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Historical Society honors Joyner for research by Sandy James



Photo by Sandy James

Mr. Joyner talks with his grandsons about the map he created of the county's original patents.

On March 6, 2016, family and friends met at the Orange County Historical Society to honor Ulysses P. "Pete" Joyner. Sandy James of the Orange County Review wrote and published the following article. We thought that those Historical Society members who were unable to attend would enjoy Ms. James' thorough reporting of this important event.

Family, friends and fans of Ulysses P. "Pete" Joyner gathered at the Orange County Historical Society Sunday afternoon to honor his long and invaluable service to the local heritage community and celebrate the publishing of his research in a single, searchable data disk, entitled *Glimpses*.

Born and raised in Southampton County, following high school Joyner, now 83, joined the United States Army and served in the security agency during

the Korean War. Following his military service, Joyner attended the University of Richmond and received a B.S. degree in teaching and then entered T.C. Williams School of Law and received his J.D. degree in 1962. That was the same year he came to Orange and joined the law practice of Atwell Somerville and Walter Moore that later became the firm of Somerville, Moore & Joyner.

Frank Walker said, "While Pete was in a new adopted county, he knew from the generations of Joyners, the great fun and the great things you can learn and do when you sink your roots deep into where you are going to be, and that's exactly what he did."

Joyner became the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Orange County in 1982 and served in that position until his retirement to private practice in 1997.

Over the course of more than 50 years in Orange County, Joyner served as president of the Orange County Chamber of Commerce, the Orange Lions, the Orange Jaycees, the Piedmont Bar, the Orange County Electoral Board, Orange County Bicentennial Commission and the Orange County Historical Society.

He served on the original Montpelier Property Council and the Greater Orange Association, a precursor of today's Orange Downtown Alliance.

Joyner has written a number of books, including *First Settlers of Orange County*, *The Judges of Orange County*, *The First 200 Years* and *The Clerks of Orange County*. His *Orange County Land Patents* is accompanied by a map of the county's original patents that occupies a large portion of one wall of the historical society's auditorium.

Ann Miller said Joyner was the first to computerize indexes to deeds, to wills, birth and death records, for the county. "They are now available and they are something you can look through and not have to handle the original records. It makes our research much, much easier. So, thanks Pete!" she said.

Miller said anyone researching Orange County chancery records, judges of Orange County or the clerks of Orange County has Joyner to thank because he put the information together and put it into book format.

"In 2005 Pete brought us 'Glimpses,'" Miller said. The series of articles describes the early years of Orange County, with information on early families, various supervisors, clerks of court and a wealth of information on county land patents. "We used it as a resource here. We talked about publication but we didn't get off the ground for a long time."

"When Jayne Blair came to work for us, she discovered it. Jayne was really the impetus getting this marvelous piece of work scanned and available," said Miller. Blair discussed the book with Miller, who had always wanted to get it into production—a costly endeavor. The two decided to attempt the digitization of the book. Blair worked on the project at the historical society office and at home. The disk is now available for purchase at our research center or online via our website (<http://www.orangecovahist.org>).

"It's a great time to honor Mr. Joyner," Blair said. "This is the first time I have met him. He has been my hero—he and Frank [Walker]. That's where I get most of my information. They get me started on something and I can't stop. Mr. Joyner, it is a pleasure to see you, and to say we now have 'Glimpses' on a disk."

"Orange County has a very fascinating history and it is particularly noticeable when you come from another county and start looking into the history of Orange County," Joyner said.

When Joyner practiced law for 20 years he researched quite a few land titles. "When you do a land title you have to trace the ownership back sometimes back as far as the land patents. Most of them don't go back that far, but I enjoyed very much my practice of law and in particular the examination of the land records of Orange County," he said.

Joyner said it is an amazing thing to be able to determine how people lived in 1725 when they first began patenting land in Orange County. "The land



Photo by Jayne E. Blair

Mr. Joyner shares a moment with Ann Miller and Lynne Lewis before cutting his celebration cake.

that we see today didn't just come to be. It wasn't like this in [circa]1730 when the county was formed. It became what it is today because people worked on it, sold it, grew crops on it and used it in their livelihood," he said.

Joyner said many important things have happened in Orange County.

"One of the most important, of course was the Civil War and the battles which were fought here.

Frank has done an excellent job of writing down that history and taking people on tours," Joyner said.

Joyner said people have an appreciation of how the ancestors of people living today suffered, and in fact died to try to preserve their way of life.

"History is a fascinating subject, and the place you live or study makes it more fascinating. The work I have done over the years, I have done because I enjoyed the inquiry. I've enjoyed studying the land and the people who lived on it and I tried to understand the way they came to be what they were," he said.

"But, I haven't done it for fame or money or any type of pay. I haven't even done it to make it easier for you. I've done it because I enjoyed doing it, and hopefully, some of the things that I've done have been helpful to those who are living today and some who will search Orange County records in the future."

Joyner stressed cooperation in preserving history.

"I did very little work on the Civil War. Frank has done tremendous work on the Civil War. I did very little work on the architecture of the homes where people lived. Ann has done a tremendous job on the architecture of Orange County and how we have evolved from the little cabin on the Rapidan River to Madison's Montpelier," he said.

"I do appreciate what Ann has done, what Frank has done, what Jayne has done and what others have done to make Orange County's history more interesting and more available to those who want to look into it. I look forward to going home and looking at this [disk] to see whether or not they made any mistakes," he concluded with a smile.

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At the March 15, 2016 Board of Directors meeting, William (Bill) Speiden was appointed to fill the final year of an unexpired term.

To contact the Historical Society, either call at (540) 672-5366 or e-mail at info@orangecovahist.org

The Standpipe on the Hill Orange, Va.

by R. E. Lee

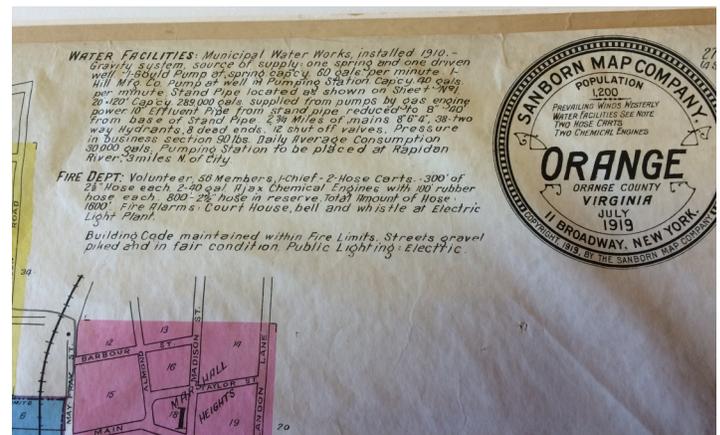
In 1908 a part of the town burned. Dr. F. B. Perry (Dr. Frank B. Perry, DDS, the Mayor of Orange) and others decided the town needed a central water supply. A steel company was contracted to build a reservoir (tank type). A group of "steeple jacks" (now called high iron men), mostly Italian, did the work.

Where to build the tank? On a high hill of course! --the hill just east of the village, owned by Mr. W. W. Burgess, because that hill was 4 feet higher than "Gobblers Knob" (plus there were two springs: one on the east side and one on the west side and closer to the downtown).

The pipe plates were made in a steel mill, shipped to Orange freight depot by rail, there loaded on horse drawn wagons, and taken up East Main Street to the hill. The plates were joined with hot rivets. The lower plates are about 12 to 14 inches thick, then taper to the top of the pipe. In a lower plate on the north side is a hole large enough for a man to enter. A wooden plug and the water pressure hold back the water. One time, years back, the pipe needed to be cleaned out. As the pipe had no top, piles of bird and animal bones were removed. Not knowing, for years we drank that water.

The village of Orange came into being because there were seven springs under the hills and it was a major crossroads.

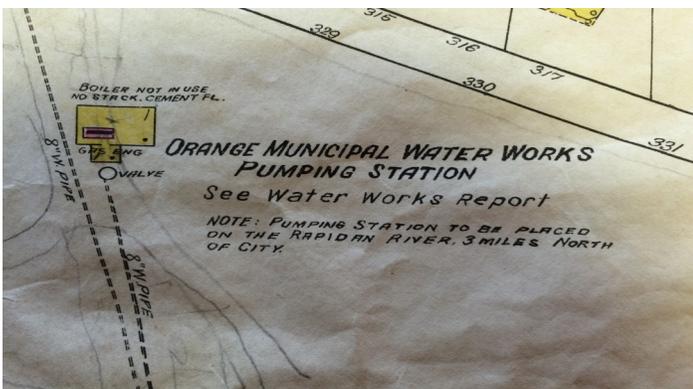
The pipe was fed water from a spring and well. A Mr. Baines was the first pump operator, the first power was a wood fired steam boiler. By 1919 there was one gas powered Gould Mfg. pump at the spring, capacity 60 gal. per minute, and one Hill Mfg. Co. pump at the well in the pumping station, capacity 40 gal. per minute. The pipe held 289,000



Sanborn Map Company plat book of Orange, 1919 (detail)

gal. of water. Additional information can be seen on the 1919 Sanborn map images in this article. The pump house was board and batten frame construction, painted yellow. It was situated down the hill about where now S. Madison St. and Lee Ave. meet.

The town supply system was all gravity fed, about 2 ½ miles long, 8 inch and 6 inch main lines with 38 two-way fire hydrants, 8 dead ends, and 12 shut-off valves. The water pressure was 90 lbs. In the business section, daily average consumption was 30,000 gal. In 1919 a pumping station was to be placed on the Rapidan River. It was placed next to the Woodberry Forest laundry on Woodberry Forest property. A 4 inch line was run to Woodberry Forest School at no cost to the school. An 8 inch line was run across Mr. E. A. Brizzolarà's property. He requested taps on the line in case he developed the land (which he did). The line went across land owned by Mr. W. C. Boxley, then across the West Virginia Timber Co. (later Kentucky Flooring Co.) property, under the Southern RR., and up Madison St. to the pipe.



Sanborn Map Company plat book of Orange, 1919 (detail)

Mr. Everett Knighton (1880-1953), brother to Mr. A. B. Knighton, was the pump operator. Mr. E. Knighton had no way of knowing when the pipe was full of water unless someone called to tell him to stop pumping. In warm weather when we would be playing near the pipe, the overflow was a warm shower for us to play in. Then we would run down the hill to tell Mrs. A. B. Knighton to call brother-in-law to stop pumping. On the north side of the pipe were two parallel wires, about 14 inches apart, that ran from top to bottom of the pipe. A homemade metal plate, in the shape of a long diamond painted red, slid up and down on the wires. In the top center of the diamond a thin cable was attached to run to the top, over a pulley, down inside to a float. On the side of the pipe, next to the wires were large white numbers every five feet that showed the depth of the water.

We always said the pipe was 125 feet tall with the ladder extending 4 feet above. In 1919 the Sanborn Map Co. stated it is 120 feet tall. The Orange *Review* said it was 132 feet tall. Take your pick. The pipe is 20 feet in diameter and there is or was an 8 inch, or so, wide rim around the top. The lower end of the ladder was 10 feet off the ground but with a long plank the first rung could be reached. Jack Micks, brother of Henry B. Micks, would climb to the top, sit on the rim and slide all around the top. Before he came down he would tie his handkerchief to the top rung of the ladder, just to let us know he had been up.

In Memoriam: Richard Lewis Sanford

We note with great sadness the passing of a notable Orange County native and a long-time member of the Orange County Historical Society, Richard Lewis Sanford. After graduating from Orange County High School in 1939 and Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1943, he joined the U. S. Army Air Force and served from April 1943 until January 1946. He served in the 9th Air Force as an aerial flight engineer in the European Theater. He and his unit were decorated for the many missions they flew throughout the theater.

As a graduate in agronomy, after the war Richard worked as a soil conservationist for Culpeper County, but he spent the majority of his long agricultural career as the estate manager of Grelen Farms here in Orange County.

Like so many of his generation, Richard believed in being involved with his community and in civic endeavors. To name but a few of the numerous organizations he served, Richard acted as a board member of the Orange-Madison Cooperative, the Orange County Nursing Home, the library and the airport commission. He also spent 20 years on the Orange County Board of Supervisors. He was a member of American Legion Post 156 and the Culpeper Minute Men's Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Ann Miller noted that Richard had an encyclopedic knowledge of county history, particularly for the late 19th and 20th centuries (Richard could often come up with an answer to questions when no one else could). He was a longtime Board member, headed the Building & Grounds committee for years (still getting up on a ladder in his 80s!), and continued to serve as an historical resource for the Society until his death.

Richard will be missed by so many, not the least by our Historical Society. We extend our condolences to his family and friends.

HEZEKIAH CLARENCE TURNER

by Paul Carter

Hezekiah Clarence Turner, son of Aaron and Susie Turner of the Taylor area of Orange County, was born 20 June 1892, in Lynchburg, VA. He only attended seven years of elementary school. Hezekiah was from a big family that included six brothers and one sister. His brother, Paul, worked for many years as a waiter at the James Madison Hotel (most recently the President Madison Inn).



Hezekiah Turner

Photograph from The Tablets of the Missing at Cambridge American Cemetery, Cambridge, England

Hezekiah enlisted in the Navy in April 1917 at Boston, MA, and served as a cook throughout World War I with continuous sea duty. He later was promoted to cabin steward. During this time of discrimination in the Navy, most African-American sailors were assigned to the duties of cooks or cabin stewards, dressed in white jackets serving meals to officers. This was his primary job, but he also fulfilled the position of gunner during combat.

One of his first assignments was as a steward aboard the USS *Gamble* (DD123). The *Gamble* was originally commissioned as a destroyer in World War I and later reworked to be a mine layer during World War II. He later was assigned to the USS *Coghlan* (DD326) stationed in Charleston, SC, on 24 January 1922. The *Coghlan* was the first of two ships named *Coghlan*. It was a destroyer commissioned in 1921 and decommissioned in 1930.

On 20 January 1936, he joined the crew of the USS *Leary* (DD158). The *Leary* was a destroyer completed in 1919 and carried 176 officers and men. While on the *Leary* he was promoted to Steward First Class and remained on the *Leary* until his death.

On 24 December 1943, about 585 miles west-northwest of Cape Finisterre off the northwest coast of Spain, the USS *Leary* was participating in escort duties of the USS *Card*, a carrier of an American hunter-killer task group, when it was spotted by a German reconnaissance plane. The plane contacted a German wolfpack, a mass-attack group of German submarines, that was in the area and the attack followed.

At about 2 AM a sub fired on the *Card* and barely missed. Then at about 5 AM the German Submarine U-275 fired a GNAT, German Navy Acoustic Torpedo, at the USS *Leary* and hit the destroyer on the starboard side near the engine room causing a huge explosion and she sank within one minute.

U-275 went on to sink the English ship *Lornaston* in its total of nine patrols and four wolfpacks. It eventually met its doom in March 1945 when it was sunk by a mine off Beachy Head in the English Channel. All forty-eight German sailors perished.

In the early morning hours of Christmas Eve 1943, there were ninety-seven survivors of the *Leary* in the cold water of the Atlantic, but Turner was not one of them. By this time, he had served over twenty-five years in the Navy. His body was never recovered. He was officially declared dead on 25 December 1944 and memorialized on the Tablets of the Missing at the Cambridge American Cemetery in England. He was awarded the Purple Heart, the Navy Good Conduct Medal, and the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal.

Throughout his military service he never lost his connection with Orange County. In February 1945 his brothers and sister divided up his estate consisting of \$485.00 in a Citizens National Bank account.

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The Orange County Historical Society acknowledges with gratitude recent contributions to the annual fund drive.

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PUTTING THE KNIGHTS IN CONTEXT; OR, BOYS WILL BE BOYS

by Frank S. Walker, Jr.

During his years as Lieutenant Governor of the Virginia colony (1710-1722), Alexander Spotswood established a well-organized, solidly financed central government for that huge and populous colony in British America. Spotswood's accomplishments led to what many historians consider the Golden Age of Virginia, a time of power and prosperity that lasted well into the 1800s.

Most of Spotswood's actions as governor reflected a leadership style often described as "able and imperious," which is another way of saying "smart, organized, and aggressive." There was, however, a notable exception, known as "The ride of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." Its story attracts romantics as well as serious historians, and it has its origins in the earliest days of the colony. And that is where we begin.

Not long after its 1607 establishment, the Virginia colony began to extend settlement up the James River toward its "falls," the rapids that marked the beginning of the Piedmont, then referred to as the "uplands." Prominent upstream developments included both Varina Plantation, where John Rolfe successfully demonstrated the cultivation of tobacco, and the settlement of Henricus whose plans included both the establishment of America's first college and the construction of a blast furnace to produce iron. On Good Friday 1622, however, the Powhatan Algonquians launched a massacre that killed over a quarter of the entire Virginia colony. The handful of survivors from the upper James fled back into the Tidewater. Another massacre in 1644 confirmed their good judgement in staying there.

In 1710 when Spotswood arrived to take office, he found the colony's settlers comfortably established in the Tidewater with no serious interest in moving inland. The Indian threat had long passed, but that was no longer the reason why they stayed put. They had their homes, families, communities, and businesses in the Tidewater, and a strenuous, isolated life on the upland frontier had no appeal. Elsewhere in North America, however, in the slightly more than a century since the founding of Jamestown, the French and Spanish had explored and laid claim to vast territories. Unless the English started doing the same, they were in danger of being hemmed in along the Atlantic coast. One of Spotswood's assignments, then, was to get his settlers moving west again.

Initially Spotswood was occupied with pressing duties closer to Williamsburg. Even so, he did send a scouting party up the James to the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, a task it accomplished with relative ease. He made his first serious move to promote western expansion when in 1714 he established Fort Germanna in today's eastern Orange County, well up into the Piedmont. In time, Spotswood would make Germanna the county seat of Spotsylvania County and build a palatial home there, but he had something else in mind to do first.

In 1716 Spotswood invited some fifty gentlemen to join him in a ride to and over the mountains. The group would include some of the smartest and most ambitious land speculators in the colony. With Indians as guide/interpreters, two companies of Rangers (who had probably already been to the mountains more than once), servants, and pack animals, it must have been a sizeable body that set out from Fort Germanna on 29 August (O.S.).¹ They rode as far as the Shenandoah River (that they dubbed the "Euphrates") and returned to Germanna, arriving there on 10 September.

Some reporters of the ride tried to make it sound as if they were the first Europeans to make this arduous and dangerous trek deep into uncharted wilderness, but in truth the party was traveling previously explored territory on a junket to see western lands. It was a junket that featured logistics; that is to say they ate well and drank even better. Journalist John Fontaine reported, "We had several sorts of liquors, vis; Virginia red wine and white wine, Irish usquebaugh, brandy shrub, two sorts of rum, champagne, canary, cherry punch, water, cider, etc."² They had a high old time, literally.

There are those who maintain that Spotswood's guests would have never stooped to call themselves "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," adopt a motto (Sic Juvat Transcendere Montes), or accept the handout of little gold horseshoes. Such frivolity, they say, would not have become gentlemen adventurers and that those embellishments are the romantic effusions of some third party at some later date. Those critics, however, do not understand the mindset of a great many of the better educated, relatively privileged young males of British America during the colonial era. They indeed knew their manners and were responsible and industrious, but they also had a keen sense of play. A few additional examples should suffice.

In 1728 and 1729, William Byrd II was the principal figure in the Virginia contingent of a combined

Virginia-North Carolina survey party that established the eastern end of the boundary between the two colonies. Byrd reported that the party members began sticking the chest hair “beards” of male turkeys in their hats and calling themselves “The Order of the Ma-ooty,” using the Saponi Indian word for “turkey beard.”³ Several accounts of the Order’s activities exist, but the most succinct by far is the one rendered in an article about the surveying of the Potomac River in 1736. In that article, author Dan Guzy takes a moment to summarize the activities of Byrd’s troupe: “One of his [Byrd’s] accounts of that survey – his ‘secret history’ – reads like that of a fraternity road trip, fuelled by alcohol, fine dining, and sexual exploits along the border.”⁴

Spotswood was 41 years old when the Knights rode, and Byrd was 55 when he was inducted into his group’s Order. Spotswood’s age may have limited his participation to simply one of toleration. It is questionable, however, when one reads his diaries and journals, whether Byrd ever grew up.

A tamer version of the mindset is recounted by Philip Vickers Fithian and involves his College of New Jersey group: “...Picking up from the neighborhood now & then a plump fat hen or turkey for the private nourishment of the Club ‘instituted for inventing & practicing several new kinds of mischief in a secret polite manner’ – Parading bad Women – burning Curse-John – Darting Sun-Beams [with mirrors] upon the Town-People Reconnoitering Houses in the town & ogling Women with the Telescope – Making squibs & other frightful compositions with gunpowder & lighting them in the rooms of timorous Boys & new comers...”⁵ Fithian was in his early twenties at the time, and had not he and most of his friends intended to become Presbyterian clergy, their skills at tomfoolery would have surely developed even further.

In *The Tuesday Club of Annapolis (1745- 1756) as Cultural Performance*, author Wilson Somerville describes the alcohol-sodden rituals of the young male elite of Annapolis: “A taste for spectacle extended to the group’s props; its parliamentary regalia and furniture, including an elevated president’s chair, replete with canopy, a presidential cap, a club seal and badges.”⁶

Also: “Hamilton, for example, records that a rebellion took place in an earlier Annapolis club when George Nelson crossed the club president over a question of ‘clubical government. Immediately all

was in an uproar, decanters, Glasses, and tobacco pipes flew about like hail, his majesties guards [evidently the president’s friends] at last seized upon Mr. Nelson, tore his rye wig and neckcloth, stuffed his mouth full of Tallow and candle wick, wrung his nose, broke his Sword, and...threw him in a puddle.”⁷ There you have the young men who at the same ages today form the core of our civic clubs and service organizations.

In sum, the existence and activities of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe in 1716 comport well with their times. To paraphrase a more recent country song, they were “good ‘ol boys just A-making noise; they didn’t mean no harm.”⁸

1 To convert to the present day, New Style calendar, add eleven days.

2 Alexander, Edward Porter, ed., *The Journal of John Fontaine: An Irish Huguenot Son in Spain and Virginia, 1710 - 1719* (Williamsburg, VA: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Inc., 1972), 106.

Usquebaugh is an Irish/Scots term for whiskey.

Shrub is a drink made of fruit juice (usually lemon or orange), sugar, and a spirit such as rum or brandy.

3 Boyd, William Kenneth, ed., *William Byrd’s Histories of the Diving Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission, 1929), 281.

4 Guzy, Dan, “The 1736 Survey of the Potomac River,” *The Virginia Magazine of History & Biography* 122:1; (2014), 10.

5 Fithian, Philip Vickers, *The Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1773 -1774: A Plantation Tutor of the Old Dominion* (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1957), 193.

It is not certain who or what “Curse-John” might be.

6 Somerville, Wilson, *The Tuesday Club of Annapolis, 1745-1766, as Cultural Performance* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1996), 26.

7 Ibid., 27.

8 Jennings, Waylon, excerpt from "Theme from The Dukes of Hazzard (*Good Ol' Boys*)" TV series, 1979.

A Glimpse of *Glimpses*

The eleven articles compiled in U. P. “Pete” Joyn-er’s *Glimpses of Orange County History*, now available in disk format from the Society, are a wonderful group of resources for Orange County research. Take a look at the article titles:

- The Clerks of Orange County
- The Judges of Orange County
- Orange County Land Patents
- The Methodists of Orange County, Virginia
- Orange County Personalities
- Some Orange County Place Names
- Preachers and Politicians
- The Villages and Other Population Centers of Orange County
- Trinity United Methodist Church
- The Constitution Highway
- The County Court

Archaeological Excavations to Resume at the Germanna Site

As many of our members know, the Orange County Historical Society and several of its founding members (including the late J. Randolph Grymes, Jr., Atwell W. Somerville, and James N. Cortada, among others) played important roles in the initial location, preservation, and archaeological excavations at the site of the 1714 Germanna fort and Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood’s “Enchanted Castle” residence near what is now Locust Grove in northeastern Orange County. In the 1980s, the site was acquired by Historic Gordonsville, Inc., and subsequently passed to Mary Washington College (now the University of Mary Washington), but funding issues caused the suspension of archaeological excavations in the 1990s.

In 2013, the site of the fort and the “Enchanted Castle” were transferred to the Germanna Foundation, which committed to resume archaeological work at the site. Research, site stabilization and preparation, and mapping have been in progress over the past several years, and this summer the Foundation, along

with Virginia Commonwealth University, will conduct an archaeological field school at the site. Several major elements of the project are being supported by generous donors. To cover the additional costs (which are still considerable), the Foundation is initiating their innovative “Sponsor an Archaeology Explorer Grid” program, which will enable interested individuals or groups to sponsor one or more excavation units.

For more details on the excavations, or on sponsoring an archaeological unit, contact the Germanna Foundation office at 540-423-1700, Tuesday through Saturday between 1 and 5 p.m., or visit the Foundation’s website at www.germanna.org

An Historical Society summer picnic at the site is being planned, along with an early-fall program to mark the 300th anniversary of Alexander Spotswood’s 1716 “Knights of the Golden Horseshoe” expedition from Germanna to the Shenandoah Valley.

Side Saddles on Display

At the Historical Society’s March 28, 2016, meeting Heidi McMurren presented a program on the history of the side saddle. A variety of side saddles, dating from the 18th century to present, were on display.

In early Europe, it was thought unbecoming for a woman to ride astride a horse. Besides being immodest, women at the time wore long skirts which did not present a flattering picture of the lady. There was also a fear that riding astride would damage the woman’s ability to bear children.

Women did ride horses though, and a saddle was designed to allow a woman to sit upon a horse in a lady-like fashion. Anne of Bohemia used one of the earliest functional side saddles in the late 14th century. It resembled a chair where a woman sat sideways on the horse with her feet resting on a foot rest. The only problem with this method was that she could not control the horse and had to rely on someone to lead it.

During the 16th century a saddle was designed that not only allowed a woman to ride side saddle but also gave her the ability to control the animal. This design, believed to have been created by or for Catherine de’ Medici, allowed a woman to mount the horse

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facing forward while her right leg was hooked around a pommel of the saddle with a horn added to the saddle which secured the woman's right leg. Added to the saddle was a small slipper stirrup where she rested her left foot.

Jules Pellier added a second pommel to the side saddle in the 1830s. Now a woman had better support and a more secure seat. Her right leg was placed around the upper pommel while the lower portion of her right leg rested along the shoulder of the horse and against the second or lower pommel (also known as the leaping horn). Her left foot rested in a small single stirrup.

Former jockey Wendy Weibe demonstrates proper side saddle seating as Heidi McMurrin, in full side saddle habit, describes the process to our members. The saddle is on a demonstration barrel-horse (christened "Black Orange") made by Society President John Graham.



Photo by Jayne E. Blair