax or Loudoun County between Ferdinando Fairfax and Jonathan Davis, none of the land Fairfax sold Coleman could have come from Davis directly. Also the tax records of Fairfax County can be used (see Chapter E) to make a reasonable argument that all of P2/252 came to Ferdinando Fairfax from Page - the fact that the land is referred to as Page Lots 16 & 17 is an almost irrefutable argument in itself.

When Dr. Richard Coleman bought 1079 acres from Ferdinando Fairfax in 1802 (P2/252), the boundaries for Page Lots 16 and 17 were given as:

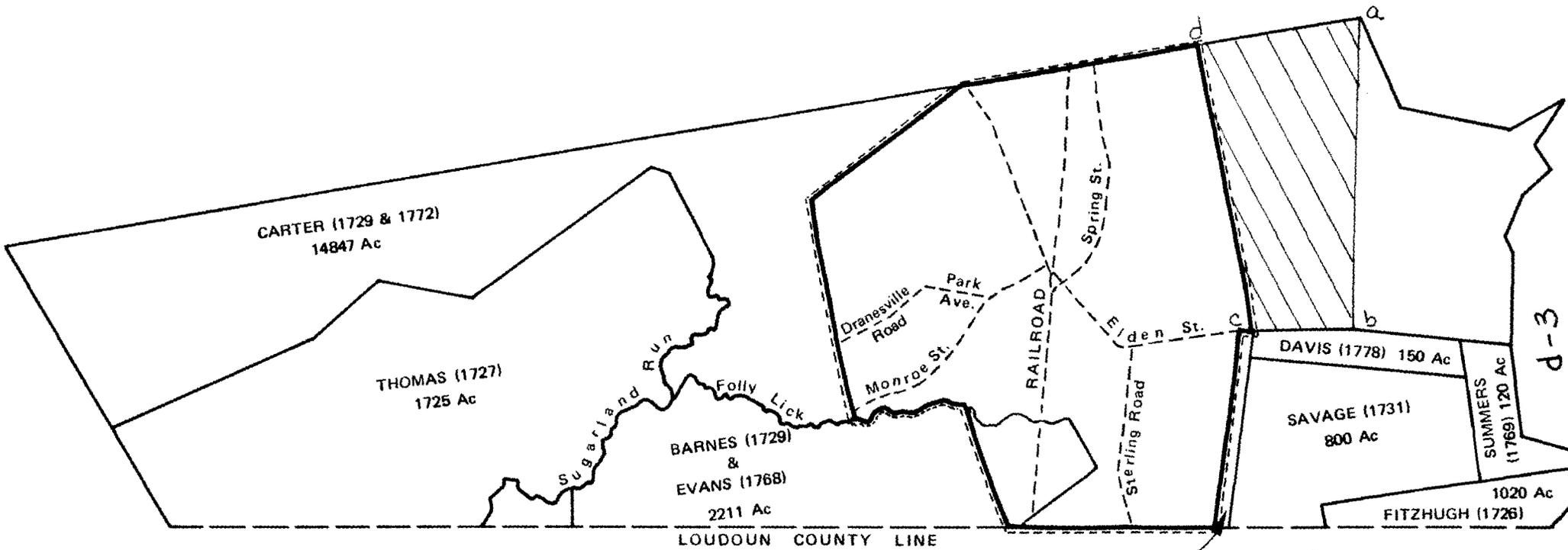
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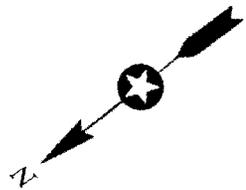
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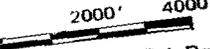
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d-3

-  Patent/Grant Boundary
-  Herndon
-  Roads in Herndon



SCALE:

 1" = 4000' = 4 Rods

"Beginning at White Oak . . ."

- a: begin at box oak on stoney knowl corner to original tract,
b: stake by a red oak in line of Savage's Patent now "Pain
[Payne] or Cammell [Campbell]" (ba: S 54° W 513 poles),
c: stone, corner of Savage and lot 15 now John Coleman (cb:
thence with that (Savage) line N 39 1/2° E 172 poles),
d: stake in original line (dc: with line of No. 15 and 18
S 65.20° E 480 poles),
a: beginning (ad: with same line S 27 1/2° W 268 poles)

683 acres

This deed was written about 24 years after Davis' patent was granted, so Fairfax, the surveyor and Court officials should have known of (but, of course, could have overlooked) the Davis patent. Unless there are two very significant errors in this deed (not an impossibility) the western boundary of the P2/252 land must lie on the eastern boundary of the Davis patent: (a) the discussion of Chapter E clearly shows that the only corner to John Coleman's Lot 15 in the vicinity of the Davis patent lies precisely at point C of the above figure; (b) the length of line ba clearly terminates on the Davis eastern line; for it to have stopped on the usually assumed eastern boundary of Savage, it would have to be in error by 60 poles (990 feet). These two arguments fix the western line of Lots 16 & 17 to lie precisely on the eastern boundary of the Davis patent as given in the original grant (i.e., NN I/310). P2/252 claims that this line is "in line of Savage's patent" not Davis' patent.

On 22 November 1805 (G2/119) Jane Payne sold Richard Coleman

a parcel of land (see Appendix e for details). The deed states that the land was "two parcels of land originally belonging to one patent . . ." According to the deed there was a dispute over the Summers patent land; the other parcel referred to in this deed is clearly assumed (and stated) to be within the Savage patent. A glance at the figure in Appendix e describing this sale clearly indicates that the eastern boundary of this land is the eastern boundary of the supposed Davis patent--consistent with P2/252 in claiming that the Savage-Carter patents have common boundary lines.

In Appendix e, the argument is presented that Col. James and Richard Coleman bought all of the land that Jane Payne and Margaret Campbell owned in Fairfax County. In addition, the argument is made that the only known land that these women possessed was the 800 acres of the Savage Patent plus some of the Summers Patent (see G2/119); of course, the "evidence" does not preclude them from obtaining land through a will or other means not recorded in a Loudoun or Fairfax deed book. Since Payne sold Coleman more than 800 acres, the hypothesis will be presented that she sold him the lands of what are called the Savage and Davis patents.

According to the Fairfax tax records (see Chapter E) George W. Coleman did not own any land until 1819 when he inherited 432 acres from his father Richard Coleman. In 1820 George W. Coleman also owned (or at least paid taxes) on the

35 1/16 acres Richard Coleman obtained in his 1818 patent (Fairfax tax records). George owned only these 2 parcels until 1832 when he combined them into a single parcel of 467 1/16 acres; this combination is explicitly indicated in the tax records. This is the only parcel George owned through 1841 when he inherited more land from Richard Coleman's division (H3/444); the only discrepancy in this is that beginning with 1840 George Coleman's land is referred to as containing 484 1/4 acres; no reference is made to where the extra 17 3/16 acres comes from - possibly due to a resurvey (for the argument of this appendix the 17 acres is irrelevant and in any case the fact that it is made part of the existing parcel suggests that if George did buy land it was contiguous to the 467 1/16 acres).

Now, using these "observations" backwards: in H3/444 Richard J. Coleman's land is divided amongst his children and wife. His wife is assigned lot 1 which (see Chapter E) has a western boundary fitting "perfectly" along the eastern boundary of the "Davis patent"; this western line is partially fixed by "point A, a pile of stones, corner of George W. Coleman's land" If George Coleman's land came entirely from Dr. Richard Coleman and if Appendix e is correct in that Richard Coleman either inherited the land from Col. James Coleman (his father) or bought all of the land of Jane Payne (and from no one else in the general area of Davis - Savage) and is also correct in that Jane Payne

owned only land directly descended from John Savage, then point "A" lies in Savage's patent. But "A" lies directly on Davis' eastern line; therefore Davis never "legally" owned the land since there is no gap in ownership where Davis could have owned the land and sold it to Payne or Savage.

Hypothesis: Jonathan Davis recognized that due to faulty surveys or some other omission, there seemed to be 150 acres lying unclaimed between the Savage patent of 1731 (NN D/33) and the Carter patents of 1729 and 1772 (NN C/36, I/222). He applied for a patent and was granted it; however, Jane Payne (who owned the entire Savage patent - see Appendix e) disputed his claim in Court (or somewhere) and proved that the land was actually hers and only justifiable, inadvertant error allowed this gap to appear in the records: the intent of the original Savage patent was to include this 150 acres. Thus Savage's patent was for 950, not 800 acres.*

* There are many deeds which refer to the Savage patent and claim it to be merely 800 acres (see Appendix e); unfortunately they all predate the Davis patent so it is still conceivable that the original error in survey (if, indeed, there was one) was not noticed until Davis appeared. No deed has been found after the Davis patent which refers to the entire Savage patent and so there is no evidence (unfortunately) in the deeds themselves supporting or refuting the hypothesis of this appendix. The next deed involving the Savage patent after Davis "obtains" his patent occurs in 1789 when Jane Payne sells 300 acres to James Coleman - no mention of the size of the entire patent is mentioned in the deed.

APPENDIX e

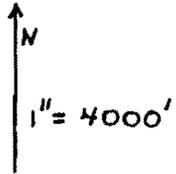
APPENDIX e

John Savage Patent

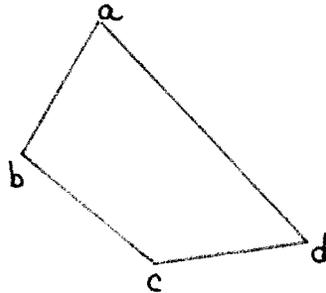
John Savage, of Stafford County, received a patent for 800 acres of land on 3 September 1731 (NN D/33). Savage willed the land to his brother Isaac Savage of Boston, Mass. Isaac Savage, on 11 August 1747 appointed Peter Hedgman of Stafford County as his agent with the power of attorney to sell this land to Edward Conner. Conner bought the land on 17/18 September 1756 for 100 pounds (D/328--Loudoun) and later willed the 800 acres to his sisters Margaret Campbell and Mary Hardy. The sisters then gave, as a gift, the 800 acres to Margaret's only daughter Jane Campbell (she later married a Payne) on 12 September 1778 (R/496--Loudoun); this gift was "proved in the County of Loudoun 9 November 1778."

Jane Payne and Margaret Campbell, of Loudoun, sold 300 acres of this patent to James Coleman on 28 October 1789 (R/496,498--Loudoun)* for 100 pounds:

* I am not sure precisely where this 300 acres lies; hence only a sketch of its shape is given.



R/496 - LONDON
28 OCTOBER 1789
JANE PAYNE →
MARGARET CAMPBELL
JAMES COLEMAN
300 ACRES



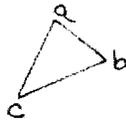
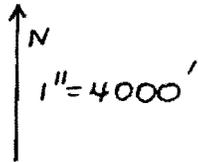
- a: begin at (A) Fitzhugh's marked white oak standing near parcel
of black rocks,
- b: (B), a red oak not found (ba: running the course of the
patent S 30° W 200 poles),
- c: (C), box oak not found corner of said [Savage?] patent (cb:
S 50° E 205 poles with said patent),
- d: Giving [person's name] line of said patent (dc: to and with a
marked line N 82° E 180 poles),
- a: beginning (ad: with that line N 43° W 374 poles)

300 acres

Campbell and Payne then sold another piece of this land to Dr.
Richard Coleman on 23 August 1802 (E2/14). The exact price of the land is
left blank ("_____ dollars" are the words in the deed) and no indication
of the size of the parcel is given; an estimation, using the metes and
bounds of the sale, suggests the size to be about 25 acres:*

* Again, I am not sure precisely where these 25 acres are located; hence
only a sketch of their shape is given.

e-4-



E2/14

23 AUGUST 1802

MARGARET CAMPBELL →
JANE PAYNE

RICHARD COLEMAN
25 ACRES

- a: begin in line of John Fitzhugh,
 - b: stake to R. Coleman and Payne and Campbell north one pole of a persimmon and 2 small white oak (ba: with line of said Coleman's former purchase of J. Payne and M. Campbell S 53 1/2° E 76.6 poles),
 - c: intersection of Fitzhugh line (cb: S 65° W 120 poles),
 - a: beginning (ac: with Fitzhugh line, N 25 1/2° E 106 poles)
- 25 acres (estimate)

Jane Payne, now of Fairfax County*, sold another parcel from the Savage patent to Dr. Richard Coleman on 22 November 1805 (G2/119) for \$2000. This land was "two parcels of land originally belonging to one patent...;" one parcel was claimed by George Summers and heirs, who relinquished their claim to Jane Payne on 20 November 1805. Again no size of the parcel was given; as estimate gives about 270 acres.

* It is not clear in many deeds if the annotation "of Fairfax County" refers to the person's legal residence or simply to the fact that the land lies in Fairfax County and the person is presumed to live there (e.g., in later deeds some people's residence fluctuates between Fairfax County and Washington D.C. almost from deed to deed).

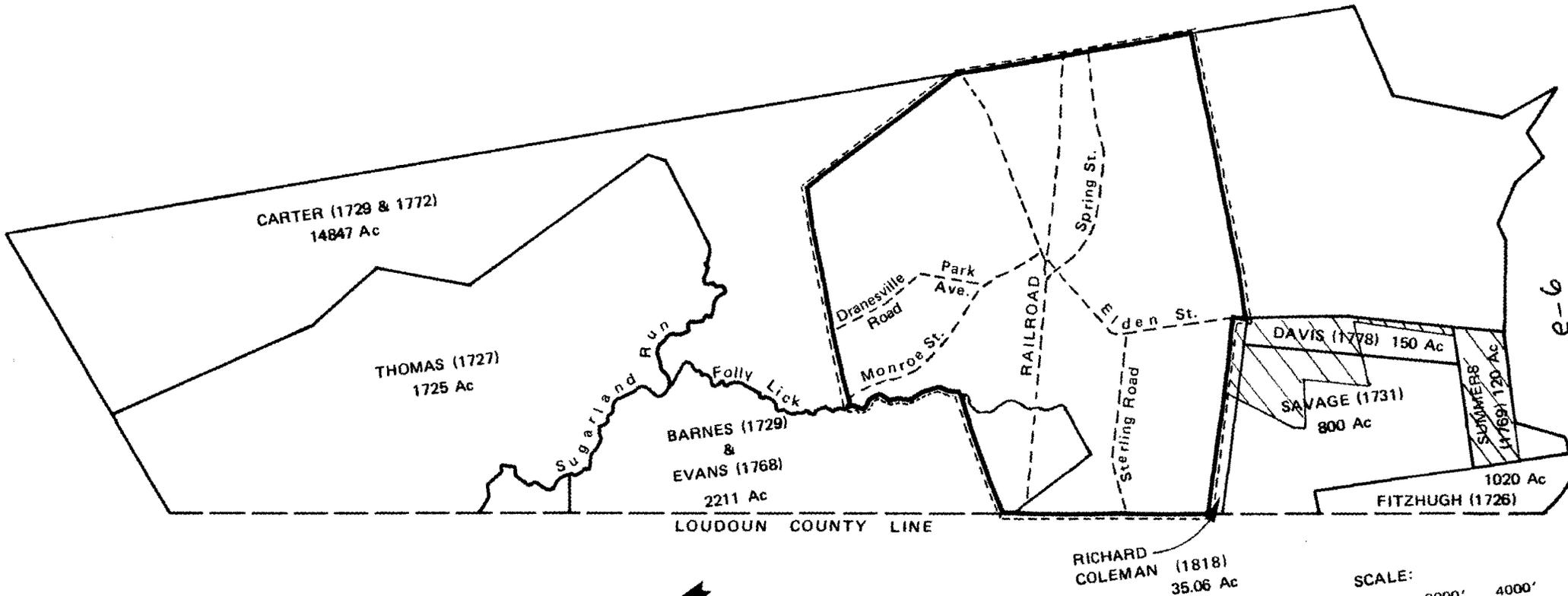
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ACREAGE: ~270 ACRES

DATE: 22 NOV 1805 FROM: JANE PAYNE

TO: RICHARD COLEMAN

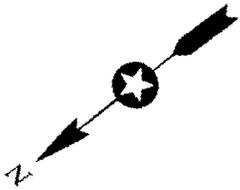


e-6

Patent/Grant Boundary

 Herndon

 Roads in Herndon



SCALE:

 1" = 4000' = 4 Rods

Shelby "Beginning at White Oak . . ."

- a: begin at forked red oak in line of Richard Coleman's former purchase of Jane Payne and M. Campbell.,
- b: stone in line of original patent (ba: with line of R. Coleman's purchase N 59 1/2 E, 130 poles)
- c: stone (cb: S 43 1/2° E 134 poles),
- d: white oak, Carter's corner, marked C (dc: S 40° W 433 poles),
- e: Fitzhugh's line (ed: N 63° W 215 poles),
- f: stake (fe: with line N 25° E 88 poles),
- g: stake (gf: S 62° E 217 1/4 poles),
- h: white oak (hg: N 42° E 170 poles),
- i: white oak and hickory sapling (ih: N 69 1/2° W 104 1/4 poles),
- j: white oak (ji: N 42° E 112 poles),
- k: red oak (kj: N 59° W 77 poles, 16 links),
- a: beginning (ak: N 38° E 14 poles 12 links)

270 acres (est.)

Comparing these parcels to the boundaries of the Savage, Davis (see Appendix d) and Summers patents and recalling that this deed suggested that a dispute existed over the Summers patent, it is obvious that the southern rectangular plot is part of the Summers patent. Estimating the acreage of this southern plot yields about 100 acres; thus approximately 170 acres lies in the Savage patent. Between 1799 and 1804, Jane Payne paid taxes on 145 1/2 acres (in 1799-1801 the land is annotated with "of Summers" [i.e., gotten from Summers] which is not reasonable if the land is actually part of the Savage tract); this land was contained in the section of the land tax records annotated with the title "new additions to Fairfax county from

Loudoun." Assuming that the "of Summers" is a result of the dispute and not a true indication that all 145 1/2 acres came from Summers, leads to an additional assumption that G2/119 was actually a deed of sale for the 145 1/2 acres of Payne plus the 100 acres of land in dispute between Summer's heirs and Jane Payne.

This, then leads to an Hypothesis: The Coleman family purchased all of the "Davis" and Savage patents:

- James Coleman bought 300 acres in 1789 (R/496--Loudoun)
- Richard Coleman bought 334 1/2 acres in 1803 or 4 (F2/83 or F2/112)* from Jane Payne
- Richard Coleman bought 25 acres in 1802 (E2/14)
- Richard Coleman bought 145 1/2 acres in 1804 or 1805 from Jane Payne (G2/119)--this assumes that the estimate of 270 acres is high by 25 acres
- Richard Coleman bought 93 acres in 1804 or 1805 (F2/83 or F2/112)*

The total of these sales is 898 acres (300 + 334 1/2 + 25 + 145 1/2 + 93) which is 52 acres smaller than Savage plus Davis is supposed to be (see Appendix d for the hypothesis that Davis never really controlled his 150 acres and that Savage really "owned" it). Since this hypothesis is easy to make (and difficult to prove), I will make another: When the Savage patent

* Deeds F2/83 and F2/112 were destroyed about 1860; the index to the deeds indicates that these transactions were sales of land from Jane Payne to Dr. Richard Coleman. The tax records indicate that Coleman purchased two parcels of land from Jane Payne during 1803 - 1805. I am assuming that the sales of these parcels were actually recorded in the F2/83 and 112 deeds.

was granted the surveyors for some reason assumed that Savage abutted Carter and measured (from maps?) the area accordingly. Since there is a 35.06 acre gap between the two patents, Savage contains 765 acres and not 800. In addition, just for spite and variety, the surveyors mismeasured the size of the F2/83 and/or F2/112 land by 18.06 acres; this error is not noticed until 1840 when George W. Coleman was ready to sell the land and had it resurveyed (this accounts for the change in the tax records from 467.06 to 484.25 acres in 1840 for George Coleman). Consequently, the Coleman's really bought $(300 + 334 \frac{1}{2} + 25 + 145 \frac{1}{2} + 93 + 18 \frac{1}{16})$ acres; this $916 \frac{1}{16}$ acre should be compared to the "true" Savage plus Davis patents of $800 + 150 - 35 \frac{1}{16} = 914 \frac{15}{16}$. Then, within 1 acre, the Coleman purchases of Payne are identical with the entire Savage plus Davis patents.

Unfortunately, there is another equal plausible (absurd) hypothesis: my estimation of the land of G2/119 is correct and there is $170 \frac{1}{2}$, not $145 \frac{1}{2}$, acres there; this 25 acre discrepancy plus the $18 \frac{1}{16}$ acres "found" in the resurvey of 1840 of George Coleman's land plus the, what appears to be a corrected estimation of George Coleman inheritance for Richard Coleman in 1819 (the $334 \frac{1}{2} + 93$ acres were "corrected" to a total of 432 acres in the tax records of 1820), yield a total for the Coleman's purchase of Payne of 945 $(898 + 25 + 18 \frac{1}{16} + 4 \frac{1}{2})$ acres--quite close to 950 acres.

Finally, a third and also equally plausible hypothesis, is that hypothesis 1 and 2 above are absurd and that one should not concern oneself with a trivial amount like 52 acres.

Since this cursory review of Coleman transactions (see also

Appendix b) did not reveal any other purchases or sales of the Payne/Campbell land, many questions remain:

- As discussed in Chapter E, the 300 acres James Coleman bought from Campbell and on which he paid taxes from 1799-1804 disappeared from the tax records in 1805; where did it go? The most plausible explanation (but not yet verified by studying the Loudoun records) is that this land actually lay in Loudoun County which fact, for some reason, was overlooked when the records were shifted from Loudoun to Fairfax after the realignment of boundaries. This hypothesis is supported by the observation that the 300 acres described in R/496-- Loudoun cannot fit into the part of Savage patent within Fairfax County (see above diagram), so it probably was never really in Fairfax County.
- Why did Dr. Richard Coleman's 334 1/2 acres of Payne and Campbell appear in the tax records only in 1804 (see Chapter E)? Even though no deed indicating its sale to another person can be found, the land still belonged to Coleman because he left it to George W. Coleman in 1819.
- In 1818 Dr. Richard Coleman obtained a patent for 35 1/2 acres of land lying adjacent to the Savage patent (see Chapter I). According to the tax records George W. Coleman owns this land in 1820 (Richard died about 1819 and his land was divided among his family). In 1832 George Coleman combined this 35 acres with 432 more and now paid taxes on a single parcel of 467 acres. In 1840 this parcel grew to 484

1/4 acres; there is no annotation where the extra 17 acres came from--an error in survey that just then was corrected? George owned this 484 1/4 acres through 1846. Since Richard Coleman still owned all of the land south of Herndon that his father (Dr. Richard Coleman) bought from Fairfax (P2/252--1079 acres of chapter G) when he died (H3/444) about 1840, George Coleman 484 1/4 could not have been part of that. In addition, since there is no Ratcliffe to George Coleman deed before 1840, George Coleman's land could not have been part of the Robert Carter to Sophia Carter to Charles Ratcliffe land of Appendix f. Also, H3/444 indicates that George W. Coleman owned land adjacent to and west of the Dr. Richard Coleman purchase of Ferdinando Fairfax (P2/252); this is precisely the Savage/Davis patent. Finally, since it is reasonable to assume that only parcels of land that are contiguous are combined into one parcel for tax purposes, it is plausible that the 449 acres is part of the Savage patent (the 35 acres are surely contiguous to the Savage land and therefore the only place for the 449 acres to be is as part of the Savage land). Since no deed exists between George and any other Coleman, the land must have been willed or somehow conveyed by an inter-family mechanism--see tax records of 1820 which indicate George's 432 acres were "by division of R. Coleman." Why no Coleman was paying taxes on this land before then is unknown.

Before making one final hypothesis, it is useful to list George W. Coleman's lands, according to the tax records, from 1820 to 1843:

1819: nothing.

1820: 432 acres near Frying Pan; by division of R. Coleman.
35 1/2 acres; new grant; near Frying Pan; by division
of R. Coleman.

1821-1831: 432 acres,
35 1/2 acres.

1832: "467 1/16 (432 + 35 1/16)" acres.

1833-39: 467 1/16 acres.

1840-42: 484 1/4 acres near Frying Pan.

Hypothesis:

- George W. Coleman inherited two parcels from Richard Coleman: 35 1/2 acre new grant and 427 1/2 (334 1/2 [F2/82 or F2/112] + 93 [F/82 or F/112]) acres; a resurvey "corrects" this total to 432 acres.
- George combines these two pieces into one parcel of 467 1/16 acres in 1832 because they are contiguous (the difference between 1/2 and 1/16 is assumed to be negligible).
- George obtains the 25 acres (E2/14) of Richard Coleman in 1840 (467 1/16 + 25 = 484 1/4).
- Richard Coleman's estate pays taxes on 132 1/2 acres near Frying Pan at least between 1839-43. This is the 145 1/2 acres of G2/119 with a corrected area now used.

Ignoring James Coleman's 300 acres (R/496--Loudoun) because they lie with Loudoun County, this hypothesis accounts for the chain of ownership of all of Col. James Coleman's and Dr. Richard Coleman's purchases of the Savage patent land until April 1843. If one believes the earlier hypothesis, this also indicates the ownership of the entire Savage/Davis patent within Fairfax County also until 1843.

APPENDIX f

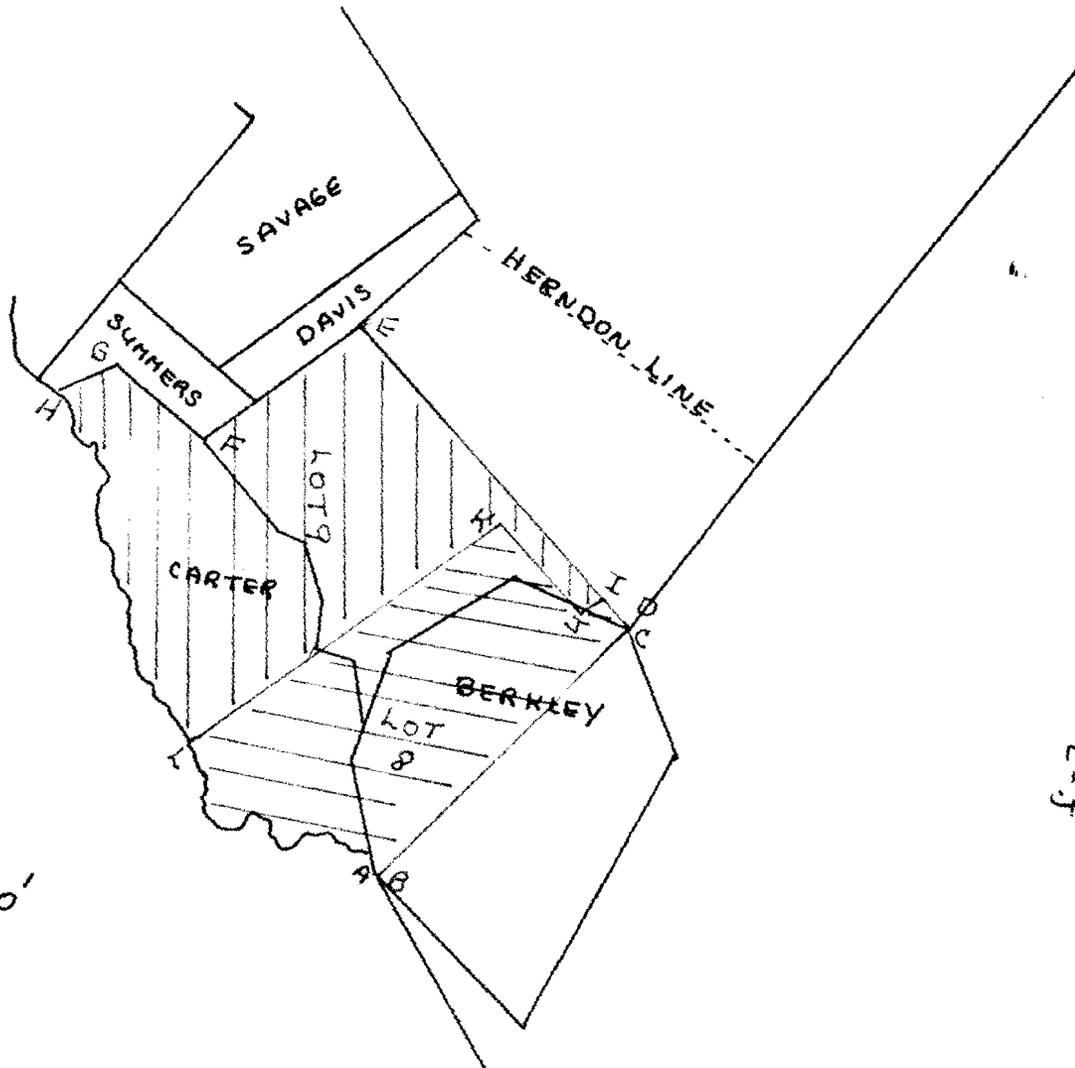
APPENDIX f

Southernmost Part of Carter Patent

On 8 December 1834 (B3/417) William H. Fitzhugh, executor of Sophia Carter, late of Prince William County, sells her Frying Pan tract (888 acres) to Charles Ratcliffe of Fairfax County for \$1600. Sophia Carter inherited this 888 acres (called Lot 9) ~~and~~ ^{an} additional 816 acres ^{fell to Julia Berkeley} (Lot 8) from her father, Robert Carter. In ^{Sophias} ~~her~~ will of 16 April 1832 Sophia expressed her desire that Lot 9 be sold ". . . reserving to the Baptist Church the house and ground whereon it stands denominated and known as Frying Pan Meeting House."

B3/417
8 DECEMBER 1834
Wm. FITZ HUGH →
CHARLES RATCLIFFE
888 ACRES
(LOT 9)

N
1" = 4000'



f-2

Lot #8

- A: begin at A, large white oak corner to Aubrey and Berkley's patent,
- B: stone in a gully (BA: S 56° 30' E 10 poles),
- C: intersection with the out lines two poles from the corner box oak "WE" (CB: N 35° E 436 1/4 poles),
x
- D: aforesaid box oak (DC: N 35° W 2 poles),
- I: pile of stones (ID: N 53° 10' W 80 poles),
- J: several marked saplings (JI: S 45° W 40 poles),
- K: several marked saplings (KJ: N 53° 10' W 146 poles),
- L: some marked sycamores on the border of Horsepen Run (LK: S 45° W 470 poles),
- A: beginning (AL: up Horsepen Run)

816 acres

Lot # 9

- L: beginning at L, some marked sycamores on bank of Horsepen Run, corner of Lot #8,
- K: some marked saplings (KL: with line of Lot 8, N 45° E 470 poles),
- J: several marked saplings (JK: with another line of Lot 8, S 53° 10' E 146 poles),
- I: pile of stones in outline (IJ: N 45° E 40 poles),
- E: white oak by which are several trees marked as pointers (EI: with line N 53° 10' W 476 poles),
- F: white oak marker (FE: S 39° 53' W 250 poles),
- G: stake (GF: N 62° W 154 poles)
- H: on Horsepen Run (HG: S 50° W 88 poles),
- L: beginning (LH: up run)

888 acres

Sophia's father, Robert Carter, was either Robert Carter, Jr., the original patent holder of the Carter patent which contains most of Herndon, or his son. No effort has been made to determine which.

APPENDIX g