

Fox Hall - Part 15, Deed Search for Fox Hall, Lower Norfolk County, VA

By

Angela Springer



Fox Hall, Malmgren Era

5 Aug 1959 **DB 809 P545** Francis A. and Marius
Malmgren sold to V & G Development Corp. reserving Lots 23 and 24
of Parcel A in Fox Hall Manor (location of Fox Hall).

6 May 1946 **DB 812 P 241** Fox Hall Farms Inc. sold to
Ellen J Malmgren et al.

Fox Hall Farms Inc. was grantor. Ellen J. Malmgren was President and Marius Malmgren Secretary.

Sven Marius “Morris” Malmgren was born in Illinois in 1901 and moved with his father, August Malmgren, to Virginia. “Morris” grew “prodigious amounts of corn using scientific methods.”¹ He developed a variety of corn called “Horsetooth” that would grow well in the Dismal Swamp. In 1915, he grew a whopping 209 bushels + 40 pounds of corn on a single acre of his father’s land. This was a time when the average yields would be only 45 bushels per acre.²



Norfolk County, Boys Corn Club work prize corn sown by Marius Malmgren.

H. C. Mann Photo. Library of VA

¹www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=115114395

²Ibid.



Young man with plow and donkey.

H. C. Mann Photo. Library of VA

1 Aug 1940 **DB 663 P 573** Charles Webster, Trustee,
conveyed property to Fox Hall Farms Inc. Louis B. Fine was party of
the 3rd part. Property had defaulted and was sold at public auction 17
July 1940 for \$4,525.00.

13 Mar 1933 **DB 610 P 461** Charles Webster, Trustee
Sold to August Malmgren and his wife, Ellen J.



Photo from "Find a Grave" website

August Malmgren was the father of Marius Malmgren. He had been born in Sweden 24 Sept 1865, to a railroad lineman by the name of Sven Andersson. Sven had enlisted in the military in 1847 and was given the soldier name of Malmgren, which means "vein or seam of ore". On the battlefield, it is imperative that when orders are shouted to specific individuals, the correct person responds. Unfortunately, the name of Andersson is so common that it became necessary for the soldiers to be given a different assigned name. Sven's was Malmgren, and he kept that name once discharged from the army.

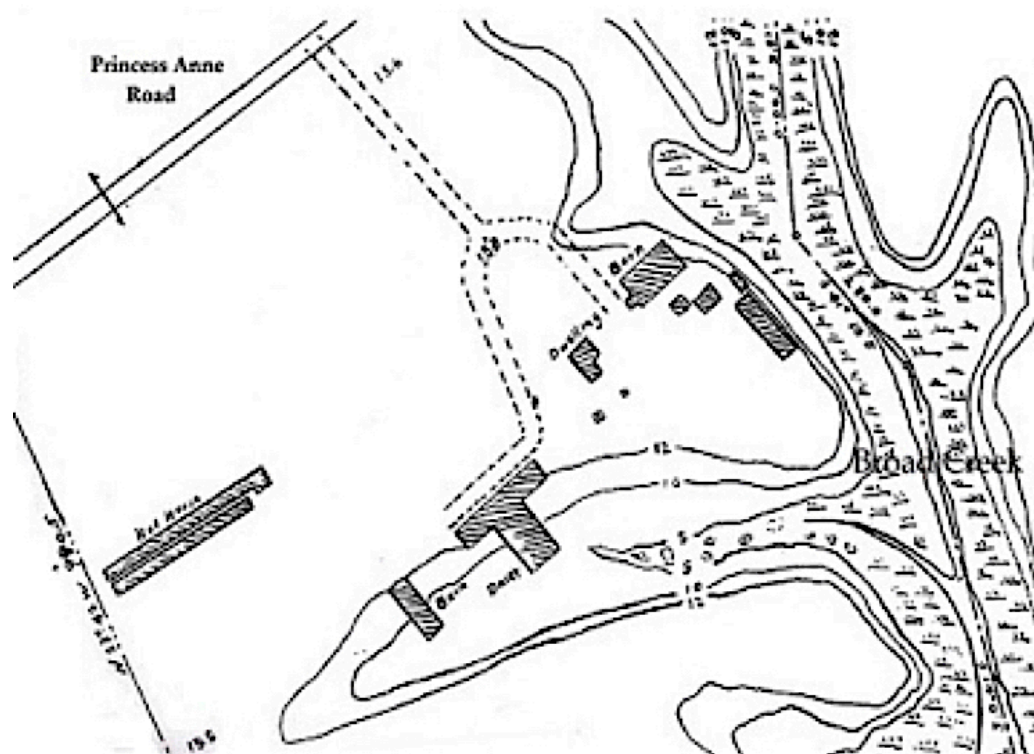
Being discharged on 31 Oct 1891, he decided to migrate to America. He arrived in New York 27 Nov 1891 and continued on to Iowa and became a farmer. He was naturalized in 1905 and moved to Virginia in 1906. During the difficult depression years, August Malmgren owned and

managed Fox Hall Farm. He died at age 71 and was buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery in Norfolk.³

5 Nov 1919 **DB 476 P 278** O. B. McLean sold to J. H. Cofer an undivided ½ interest (the other undivided ½ interest being already owned by J. H. Cofer.

The J. H. Cofer & Co. Inc. was one of the most prominent business houses and one of the largest grain businesses in Virginia and in the southeast. Established in 1894, they had an elevator and sacking plant on the Norfolk & Western Rail line. J. H. Cofer was the director for the Grain Dealers' National Association, the Seaboard National Bank, Tidewater Insurance Co, Industrial Finance Corporation as well as other businesses.⁴

Aug 1919 **MB 18 P48** A survey was done in 1919 showing Fox Hall and other outbuildings on the property:



MB 18, p. 48

Note barn and other buildings east and southeast of dwelling.

³www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=63951415

⁴Weiss, George; America's Maritime Progress



Fox Hall Farm

H. C. Mann Photo Library of VA



J. L. Roper Dwelling

H. C. Mann Photo, Library of VA



Fox Hall Dairy Barn

H. C. Mann Photo, Library of VA



Silos and Dairy Barn

H. C. Mann Photo Library of VA



Inside Fox Hall Dairy Barn

H. C. Mann Photo, Library of VA

1 July 1919 **DB 463 P 520** John L. Roper and Lydia H., his wife, sold to J. H. Cofer and O. B. McLean multiple parcels of land that included one which stretched to Old Sewells Point Road; one that was on Water Works Road (today called Kempsville Road); and on the North side of the Little Creek Road (today called Azalea Garden Road).

An article appeared in the *Argus* newspaper in 1915 about Fox Hall:

Fox Hall Farm Dairy

The Barn Fox Hall Dairy Farm

Among the notable farms which have demonstrated the splendid advantages of Tidewater Virginia none are more worthy of special mention than the Fox Hall Farm, a few miles from the town of Norfolk. This farm, which adds to the Cape Henry electric line, has awakened favorable comment from all who have seen it by reason of its beautifully cultivated fields and its clean, commodious buildings.

The leading feature of the farm is its dairy, which has been designed, and is carried out, with the view to supplying milk of the highest quality it is possible to obtain anywhere. The initial cost and the current expense of production has always been a secondary consideration—quality, and that alone, has been the guiding thought. That this end has been attained is evident from the high rating Fox Hall Dairy milk has gained among those who appreciate the best.

In safeguarding the purity of the milk supply the owner of Fox Hall Farm Dairy began by providing perfect conditions. The elevation and lie of the land are such that good air and drainage, essential factors for the health and general well-being of cows, is secured. All of the crops grown are devoted to dairy purposes, and all of the food production is under the charge of an expert.

The stable is the pink of perfection—it gets the maximum of daylight, and is excellently ventilated, and is kept scrupulously clean. The walls, the ceilings and the floors are of cement. The manure is removed by an overhead trolley to a building one hundred feet

away ready for its daily dispersal over the fertile fields.

The cows are high grade and pure bred Guernseys, many of which are pedigreed. This class of cattle is universally recognized as the finest type of dairy stock, producing the most highly colored and richest milk. Cows have the periodical attention of an expert veterinarian, and no milk is used except from perfectly healthy cattle handled under well regulated conditions, not overfed nor forced, the aim being to keep them in a condition of perfect health, and to obtain a natural flow of milk. They are turned into exercising and sunning yards each day, and great care is taken to keep these yards well cleaned.

Having first given all possible attention to the selection of the herd and to keeping them in perfect health and condition, the matter next in importance is safeguarding the purity of the milk at every stage from the milking shed to the consumer. It is well known that milk is highly absorbent and that the slightest infection will not only affect its palatableness but may make it a source of great danger.

Before milking, the udders and surrounding parts are thoroughly washed, while the whole hide of the cow is groomed twice daily. The milkers wear clean and sterilized suits, and the milk is drawn into sterile pails which have the caps covered to lessen the opportunity for dust or bacteria to enter. Immediately after each cow is milked, her milk is removed to a separate weighing room, there weighed and recorded, then poured into a sterilized gauge and cotton strainer, when it is

conducted into the milk room, where it flows over a glass enclosed cooler on into the bottle filler, from which it is drawn into the bottles. Immediately after being filled, the bottles are closed and sealed with hot paraffine, then placed in shipping cases. The entire time required in transferring milk from the cow to the bottles in shipping cases will be but a few minutes. Before the milking commences, the bottling room and all utensils in this room are thoroughly sterilized with live steam. The utensils and bottles are allowed to enter the bottling room only through a pressure steam sterilizer, one end of which opens in the wash room and the other in the bottling room. The utensils and bottles, and even the milking stools remain thirty minutes in this sterilizer under ten pounds of steam pressure, about 250 degrees Fahrenheit. All this takes place after they have been thoroughly washed and cleaned. It seems that nothing which could be done at Fox Hall Farm to insure the perfect cleanliness and purity of the milk is left undone. If any germ survives this unceasing warfare he must be a hero among his kind.

From what has been said above it will be seen that milk from the Fox Hall Farm Dairy is unsurpassed for infants, children and invalids, as well as for general family use. Its purity, its richness and its cream producing quality and the length of time it can be kept all equally commend it. Mr. John L. Roper, the proprietor of the dairy, has conferred a favor on Norfolk by instituting so important an improvement in milk production. The city offices are at 110 College Place.

Courtesy Robert Hitchings, Wallace Room, Chesapeake Library

Captain John Lansdale Roper was born in Greenwood, Pennsylvania on 9 Oct 1835, and at the age of twenty one, he went to California for the gold rush. Having only moderate success, John Roper enlisted in the

11th Pennsylvania Cavalry and reached the rank of Captain. He moved his residence to Norfolk in 1865.⁵ Twenty four miles from where Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal enters the North Landing River, he erected a saw mill with the best circular saw system. He was a pioneer in the use of dry kilns and was probably the biggest supplier of cedar shingles in the United States.⁶



Roper Cedar Mill on River

H. C. Mann Photo. Library of VA

He was president of the Albemarle & Pantego Railroad that extended the Norfolk Southern Railroad from Mackey's Ferry, NC in Kendrick's Creek near Albemarle Sound, through Washington and Beaufort Counties, NC to the Pungo River near the village of Pantego. What this

⁵http://newriversnotes.com/topical_history_books_1929_history_of_virginia_ropercaptainjohnl.htm

⁶http://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_albemarle_pantego.html



H. C. Mann Photo, Library of VA

accomplished was being able to transport produce from the farms in the Albemarle District to Norfolk in about five hours, where previously it would have taken two to three days.⁷ The town of Lee Mills was renamed Roper on 14 Aug 1889.

⁷<http://archive.org/stream/albemarlepantegoOOalbe#page/4/mode/2up>



One of John Roper's sons, Albert Lansdale Roper, would become three times Mayor of Norfolk (1918-1924). Another son, George W. Roper, was a civil, mechanical, and electrical engineer who purchased a shipbuilding and repair company from Smith and McCoy that he would develop into what today is Norfolk Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corp. (NorShipCo).⁸ His accomplishments included being the vice-president of Virginia Savings Bank and Trust company; the Lumbermans' Marine Insurance Co.; Seaboard Fire Insurance Co.; member of the City Council of Norfolk; member of the Chamber of Commerce; was a

⁸http://newriversnotes.com/topical_history_books_1929_history_of_virginia_ropercaptainjohnl.htm

Mason; helped finance the Women's College of Norfolk; and was president of United Charities. He retired in 1905.

20 Mar 1888 **DB 142 P 427** Henry J. Cullen and Mary B., his wife, of NY sold to John L. Roper the property called "Fox Hall", 326 acres more or less.



Fox Hall Dairy Farm

H. C. Mann Photo, Library of VA



Enlarged detail from above photo showing a barn to the east of Fox Hall.

22 Oct 1883 **DB 142 P 427** George P. Gordon died and a portion of real estate was conveyed by Lenore M. Van Wyck and Henry D. Van Wyck, and Mary A. Gordon to Henry Cullen, Jr. and Josiah Porter.

Henry Van Wyck (1823-1901), was from Fishkill, New York. At age 24, he went to California as a “49-er” and struck gold. He saw action in the Mexican War and was also an Indian fighter.

Moving to Norfolk in 1869, Van Wyck was part owner and business manager of the estate of George P. Gordon, and after Gordon’s death he married the widow, Lenore Gordon. Henry Van Wyck had a music academy where Selden Arcade sits today, which opened Sept. 20, 1880.⁹ The theater was said to have had the first electrically lighted chandelier

⁹www.npl.lib.va.us/SMRT/newsleter/2006_fall.phf

in Norfolk. The ceilings were decorated with medallion portraits of Shakespeare, Racine, Beethoven, Goethe, Mozart, Haydn, Schiller, and Mendelssohn.¹⁰ On July 10th, 1882, Oscar Wilde did a performance there. He was dressed in black a velvet “fan-tailed” coat, a long black satin vest from which dangled an enormous gold watch fob, black satin knee breeches, dark stockings, black patent leather pumps, and a waterfall of lace cascading from his shirt front and cuffs.¹¹ The academy remained there for more than thirty years and burned down in April 1930. The Virginian-Pilot did an article on the music academy afterwards and included the following:

*From these old creaking wings had emerged . . .
Lillian Russell, Lillie Langtry, Bernhardt, and
scores of others . . . Paderewski played there . . .
In it day it {the Academy} has ranged all the way
along the scale from a triumphant Appearance of
Bernhardt to a wrestling match, or a Yiddish
Drama or a political speech . . .*¹²

Also being a pioneer in the garden truck industry in Norfolk, Van Wyck employed 180 workmen, 30 mules, and 6 horses daily.

Upon his death in 1901, Henry Van Wyck, left provisions to build the first branch library in Norfolk, together with the funds from Andrew Carnegie, the library was built across from Maury High School and opened May 15, 1916. His estate was valued at about \$500,000.¹³

24 May 1875 DB 99 P 624 Theodore Garnett, Jr.,
Trustee, sold to George Gordon of NY “Fox Hall”, 326 acres for
\$9000.00. The land had defaulted and sold. It was previously owned by
William L. Oswald.

¹⁰Tucher, George Holbert; Norfolk Highlights 1584-1881.

¹¹Tucker, George Holbert; Cavalier Saints and Sinners: Virginia History Through a Keyhole

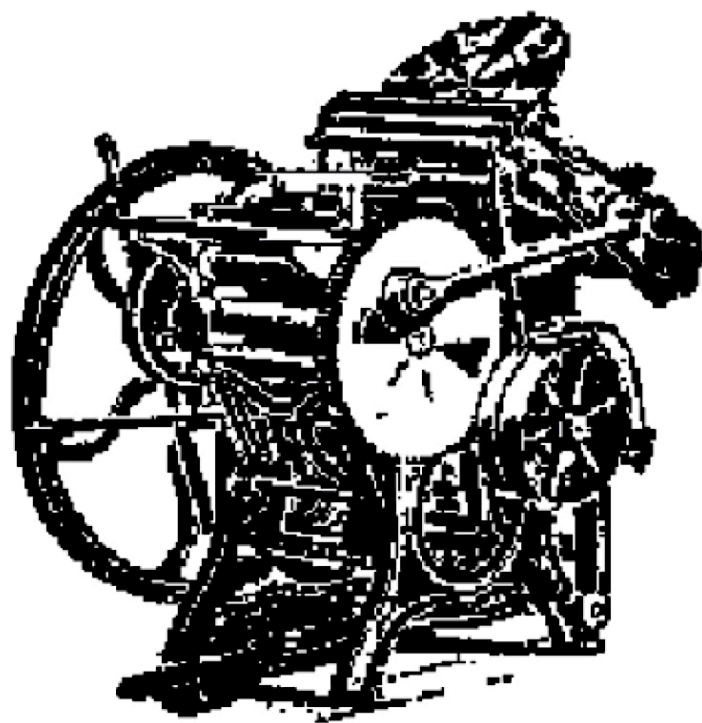
¹²A Tricentennial Celebration: Norfolk 1682-1982; The ChryslerMuseum; copyright 1982, page 111

¹³Query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/PDF?res=F60713F6385414728DDDAC

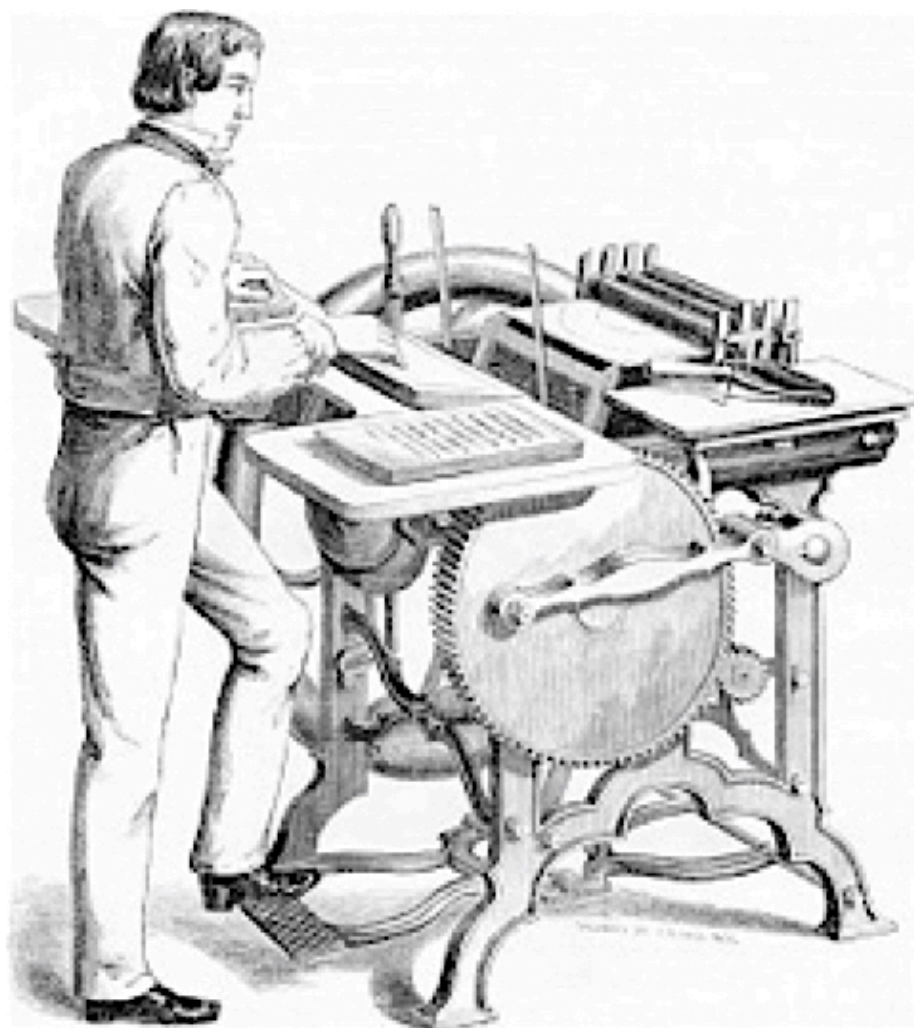


George Gordon was co-inventor of the “Dream Press”, a printing press that revolutionized the industry. In the early 1800’s, a printing office had a few cases of type, a stone, and one hand press. They could only handle broadsides, pamphlets, and an occasional small book, maybe 300 impressions per day. The new “Dream Press” was speedy and lightweight. A boy could “kick off” more impressions in one day than two men on a hand press could accomplish in one week.¹⁴

¹⁴www.apaletterpress.com/T%20&20P%20ARTICLES/Press%20&%20Presswork/Gordon%20Press



C&P (OS) GORDON JOBBER





Images from “apa-letterpress.com”

16 Dec 1871 **DB 94 P 348** Nathan Baum and Bertha,
his wife, sold to W.L. Oswald for \$11,800.00.

William L. Oswald came to Norfolk in 1864 from West Troy, New York. He was an ardent Democrat and twice elected to the NY Legislature. He made his home four miles from the City of Norfolk (that is the approx. distance of Fox Hall), and in 1874 was referred to as Colonel.¹⁵ He was also the superintendent of the City Conservative Party.

¹⁵Burton, Harrison W. ; History of Norfolk, Virginia

2 Mar 1868

DB 91 P 502

Jacob E. Baum sold to Nathan Baum for \$12,000.00.

In the 1874 Directory, J. E. Baum was a shipper of produce and lived on Bank Street. The Jacob Baum & Co. Shipping House burned 25 June 1873.

2 Feb 1867

DB 90 P 86

J. W. Chamberlin and John T. Daniels and Malinda, his wife, sold to Jacob Edward Baum “Fox Hall” for \$12,000.00.

Moses Myers sold to J.W. Chamberlin and John Daniels.


Moses Myers was the grandson of the Moses Myers, Norfolk’s first permanent Jewish resident, who at one time was one of the twelve wealthiest men in the nation. The grandfather’s house still stands on Freemason Street as a museum today. When the Civil War broke out, Moses Myers’ (the grandson) family convinced him that because of his large family, and his obligations in Norfolk, not to enlist in military service. Myer Myers, his uncle, who had become the Consul to Great Britain, convinced Moses to move into the house on Freemason Street for safety. Moses eventually inherited that house.¹⁶

On 5 Nov 1858, an advertisement was placed in the *Southern Argus*:

¹⁶Chrysler Museum interpretive tour

FOX HALL

THREE MILES FROM THE CITY OF NORFOLK
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

 THAT very valuable Farm, called FOX HALL, is now offered FOR SALE privately. It is exactly 3 miles from the City, on the Princess Anne Road, and contains 326 ACRES, about 80 Acres cleared, twenty Acres more may be brought in next season. The soil is very good, parts of it being excellent for TRUCKING. About 40 Acres are in Grass and Clover. The land is well ditched. The WOOD land consists of

OAK, BEACH, GUM, MAPLE AND PINE.

A good dwelling, brick and wood, containing 6 rooms brick kitchen, smoke house, servants' rooms and barn, overseer's house, corn crib, quarters, hay house and stable.

The Water is very good. Some of this Farm is valuable MARSH LAND, both for HAY and MUCK.

It is as healthy as any location in the region of country. To a person wanting a valuable Farm near the city, the present affords a rare opportunity.

The landing on Broad Creek affords Lighter Navigation. For further particulars enquire on the premises of the owner, or

no 23

JAS G POLLARD, Auctioneer

Notice to Lumber Getters.

Courtesy Robert Hitchings, Wallace Room, Chesapeake

13 Jan 1855

DB 82 P302

Alexander Tunstall and Eliza, his wife, sold to Moses Myers "Fox Hall" for \$6,500.00. 326 acres.

Alexander Tunstall had purchased from different sources. One portion from John N. Walke and another from William Stark.

A. 20 Apr 1842 DB 67 P 329
Alexander Tunstall property for \$250.00.

William Stark sold

B. 28 Jan 1835 DB 60 P 85 John Walke sold to
Alexander Tunstall “Fox Hall” for \$3,000. Property had been purchased
from different sources. One portion from Sam Holt, one from John Holt,
and another from Hillary Cone.

Alexander Tunstall was a cashier of the Farmer’s Bank and was the
father of Dr. Robert Baylor Tunstall – probably the most respected
doctor in Norfolk at the time. He was dedicated to selflessly aid anyone
who might be in need of medical assistance. His grandson also became
a renowned doctor in Norfolk after serving in the Civil War.

A. 20 Jan 1833 DB 58 P 99 Samuel Holt sold John N.
Walke “Fox Hall” for \$1,500.00. 269 acres.

Samuel Holt was a lumber merchant.

B. John Holt sold to John N. Walke – 30 acres.

C. Hillary Cone sold to John N. Walke marsh and other land on
the east side of the above mentioned parcels.



Walke Marsh

H. C. Mann Photo, Library of VA

8 Dec 1832 **DB 58 P 117-118** Hillary Cone and his wife, Sally, borrowed \$535 from John Tabb Holt. Samuel Holt and Tazewell Taylor, Trustees. Mortgaged 235 acres they had bought from John T. Holt and Samuel Holt. Mortgage for two years.

19 July 1824 **DB 51 P 411-412** Samuel Holt released from debt to Catharine Gheslin, W. W. Sharp, Trustee. He had borrowed \$400 and mortgaged 270 acres, the property where Samuel Holt resides.



1813 Map of Norfolk County Courtesy Slover Library
Black arrow (top, center) locates Boush property.

24 July 1822 **DB 50 P 178** Samuel Holt owed Boush \$1000. Giles B. Cocke and Archibald Taylor, Trustees Mortgaged 269 acres known as "Fox Hall". Property formerly belonged to Elizabeth Boush, came to Samuel Holt by deed dated 1815. To be repaid in two years. \$500 each payment.

Dec 1815 Elizabeth Boush sold to Samuel Holt. According to **DB 58 P 99**, Elizabeth Boush had been given the property by Thomas Talbot, dec'd., her father. Elizabeth Talbot married John Tabb 17 May 1777; John Tabb left a will 10 Sept 1824/22 Nov 1824. Elizabeth married Captain Nathaniel Boush 4 Sept 1787, who was the son of Samuel Boush (WB 1 P37)(the first Mayor of Norfolk; and the father of Charles Sayer Boush).

17 Mar 1777-Jun Court 1777 Will of Thomas Talbot
(Shipwright)

Thomas Talbot left property to his daughter Elizabeth that he had purchased of John Ivy and wife on Broad Creek; Land purchased from John Guy. . . Except for the burying place containing 30 square feet.

Captain Thomas Talbot purchased many parcels of land for its timber rights. "In Mar 1777, Thomas Talbot entered into a contract with Paul Loyall and David Stoddard, commissioners of the Continental Shipyard, located at Gosport, near Portsmouth (on the site of the present Navy Yard), to furnish timbers for the frame of a frigate to be built by the Continental Congress. The contract price was the equivalent of \$3,333.33), and it was estimated at the outset by the experts that it would require 200 oak trees and 120 pine trees. The following are the dimensions of the timbers furnished and give some indication of the size and character of this frigate (or cruiser) of that era:¹⁷

For Keel and Keelson,	324 feet
Stem and Linding,	100 feet
Stern Post, Quarter Pieces, Logs and Knee	120 feet
73 Floor Timbers,	18 feet long each
226 Lower Futtocks,	15 feet long each

¹⁷<http://www.usgwarchives.net/va/portsmouth/shipyard/stewart1.html>

113 Fair of Timbers of a side, middle, and upper Futtocks and Top
Timbers – Containing 53 ft. in each Fair

67 Large Beams, 34 feet each

208 Knees for Do.

30 Beams for Quarter Deck 30 feet each

1120 Knees for same

13 Hooks 20 feet each

For Bends 1,500 feet

Water ways,

Rudder and Counter Timbers.

Mead Stock and 6 Knees.

Pieces for Ribbons.¹⁸

The first paved street in Norfolk – Talbot Street – was opened by Capt.
Talbot in 1765.



Six Masted Sailing Ship off Norfolk

H. C. Mann Photo, Library of VA

¹⁸Ibid.

7 Jan 1775

DB 27 P 10-11A

John Ivy and his wife, sold to Thomas Talbot 269 acres; a tract or parcel known by the name of Broad Creek. Located on N. side of Broad Creek bordering Bennett Boush, Samuel Langley, Dannock, & Tully Robinson.

The will of John Ivy written 23 Apr 1770 five years before the sale to Thomas Talbot, indicated that he did not live on the property. In fact, the Broad Creek Plantation was to be sold to pay any debts he might have at his death.

John Ivy's parents were William Ivy and Ann Thelaball. There were no deeds under the names of William Ivy for 269 acres. John was a son from Ann's second marriage. Her first marriage had been to James Lowery. There were no deeds under the name of James Lowery that matched the description of this property. According to the book, *Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia*, Ann was the daughter of James Thelaball.

James Thelaball had died in 1711.

15 May 1710

DB 8 P 152-3

James Thelaball and his wife, Ann, had given the property where they lived to their son Francis Thelaball.

It appears that Francis Thelaball was the eldest son. He was married to Abigail Butt. Unfortunately, in 1726/7 Francis Thelaball died.¹⁹ Ownership probably reverted to the heirs of James Thelaball. His daughter, Ann, was probably next in line to inherit.

Francis Thelaball was the "builder" of Lynnhaven House circa 1725²⁰, an historic house that was in Princess Anne County (today the City of Virginia Beach). His brother, Lemuel, was also building a house at the same time. He was a turner. Were they also constructing a house, Fox Hall, for their sister at the same time?

¹⁹Deeds and Wills 1724-1735 Part 1; page J15

²⁰DB 3 Part 1; P 404

Francis Thelaball had purchased land opposite John Nicholess and adjacent to James Thelaball from Mark Powell and his wife, Sarah Harding.²¹ He also had purchased nearly 300 acres from William Ginn in the Broad Creek area.²²

James Thelaball would have taken possession of the property when he married Ann Harding Emperour.

1682 DB 8 P 162.5 and DB 9 P 224 Ann Harding had been given 249 acres and her sister, Sarah, 140 acres.

Ann Harding had married an Emperour before marrying James Thelaball.²³

20 Oct 1653 1652-1655 Patent No. 3, P 85 Land Office Grants
20 Oct 1661 1655-1664 Patent No. 4, P 518 Land Office Grant
Thomas Harding patented 740 acres in Broad Creek

When a person received a patent, he was required either to seat or seed that property. If they failed to do so, the patent was considered void, so land was often listed as a patent more than once.

Thomas Harding sold 200 acres for the purpose of building the first courthouse in Norfolk County on 15 Nov 1661.²⁴ (There is some question as to whether it was ever built).²⁵ His son, Thomas, was instrumental in obtaining land on the N side of James River for the French Huguenots that were fleeing persecution from France's Louis XIV.²⁶

²¹DB 8 P162.5 and DB 9 P224

²²DB 10 P66

²³Archive.org/stream/jstor-4243479/4243479_djvu.txt

²⁴DB D; P 433

²⁵Yarsinske, Amy Waters; The Elizabeth River; p. 200

²⁶Www.scribd.com/doc/1825487/6/Seventh-Generation

Owners of Fox Hall

1654 Thomas Harding patented property in Broad Creek. - Patent 3 1652-1655 p 85; Patent 4 1655-1664 p 518.

1682 Ann Harding, daughter of Thomas Harding, inherited the property. Land Patents Vol VII., p. 145; Patent 7 1679-1689 p 145.

James Thelaball married Ann Harding Emperour.

1711 Francis Thelaball, son of James and Ann Thelaball, inherits – DB 8 P152-3 1726/27.

Ann Thelaball, daughter of James Thelaball, inherits.

Francis Thelaball died and the property reverted back to the heirs of James Thelaball, his father.

Ann Thelaball had married James Lowery and later William Ivy.

1760 John Ivy inherited from his mother, Ann Thelaball Lowery Ivy – DB 27 P12.

1775 Thomas Talbot – DB 27 P 10-11A.

1777 Elizabeth Talbot Boush inherited – DB 58 P99.

1815 Samuel Holt – 1815 (see DB 50 P178).

1833 John Walke – DB 58 P 99.

1835 Alexander Tunstall and his wife, Elizabeth – DB 60 P 85.

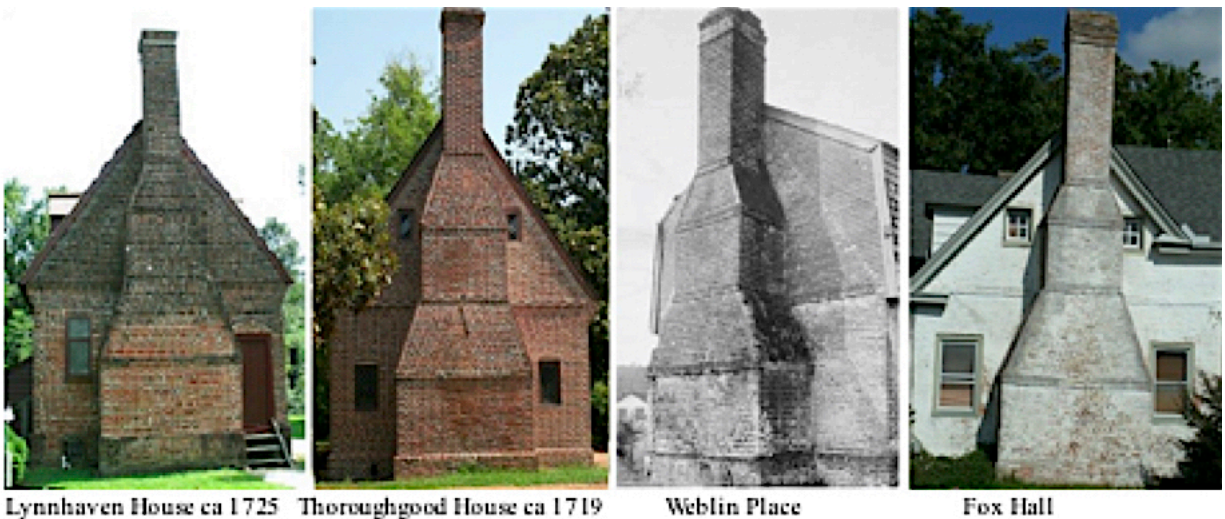
- 1855** Moses Myers II – DB 82 P 302.
- before 1867** JW Chamberlin and John T Daniels and his wife, Malinda.
- 1867** Jacob E Baum – DB 90 P 86 1868.
- Nathan Baum and his wife, Bertha – DB 91 P 502.
- 1871** William Oswald – DB 94 P348.
- 1875** George Gordon and his wife, Lenore M. – DB 99 P624.
- 1878** Henry Van Wyck and Lenore M. Gordon Van Wyck.
- 1883** Henry J. Cullen, his wife, Mary B., Josiah Porter and his wife, Caroline – 22 Oct 1883.
- 1888** John L Roper and his wife, Lydia – DB 142 P 427.
- 1919** O. B. McLean and J. H. Cofer – DB 463 P520.
- 1919** J. H. Cofer – DB 476 P 278.
- 1933** August Malmgren and is wife, Ellen – DB 610 P461.
- 1940** Charles Webster, Trustee, to Fox Hall Farms, Inc. Louis B. Fine was party of the 3rd part - DB 663 P573 (also see DB 812P241 and DB 810 P16).
- 1959** V & G Development Corp. reserving Lots 23 & 24 of Parcel A in Fox Hall Manor (location of Fox Hall) DB 809 P 545.

Chimney Analysis

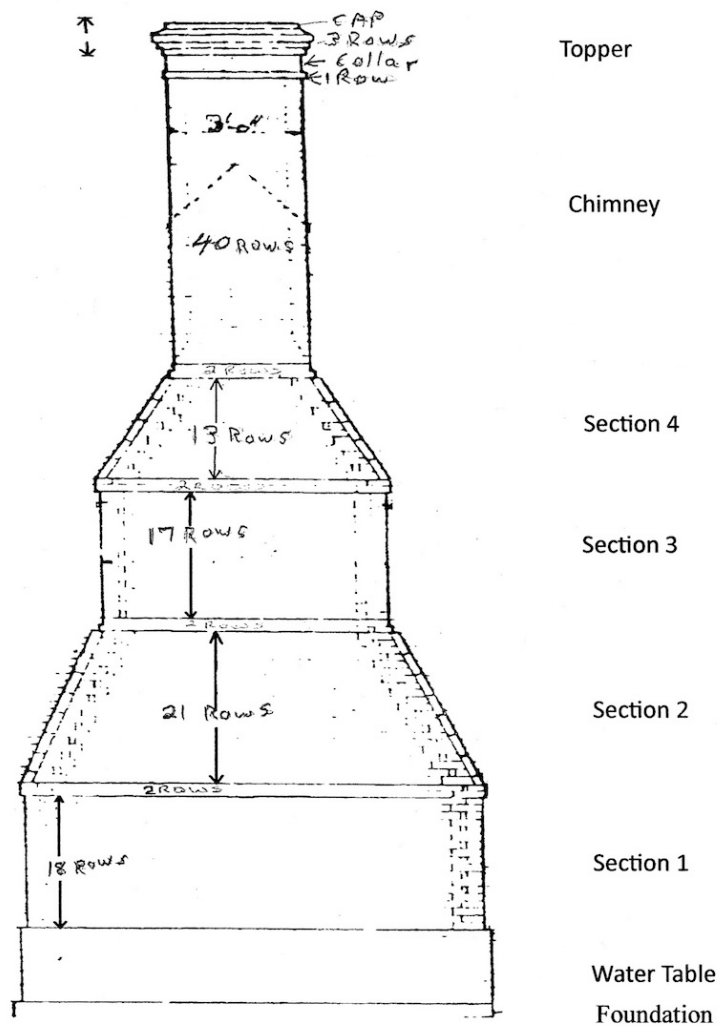
The chimney at Fox Hall jumped out at me immediately as being similar to the other eighteenth-century houses in the area. Being curious as to

just how similar, comparisons were made as to the number of courses in each section and the number of bricks on each course.

The comparison included the Thoroughgood House exterior chimney, Weblin Place, Lynnhaven House, (these being located in Virginia Beach), as well as the north chimney of Fox Hall. All the chimneys were laid in English bond, and all houses are a story and a half.



A drawing of the north chimney of the Lynnhaven House is included to explain the various sections of the chimneys. Courses were counted for each section including the number of courses visible in the water table. Below is a table comparing those chimneys.



Brick Rows or Courses

	Water table	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Chimney	Topper
Lynn. North	11	18	21	17	13	40	Collar + 3
Lynn South	10	17	22	17	10	45	Collar + 3
Thoroughgood South	7	20	19	18	20	39	4 + cap
Fox Hall	6 +	19	22	17	9	38	7 - 8
Weblin Place	11	18	17	15	9	27	Collar + 4?

The number of bricks on each course were also counted. The results were even more surprising (See below table).

Number of Stretchers Wide

	Water table	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Chimney	Deep
Lynn North	15	14	Slants	8 1/2	Slants	4	6
Lynn South	13	13	Slants	7	Slants	4	5
Thoroughgood South	17?	13 1/2	Slants	8 1/2	Slants	4	5 1/2
Fox Hall	15?	13	Slants	7	Slants	4	
Weblin Place	13?	13	Slants	7	Slants	4	5 1/2 -6

Conclusions

It is apparent that there are too many similarities among Lynnhaven House, Thoroughgood House, Weblin Place, and Fox Hall to be coincidences. The same undertaker must have been involved in the construction of all of these houses in the circa 1720-30 timeframe.

Referring back to the deed search, the owner of Fox Hall, at the time of construction, must have been Ann Thelaball who married James Lowery and then later married William Ivy.