Charles Yancey
Of
A Ibemarle

By
Kenneth B. Yancey
2011
In 1765 Jeremiah Yancey, the first Yancey to settle in Albemarle County, bought 100 acres of land from his wife’s grandfather, Daniel Maupin. The tract was located on Buck’s Elbow and the Moorman River and was visible from the Maupin homestead at White Hall. Jeremiah and his wife Margaret established their home on Buck’s Elbow and raised their six children.

In 1766, ten years before the Declaration of Independence, Charles Yancey was born on March 13th. Charles’ brothers and sisters were:

- Robert Yancey
- Mary Yancey
- Elizabeth Yancey
- Jechonias Yancey and Joel Yancey.


In 1786, at age 20, Charles Yancey married Sarah Field, age 19, from nearby Batesville. As Charles’ family grew in number so did his prominence in the community. Sarah and Charles’ eight children were:

- Jeremiah May 31, 1787
- Ralph H. Oct. 8, 1789
- Mary Dec. 13, 1791
- Margaret Dec. 29, 1793
- Joel Aug. 2, 1796
- Robert Dec. 20, 1798
- Elizabeth Dec. 16, 1800
- Mildred Feb. 14, 1803

Just a little over five weeks after the birth of Mildred, Sarah died on March 26, 1803.

In 1804, alone and with eight children to raise, Charles married Jane Alexander on January 2, 1804. By this time Charles Yancey had served as a County Magistrate in 1796 and had become the successful owner and operator of a tavern, store and mill. He is also listed in the military organization of the county as a Captain of the 47th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Company during the 1794-1803 time period. In 1806 he advanced to Colonel and was thereafter known as “Colonel Yancey”.

In 1805 Charles served Albemarle as State Senator in the Virginia General Assembly. He was active in military service during the War of 1812. He is also listed as a Representative of Albemarle in the Virginia House of Delegates during 1816. By 1821 he was serving the county as Sherriff and several court documents resulting from his efforts are recorded in the Albemarle Court records for 1822 and 1823. Meantime, his 2nd marriage to Jane had produced four more children:

- Jechonias Jan. 18, 1805
- Sarah Dec. 22, 1809
- Alexander K. May 30, 1807
- Jane Apr. 22, 1812

When Sarah died, their neighbor, James Monroe, had just completed his term as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and another neighbor, Thomas Jefferson, was serving as President of the young United States. By the time Charles became Sherriff in 1821, James Monroe had become President of the United States and on April 17, 1821 President Monroe appointed Charles’ son, Joel, to serve as a Second Lieutenant.

In 1824 President Monroe extended an invitation for America’s ‘hero of the age’, French General Lafayette, to return to America. The Congress joined with the President and passed a resolution expressing, “the sincere attachment of the entire Nation, which ardently desires to see you again in its midst...” Lafayette accepted and arrived in NY in August. By fall Lafayette had made stops in Richmond and at Thomas Jefferson’s home at Monticello. These occasions were marked with great gatherings and extensive celebrations. It is hard to imagine that Charles Yancey, as a prominent member of the Richmond scene and the Albemarle community, was not present for at least one of these grand events.

In 1825 court documents dated July 15th indicate that Charles had sold his tracts of land in Albemarle, Goochland and Richmond for $23,000. The Indenture indicated his place of residence as Richmond and that his wife Jane had relinquished her right of dower. Thereafter, his date of death and burial location are unknown. Jane continued living in Briardale until her death on 28 Dec 1857. The Yancey family retained the homestead until 1919. The last family owner was a John Yancey.
“Briardale” home of Jane Alexander and Charles Yancey. The house was built around 1790 by the Alexander family, but became the home of Charles and all this family following his marriage to Jane Alexander in 1804. This picture was taken June 2011 by Jennifer Yancey Tabelon, great-great-great-granddaughter of Charles Yancey & Sarah Field. The home and surrounding farm of 100 acres is currently called Castlewood Farm.

Ken (left) & Richard Yancey rediscover old family cemetary.

Stockton Creek runs through Briardale/Castlewood

Freshly cut pasture land at Briardale/Castlewood

Left: The Ken Yancey family visiting in 1983: Judy, Jennifer, Wendy, Bonnie & Sherrie.

Right: The old Yancey family Bible
On Friday October 21, 1983, Ken Yancey, his uncle, John Handley Yancey & John’s wife Margret Yancey stopped at the Yancey Lumber Mill near Yancey Mills, VA. There we met Richard Alexander Kincaid Yancey. Richard invited us to his home and there we were shown this Bible by his wife Anna Louise Boaz. The early entries were made after the death of Charles’ first wife, Sarah Field, in 1803. As indicated above, the Bible itself was not available before 1813.
On the right side of this first page of family records are the records of Charles Yancey beginning with his parents Jeremiah and Margaret Mullins Yancey. Following are Charles' birth date, his first wife Sarah Field’s birth and death dates and the birthdates of their eight children. Charles death date is not recorded.
At the top left of this second page is the record of Jane Alexander Yancey, the second wife of Charles, and their four children: Jechonias, Sarah, Alexander K. (Kincaid) and Jane. The last entry on this page is dated January 5, 1846.
The following article appeared in the Charlottesville Daily Progress on September 8, 1960.

Gann Home Said To Be Oldest Frame Dwelling in Albemarle - Landing for Stairs Baffles Architects - by Boyce Loving Progress Staff Writer

“The home of Peter M. Gann on Stockton Creek near Yancey Mills is thought to be the oldest frame dwelling still standing in Albemarle County. The home is said to have been build by an Alexander about 1790 and came into the Yancey family when Charles Yancey, who operated a store, mill, tavern and distillery in the community that became know as Yancey Mills, married Jane Alexander. Jechonias Yancey, a son of this marriage is buried in the family plot on the property. He was the first clerk of nearby Hillsboro Baptist Church. Gann has lived at the same home since 1921. The property remained in the Yancey family until 1919, when Capt. Leslie Vickers, a colorful wounded World War I veteran purchased it from John Yancey. Capt Vickers used the place as a summer home for two years, then sold it to the present owner. Capt. Vickers demolished a two room log house in front of the present dwelling. The smaller house antated the present larger one. The Yanceys called the place “Briardale,” but Capt. Vickers changed it to “Burnside” “beside the brook” - Stockton Creek. Gann, in turn, gave it a third name, “Castlewood,” when he purchased an adjoining property of the latter name and united the two tracts. The eight-room house like many others in this area, is said to have been designed by an unnamed architect Jefferson induced to come to Albemarle County. The mill operated by Charles and later Yanceys on Stockton Creek at the lower end of the property gave the name to the first post office in the community. The late John W. Patterson for many years owned and operated the mill to grind flour and meal and saw staves for apple barrels. Several Civil War stories are centered on the place. A man of this area was hiding out in the Blue Ridge to avoid service in the Confederate Army. He witnesses Gen. Philip Sheridan’s crossing of the mountain and, perhaps with his squirrel rifle, shot the general’s flagman. The Yankee soldier was not killed instantly but died as the Union troops, heading for Charlottesville passed Yancey Mills. He was buried just inside the rail fence bordering the western side of the Yancey property. Legend has it that the Yanceys moved the rail fence back to exclude the soldier, saying that no Yankee is going to be buried on their land. The present wire fence still follows this line.

Gen. Jubal A. Early, with about 50 men and horses is said to have camped on a portion of the farm after a brush with Sheridan at Waynesboro. “Dead Horse Hollow” is the name given their camping place after the Confederates departed, leaving some dead mounts. Some of Sheridan’s men also camped there in March 1865 and searched the house, perhaps for liquor. At one time Sheridan had his headquarters at “Locust Dale,” Goodloe home near “Brooksville” at the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge. “Stonewall” Jackson also used “Locust Dale” as headquarters.

Gen. George A. Custer is said to have placed guards at the Yancey Mills Masonic Lodge to prevent its destruction. Custer, a northern general, is remembered for his “last stand” at the Little Big Horn, Mont. in the Sioux Indian War. The house itself contains several features common to late 18th and early 19th century dwelling in this area. It has wide, 2-inch thick heart pine flooring; cross-and-bible doors downstairs, but batten doors upstairs; round peeled pine logs, hewn level on one side to take the flooring, for sleepers; hand-made mantels; a hand-made handrail for the stairs; and 14” by 14” hand-hewn sills that rest on rock foundations. Gann said one chimney and all window and door facings are thought to be original. To improve the draught of one chimney, Gann had it torn down and rebuilt, turning the bricks inside out.”

A landing near the top of the stairs is said to baffle architects. It is said to have no supporting rods to hold it in place. There are no signs, however of settling or sagging even after 170 years (or after 221 years as of 2011). Gann said that several architects would like to know the principle of construction so they might include it in building plans.

A romantic feature of the place is a jutting rock about 25 feet high called “Lover’s Leap.” Here, according to legend, a number of Yancey daughters were wooed and won. Some years ago a lady from Mississippi was brought back to the family burial plot to rest within 50 feet of “Lovers Leap.” A Richmond man a few years later came to the farm and sat most of a day on the rock where he had proposed to and been accepted by his lady love. A week later he died and was brought back to the burial plot for interment. Gann, a bachelor, and his sisters have improved the attractiveness and livability of the old house. This is attested by a certificate and $1,500 in checks. In 1922, Joy Gann, the younger sister, won a $500 Paul Goodloe McIntire scholarship for home improvement by decorating her room under the direction of the county home demonstration agent.
She entered and was graduated from Randolph-Macon Woman’s College in Lynchburg.

In 1934, Gann’s older sister, Mrs. Beatrice McCauley, won $1,000 in a contest sponsored by a nationally advertised rug manufacturer. The award was for the most attractively furnished room in the nation using one of the company’s rugs as the focal point.

The next year Gann himself entered the entire house in a national “better homes” contest and was awarded a certificate of merit for the best job of modernizing and making more attractive an old house. There were 19,716 houses in the contest, all judged on the basis of photographs submitted.

In addition to being claimed as the oldest frame dwelling in Albemarle County and having Civil War associations, the old house has a friendly warmth about it. Not the least of this last is due to Peter M. Gann and his sister, Mrs. McCauley.”

* * * *

Returning briefly to the life of Charles we find that the census of 1810 is remarkably consistent with the birth dates of Charles, his wife Jane and the ages of the 11 children born prior to the census. All the family members recorded in the Bible are reflected in the proper age bracket of the census except two, namely sons Jeremiah and Ralph H. Jeremiah, 23, however is recorded separately as a head of household in the proper age bracket. That leaves only Ralph H., who at the age of 21 may have left home by that time.

The 1820 census reflects the maturing of the family as the household had diminished from 13 in 1810 to 9 in 1820. The number of slaves had increased to 21 in the 1820 census.

* * *

In the preceding narrative the birth dates of Sarah Field and Jane Alexander were not reflected. They are:

Sarah Field Oct. 10, 1766
Jane Alexander Oct. 14, 1774

For those who would like a more challenging reading, the following letter from former President Thomas Jefferson to Colonel Charles Yancey is included. As noted earlier, Charles Yancey served as a member of the VA House of Delegates from Albemarle County in 1816. The following letter was in response to Charles’ writing the former president, neighbor and constituent regarding the various issues of the day.

As one views this picture of the living room in the former home of Charles and Jane Yancey, it is interesting to imagine the discussions that were held here, as well as the Yancey family activities that took place in front of this fireplace for over half a century following Jane and Charles’ 1804 marriage until Jane’s death in 1857. Certainly the discussions that have followed have included the Civil War, WWI, WWII & presidential elections from Jefferson to Obama.

Appreciation is expressed to the following for their contributions:

My wife Judy Yancey & daughters
Jennifer, Wendy, Bonnie & Sherrie
John H. Yancey & wife Margaret.
Richard A.K. Yancey & wife Anna
Richard Yancey, his wife Jane &
their daughter Elizabeth
Peter M. Gann, Joy Gann & Mrs.
Beatrice McCauley
Frank Calhoun
To Colonel Charles Yancey

j.mss.

Monticello, January 6, 1816

Dear Sir,

-I am favored with yours of December 24th, and perceive you have many matters before you of great moment. I have no fear but that the legislature will do on all of them what is wise and just. On the particular subject of our river, in the navigation of which our county has so great an interest, I think the power of permitting dams to be erected across it, ought to be taken from the courts, so far as the stream has water enough for navigation. The value of our property is sensibly lessened by the dam which the court of Fluvana authorized not long since to be erected, but a little above its mouth. This power over the value and convenience of our lands is of much too high a character to be placed at the will of a county court, and that of a county, too, which has not a common interest in the preservation of the navigation for those above them. As to the existing dams, if any conditions are proposed more than those to which they were subjected on their original erection, I think they would be allowed the alternative of opening a sluice for the passage of navigation, so as to put the river into as good a condition for navigation, as it was before the erection of their dam, or as it would be if their dam were away. Those interested in the navigation might then use the sluices or make locks as should be thought best. Nature and reason, as well as all our constitutions, condemn retrospective conditions as mere acts of power, against right.

I recommend to your patronage our Central College. I look to it as a germ from which a great tree may spread itself.

There is before the assembly a petition of a Captain Miller which I have at heart, because I have great esteem for the petitioner as an honest and useful man. He is about to settle in our county, and to establish a brewery, in which art I think him as skillful a man as has ever come to America. I wish to see this beverage become common instead of the whiskey which kills one-third of our citizens and ruins their families. He is staying with me until he can fix himself, and I should be thankful for information from time to time of the progress of his petition.

Like a dropsical man calling out for water, water, our deluded citizens are clamoring for more banks, more banks. The American mind is now in that state of fever which the world has so often seen in the history of other nations. We are under the bank bubble, as England was under the South Sea bubble, France under the Mississippi bubble and as every nation is liable to be, under whatever bubble, design, or delusion may puff up in moments when off their guard. We are now taught to believe that leggerdemain tricks upon paper can produce as solid wealth as hard labor in the earth. It is vain for common sense to urge that nothing can produce nothing; that it is an idle dream to believe in a philosopher’s stone which is to turn everything into gold, and to redeem man from the original sentence of his Maker, “in the sweat of his brow shall he eat his bread.” Not Quixot enough, however, to attempt to reason Bedlam to rights, my anxieties are turned to the most practicable means of withdrawing us from the ruin into which we have run. Two hundred millions of paper in the hands of the people, (and less cannot be from the employment of a banking capital known to exceed one hundred millions,) is a fearful tax to fall at haphazard on their heads. The debt which purchased our independence was but of eighty millions, of which twenty years of taxation had in 1809 paid but the one half. And what have we purchased with this tax of two hundred millions which we are to pay by wholesale but usury, swindling, and new forms of demoralization. Revolutionary history has warned us of the probable moment when this baseless trash is to receive its flat. Whenever so much of the precious metals shall have returned into the circulation as that everyone can get some in exchange for his produce, paper, as in the revolutionary war, it will experience at once an universal rejection. When public opinion changes, it is with the rapidity of thought. Confidence is already on the totter, and every one now handles this paper as if playing at Robin’s alive. That in the present state of the circulation the bank should resume payments in specie, would require their vaults to be like the widow’s cruse. The thing to be aimed at is, that the excesses of their emissions should be withdrawn as gradually, but as speedily, too as practicable, without so much alarm as to bring on the crisis dreaded. Some banks are said to be calling in their paper. But ought we to let this depend on their discretion? Is it not the duty of the legislature to avert from their constituents such a catastrophe as the extinguishment of two hundred millions of paper in their hands? The difficulty is indeed great; and the greater, because the patient revolts against all medicine. I am far from presuming to say that any plan can be relied on with certainty, because the bubble may burst from one moment to another; but if it fails, we shall be but where we should have been without any effort to save ourselves. Different persons, doubtless, will devise different schemes of relief. One would be to suppress instantly the currency of all paper not issued under the authority of our State or of the General Government; to interdict after a few months the circulation
of all bills of five dollars and under: after a few months more, all of ten dollars and under; after other terms, those of twenty, fifty, and so on to one hundred dollars, which last, if any must be left in circulation, should be the lowest denomination. These might be a convenience in mercantile transactions and transmissions, and would be excluded by their size from ordinary circulation. But the disease may be too pressing to await such a remedy. With the legislature I cheerfully leave it to apply this medicine, or no medicine at all. I am sure their intentions are faithful; and embarked in the same bottom, I am willing to swim or sink with my fellow citizens. If the latter is their choice, I will go down with them without a murmur. But my exhortation would rather be “not to give up the ship.”

I am a great friend to the improvements of roads, canals, and schools. But I wish I could see some provision for the former as solid as that of the latter,—something better than fog. The literary fund is a solid provision, unless lost in the impending bankruptcy. If the legislature would add to that a perpetual tax of a cent a head on the population of the State, it would set agoing at once, and forever maintain, a system of primary or ward schools, and an university where might be taught, in its highest degree, every branch of science useful in our time and country; and it would rescue us from the tax of toryism, fanaticism, and indifference to their own State, which we now send our youth to bring from those of New England. If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be. The functionaries of every government have propensities to command at will the liberty and property of their constituents. There is no safe deposit for these but with the people themselves; nor can they be safe with them without information. Where the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe. The frankness of this communication will, I am sure, suggest to you a discreet use of it. I wish to avoid all collisions of opinion with all mankind. Show it to Mr. Maury, with expression of my great esteem. It pretends to convey no more than the opinions of one of your thousand constituents, and to claim no more attention than every other of that thousand.

I will ask you once more to take care of Miller and our College, and to accept assurance of my esteem and respect.

The letter precipitating the foregoing response by former President Jefferson was sent from the capital in Richmond, VA by Charles Yancey of Albemarle on December 24, 1815. The letter from Charles Yancey is yet to be transcribed into typed format and remains in hand written form. It can be viewed at:

http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/jefferson_papers/

Once at the site, enter Charles Yancey in the upper search bar. This will take you to a list of over 600 references to Charles Yancey in the Jefferson Collection.

NOTE: It is important to know, however, that there were two Charles Yanceys serving in the Virginia Legislature during the same period and both had correspondence with Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. These two Charles Yanceys were first cousins. Their grandparents were Robert and Temperance (Dumas) Yancey of Louisa County. Robert and Temperance had three sons named Jeremiah, Charles, and Robert. Jeremiah was the youngest of the three and settled in Albemarle on Bucks Elbow and the Moorman River. His son Charles, written about here, was a neighbor of Jefferson and Monroe and communicated with them often. When accessing and reading the papers in the Jefferson collection the following signature is the best way to discern which Charles Yancey is the author:

The above signature was taken from a letter of Charles Yancey to then President Thomas Jefferson dated March 28, 1807. Charles was also frequently referred to as “Colonel”.

Referring back to Robert and Temperance Yancey above, their second son Robert became the minister of Trinity Parish Church in Louisa County; was known as the Reverend Robert and was the first known minister in the country to preach the doctrine of Universal Salvation. Rev. Robert and his wife Ann Crawford had a son Charles. This Charles Yancey moved to Buckingham County and became a notable figure in the Virginia legislature for over 40 years. Thomas Jefferson referred to this Charles Yancey of Buckingham as the “Wheel Horse of Democracy.” This Charles Yancey was frequently referred to as “Major”.

The point is that the library indexes do not distinguish between the two Charles Yanceys. We must do that.
This Indenture is one of the last public records of Charles Yancey of Albemarle. Dated 15 July 1825, it indicates that Charles was still living and was “of the City of Richmond”, not Albemarle. Moreover, it indicates he had sold his tract of land in the County of Albemarle for $14,000 and his tract of land in the County of Goochland for $8,000 and a lot in the city of Richmond or the sum of $1,000. In addition to the $23,000 cash for the above mentioned property, his personal property including feather beds and frames, bureaus, sideboard, dining table, workstation, tables, silver spoons, heifer, etc. were also detailed. The cause of this transaction at the age of 59 and why he seemingly disappeared thereafter remains a mystery.

(continued on next page)
In addition to the items listed on page one, this page further describes such personal items as Half a pipe of wine (63 wine gallons), half a pipe of French Brandy (63 gallons), half a pipe of Holland gin (63 gallons) and one hogshead of rum (60-140 gallons) all of which were conveyed unto Peyton Drew and Herbert Claiborne as trustees for the use and benefit of Jane Yancey, the wife of Charles Yancey.

The following year this Indenture-Deed of Trust was recorded in Albemarle County 5 June 1826. Whether Charles had died in the meantime is uncertain. It is also interesting that Charles’ death date was not recorded in the Yancey family Bible. Since Charles had moved to Richmond, such records as wills etc. were destroyed with the burning of Richmond in the Civil War. This document survives because it was also recorded in Albemarle County. 

Albemarle County Deed Book 26 page 28
### Family Group Sheet for Charles Yancey

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<tr>
<th>Spouse:</th>
<th>Charles Yancey</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth:</td>
<td>13 Mar 1765 in Albemarle County, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death:</td>
<td>1826 in Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage:</td>
<td>08 Jun 1788 in Albemarle County, Virginia, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Father:</td>
<td>Jeremiah Yancey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother:</td>
<td>Margaret Mullins</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spouse:</th>
<th>Sarah Field</th>
<th>Charles’ 1st wife</th>
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<tr>
<td>Birth:</td>
<td>10 Oct 1766 in Batesville, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Death:</td>
<td>26 Mar 1833 in Albemarle County, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Father:</td>
<td>Robert Field</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mother:</td>
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#### Children:

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<th>#</th>
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<th>Sex</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Marriage</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jeremiah Yancey</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>31 May 1787 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 Nov 1809 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td>Sarah Rothwell</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Ralph Henry Yancey</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>08 Oct 1789 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td></td>
<td>07 Sep 1812 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td>Patsy H. Grayson</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mary Yancey</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>13 Dec 1791 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td></td>
<td>09 Sep 1835 in Missouri, USA</td>
<td>Joseph Coffman</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Margaret Yancey</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>29 Dec 1793 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 Dec 1823 in Albemarle County, Virginia, USA</td>
<td>James Hays</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Joel Yancey</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>02 Aug 1796 in Albemarle County, Virginia</td>
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<td>31 Oct 1888 in Burnsville, Braxton Co, West Virginia</td>
<td>Elizabeth Brown</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Robert Yancey</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>20 Dec 1798 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 Jan 1825 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td>Angelina G. A. Norvell</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Elizabeth Yancey</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>16 Dec 1800 in Albemarle Co, VA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1872 in Virginia, USA</td>
<td>David Hays</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Charles’ wife, Sarah, died March 26, 1803 when Mildred was about five weeks old.

**Family Group Sheet for Charles Yancey**  
2nd Marriage

**Husband:** Charles Yancey  
- **Birth:** 13 Mar 1756 in Albemarle County, VA  
- **Death:** 1926 in Virginia  
- **Marriage:** 02 Jan 1804 in Albemarle County, Virginia  
- **Father:** Jeremiah Yancey  
- **Mother:** Margaret Mullins

**Wife:** Jane Alexander  
- **Birth:** 14 Oct 1774  
- **Death:** 28 Dec 1857 in Albemarle County, Virginia  
- **Father:**  
- **Mother:**

**Children:**

1. **M**  
   - **Name:** Jechonias Yancey  
   - **Birth:** 16 Jan 1805 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Death:** 26 Feb 1864 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Marriage:** 28 Jun 1833 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Spouse:** Julianne Lee Winn

2. **F**  
   - **Name:** Sarah Yancey  
   - **Birth:** 22 Dec 1806 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Death:** 17 Sep 1882 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Marriage:** 01 Dec 1830 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Spouse:** James H. Grimstead  

3. **M**  
   - **Name:** Alexander Kincaid Yancey  
   - **Birth:** 30 May 1807 in Albemarle, Virginia, USA  
   - **Death:** 06 Apr 1882 in Albemarle, Virginia, USA  
   - **Marriage:** 10 Nov 1835 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Spouse:** Sarah Shelton Farmer

4. **F**  
   - **Name:** Jane Yancey  
   - **Birth:** 22 Apr 1812 in Albemarle Co, VA  
   - **Death:** 07 May 1871 in Virginia, USA
The Albemarle County Index of Deeds 1748-1819 (by alphabet) contains numerous documents involving transactions of Charles Yancey of Albemarle such as land transactions, powers of attorney, personal property trusts, and a petition to erect a water gristmill. Here are a few examples:

May 30, 1795  Charles Yancey and James Hays purchased a 198 acre tract of land in Albemarle from John Mills and his wife Elizabeth for the price of 100 pounds. The land was described, in part, as being on both sides of Richard Wood Road and involving the head branches of Mechum’s River.  

Deed Book 11, Page 480

April 7, 1800  Charles & his wife (Sarah Field) sold 100 acres of land to Joel Yancey (Thought to be Charles’ younger brother). The parcel of land was sold for 200 pounds and bounded, in part, by William Maupin’s and Robert Yancey’s lines.  

Deed Book 13, Page 261

November 1801  John Mullins, son of Matthew, appointed Charles Yancey to be his Power of Attorney. Matthew Mullins was Charles’ grandfather on his mother’s side. Among Matthew’s children were Margaret Mullins (wife of Jeremiah Yancey) Charles’s mother, and her brother John Mullins (Charles’ uncle).  

Deed Book 13, Page 572

December 11, 1801  Charles purchased “Two Negros, to wit Tom and Vilet” for sixty five pounds, 9 shillings and 5 pence. According to the 1820 census Charles owned 21 slaves - 10 males and 11 females.

Deed Book 13, Page 598

January 15, 1808  Charles had petitioned the Court at Albemarle for permission to erect a water gristmill on a branch of Mecham’s River that ran through his property. His neighbors, like today, wanted assurance that their property would not be harmed by the dam for the mill, so they petitioned the Sheriff as follows:

“The Commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Albemarle County greeting. We command you to summon twelve good and lawful men of your bailiwick to appear on the lands of Charles Yancey on the fifteenth day of January 1808 at the place whence the said Charles Yancey hath petitioned our county court of Albemarle for leave to erect a water grist mill on a branch of Mecham’s River the bed of which belongs to the said Charles Yancey to examine the lands above and below the property of others which may be overflowed in consequence of erecting the dam for the said Mill…” The petition went on to express concerns for the passage of fish, navigation, the health of neighbors due to stagnant water, potential damage to Mansion Houses of any of the proprietors, their gardens, orchards, etc. The twelve men met and agreed to the building of the Mill. The one neighbor, Samuel Black, who had initially objected agreed with the others and gave his consent. The report was recorded in the Albemarle County Court in February 1808.

Deed Book 16, Page 349

Charles Yancey had married Jane Alexander, his second wife, in January of 1804 and was living in the house of Jane Alexander (pictured on page 3 and described on page 7) when he petitioned the County to erect a water gristmill. Stockton Creek, a branch of Mechum’s River, runs through the property as described above. See picture - page 3.
July 27, 1814 - February 6, 1815 The War of 1812

“The summer of 1814, when the foundations of the University (of Virginia) were being laid, ended with the burning of Washington and the capture of Hampton, the gravest threats of the War of 1812 to Virginia’s security. The war had remained far from Albemarle though from the beginning its citizens had sent troops and raised money to fight. Both Peter Carr and Thomas Jefferson had contributed toward equipping a volunteer company from Albemarle to offer its services to the president of the United States at the war’s outbreak, but in July, 1814, a group of Albemarle men led by Col. Charles Yancey and including Peter and Dabney Carr, went to Richmond to meet the enemy. From there they went with a select corps to the banks of the York River and waited until the hope of an encounter disappeared.” Albemarle County Historical Society pg. 22.

On November 17, 1925 in a letter from the Adjutant General’s Office of the War Department, it was reported that “The records of this office show that one Charles Yancey served in the War of 1812 as Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 1st Regiment (Yancey’s) Virginia Militia. His service commenced July 27, 1814, and ended February 6, 1815. The muster roll of the Field & Staff dated Holly, Nov. 30, 1814, bears remark “Absent on the Legislature”. The place of residence is not shown.” There has been some sentiment that this Charles Yancey was the Charles Yancey of Buckingham who served in the Virginia Legislature for over 40 years. Interestingly, the Charles Yancey of Albemarle and the Charles Yancey of Buckingham were first cousins, both cousins of Charles Yancey of Louisa. Moreover, both men served in the Virginia Legislature. But as the following excerpt from the Register Of The General Assembly of Virginia indicates, it was Charles Yancey of Albemarle who was a member of the Virginia General Assembly in 1814/1815 and 1815/1816. Charles Yancey of Buckingham was not recorded as being in the Virginia Legislature for those years.

It was Charles Yancey of Albemarle who would have been “Absent of the Legislature.” Due credit for his service in the War of 1812 may have escaped notice, except for the recent find of Dennis Yancey in the U.S. Dept of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. On the following page is his discovery where Charles Yancey of Albemarle was awarded, posthumously, 80 acres of land in Scott County, Minnesota for his service in the War of 1812 as Colonel of the 1st Virginia Regiment.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved September 28th, 1850, entitled “An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have engaged in the Military Service of the United States,” Warrant No. 29610, for 80 Acres has been issued in favor of

Jane Ramsey, widow of Charles Ramsey, deceased, Captain 1st Regiment Virginia Militia, Dec. 1813, which Warrant has been assigned to Anthony Leonard by Sarah Ramsey, Sarah Hall, Mrs. H. Ramsey and Jane Ramsey, the only heirs of the said Jane Ramsey, deceased.

has been returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the

West half of the North West Quarter of Section Eleven, in Township one

North, and fourteenth, North, of Range Twenty Three West, in the

District of Lands subject to sale at Henderson, Minnesota, containing

Eighty Acres.

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Now know ye, That there is therefore granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said

Anthony Leonard, as assignee, as aforesaid

the Tract of Land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said

Anthony Leonard, as assignee, as aforesaid and his

heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Abraham Lincoln,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the

first day of October,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the

eighty-eighth.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

By W. D. Strode and

J. H. Granger,
Recorder of the General Land Office.
The Albemarle County Index of Deeds 1820-1859 also reflects a number of transactions by Charles Yancey, many of which were related to his duties as Sheriff of the County in the years 1822-1823.

Petition for Paper Money 1788 Below is a reflection of a young and growing nation. A form of legal tender, money as we know it, had not been established. The men of Albemarle, including Charles Yancey, his older brother Robert Yancey, Charles’ father-in-law, Robert Field, and many of Charles’ relatives in the Maupin family filed the following petition in 1788 with the Virginia House of Delegates.

PETITION FROM ALBEMARLE FOR EMISSION OF PAPER MONEY.

Albemarle County, Anno Dom. 1788

To the Honorable Speaker, and House of Delegates Convened together at the City of Richmond; to take under their consideration, what may attend to the good of the Commonwealth of Virginia, etc.—

We your Humble petitioners sendeth these lines to this Honorable House, to inform you of our distressed condition, which is coming on us daily, for want of a circulating Medium among us, therefore we pray you to take it under your consideration, and grant our request, which is this, We pray and wish you to emit as much paper money as will pay our domestic debt, and said money to be a Lawfull Tender, in all debts dues and Demands, whatsoever (Except the Demands of Congress, which we ever shall be happy to be Taxed in Tobacco, Etc. to answer that of paying our Foreign debt & Loan Etc.) For admitting the enemies of said paper Money, Should depreciate it a little at first, it is better for a few to suffer a little than a majority of the State to become Servants to the rest, and it appears to your petitioners likely to be the case when we consider the quantity of money it takes to pay off our Sivel list annually, and also our Six per cent Interest Warrants, And we Consider it just and right, that the old british debts should be paid that was contracted before the War, but also we remember that when those debts was contracted, that there was a paper Currency among us that they generally was willing to recover, therefore we wish to pay them off in paper money, and then they will be willing to allow us a reasonable price for our Tobacco Etc., and leave our money among us, for we are not so doubtfull of the faith of our State as many appearantly is, for we are heartoly willing to sell our property for said money, as well now, as when George the third

18
was our head, for we believe, when said money is call'd in by Tax-
atation, that you our Legislature has wisdom enough to lay it out on
purchasing Tobacco Etc., to help to Raise a fund, and admitting
some persons should say that this cannot be done we are very clear
that there can be as good a fund Raised to redeem this said money,
as was done to redeem our Militia Certificates Etc.

and now, if this Honourable House will not grant this our re-
quest, we still will pray farther, for our property to be received in
payment of our debts, at the valuation of two or three good men,
and we wish to leave it to your wisdom to point out what kind of
property shall be received in payments of our debts, and if some-
thing similar to our requests is done what heart can stand by and
see his property that he hath laboured hard for, sell for one fourth
of its value and in a few years perhaps not for over one tenth of its
value, then power will naturally follow property, then God help the
poor—Therefore by these hints you may know what our prayers
and wish is—and now we wish that good Spirit above may inspire
your breasts so that you may never consent to the Instaullment Act,
for it alarms your petitioners when they consider that the Mer-
chant is the channel by which the money must come through to
the planter, then will they not consult together. And fix the price
on our Commodity as they see fit, and will they not keep back more
than six per cent upon all their debts due to them that they do not
receive in the first years payment Etc. Etc.

Alass will Instaullment put a stop to that eating Canker of six
per cent Interest Warrants, and also the old British Debts must
be paid under the same Act which will make the old proverb true—
a new Broom sweps clean, then that saying will soon come to pass
They have taken Virginia without the fere of a gun, and now we
conclude wishing that God May direct you for to act and do what-
soever may attend for the good of the Commonwealth of Virginia in
general, Amen—

Then thy Humble Petitioners shall ever Pray—

Hugh R. Morris Charles Minx John Burnley
William Grayson Henry Wood Cornelyus Moping
John Mills Talton Woodson Petter Rosell
Grable Mullens
John Maupin
Gabriel Maupen
Thos. Reed
Bartolomeh Kindred
Jno. Brit
Joel Wheeler
John Sproul
Jesey Gooch
James Briget
Micajah Wheeler, Jr.
Bartlet Ellis
Maxey Ewell
Jno. Mopin, sen.
James Harris
Peter Shaver
John Jones
David Gentry
Wm. Macon, Sen.
Wm. Woods
James Kinolving
William Thompson, Tax
Payer
Joseph Mansfield
John Martin
John Hall
Zackarius Maupin
John Day
Robert Layne
Banj. Dodwheeler
Daniel Maupin, Jr.
James Reynolds
Thomas Harlow
Claudius Buster, Jr.
William Fickenson
David Sowers
David Burges
Joseph Burnett
Daniel McC. Evay
Peter Belew
his
George X Procter
mark
James Hayes
Isom Randolph

his
Jeremiah X Cleveland
mark
John Williams
George Norvell
John Baly, Sr.
Samuel Burch
John Alexander
Wilson Roberts
William Shelton, Sr.
Anthony Granning
John Eades
Joseph Sutherland, Sr.
John Allen, Tax P.
Joseph Burch
Moses Gentry
Nelson Thomas
William Ramsay
Robt. Sharp, Jr.
John Bunter, Sr.
John Allphin
John Queritt
James Siddearth, Sr.
James Suddearth, Jr.
Samuel Dedman
Josiah Wallece
John Harris
Solomen Dolen
John Stockton
William Davis
William Gooch
Alexander Wetnell
James Brooks
Joseph Nott
John Brown
Evan Watson
his
Joshua X Grady
mark
Obediah Britt
Benjemine Thaker
Nathaniel Thaker
West Lanford
Claudius Buster
Barnett Carter

John Taylor
Wm. Coles, Sen.
Edward Butler
Michall Smith
Chas. Hudson
Wm. Kenney
his
John X Palhoof (?)
mark
Samuel Mun
Micajah Via
Martin Gentry
John Matthews
James Wood
Daniel Maupin
Mourning Roberts T. P.
William Humphreys T. P.
Joseph Roberts T. P.
John Bent
George Conner
John Gillum, Sen.
John Gillum, Jun.
William Berry
Thos. Harlow
Philemon Snell
Samuel Brookman
Oliver Cleveland
James Noland
Andrew Pray
Mathey Mopin

Robert Yancey
David Mc. Cauilly
William Sudder
Joseph Claiborne
John Sowell
Thos. Cobbs
James Mayo, T. P.
his
John X Brian
mark
William Johnson
William Clarke, T.
Robert Martin
John Spencer
Thomas Mopin
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