



Prince William Reliquary

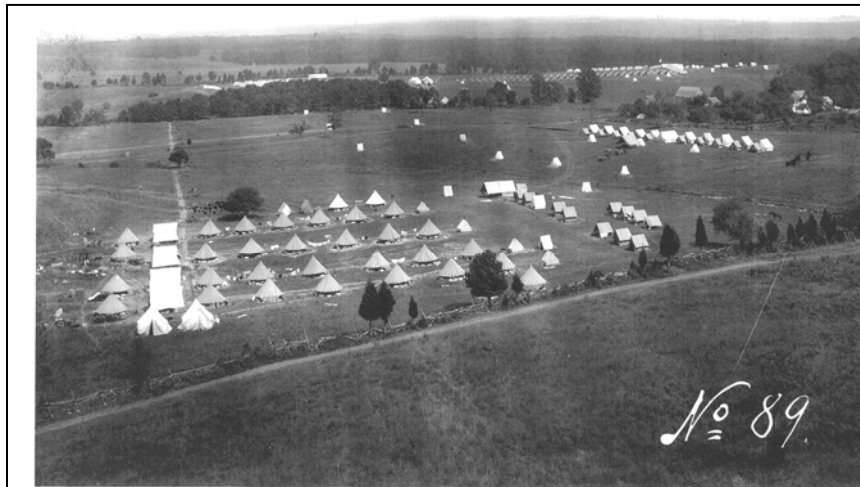
RELIC, Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas, Virginia

REL-I-QUAR-Y: (*noun*) A receptacle for keeping or displaying relics.

EFFECTS OF THE 1904 ARMY MANEUVERS ON THE GREATER MANASSAS COMMUNITY

By Tish Como

Mabel Hersch recalled the absolute fear she felt when at age five, she heard war sounds suddenly fill the air where she played near her family farm in the Cannon Branch community, just southwest of Manassas. Reliving this experience in 1986, she told the reporter for the *Potomac News* "I was scared...I



ran and ran and ran and was afraid I was running the wrong way. I wanted to get back to our farm." She was relieved that, despite her fear, she had run in the right direction. She put her reminiscence in context by explaining "It was a sham battle. It seemed large to me. They belonged to the army and they looked like real soldiers, but they didn't kill anybody." What Ms. Hersch no doubt witnessed were the Army Maneuvers which took place in Prince William County in September 1904.¹

Plate LXXXIX [No. 89]. View of Camp No. 1: Dogan's farm and buildings; Division Headquarters on right. Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va., September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army. Library of Congress LOT 6285(G)..

Only forty-two years after the blood of Confederate and Union soldiers saturated the farmlands-turned-battlefields surrounding Manassas, the same area was again overrun with thousands of troops. This time their purpose, and the resulting effect on the community, was decidedly different.

With commemoration foremost in the minds of veterans, the sixty-five thousand acres of sparsely populated farmland in Manassas extending from Bull Run to Thoroughfare Gap proved to be the logical choice for staging the first peacetime maneuvers on American soil in 1904. With the focus on the inadequacies of the military's logistical and subsistence departments, the event was technically not a reenactment, but rather training exercises that studied the experiences of the

IN THIS ISSUE

Effects of the 1904 Army Maneuvers on the Greater Manassas Community.....	1
Dumfries District Court Land Causes 1793-1811 (cont.).....	16
Teddy Roosevelt in Pr. Wm.....	22
Will of James Freeman, 1751....	23

¹ Prince William County Historical Commission. *Home Place Prince William County: A Series of Articles from the Potomac News 1986*. (Woodbridge, Virginia: Minute Man Press), 29.

Manassas battles as the basis for the battle plans. It involved 5,000 regular troops and twelve thousand militiamen from the North and South set up in two base camps about fifteen miles apart.”²

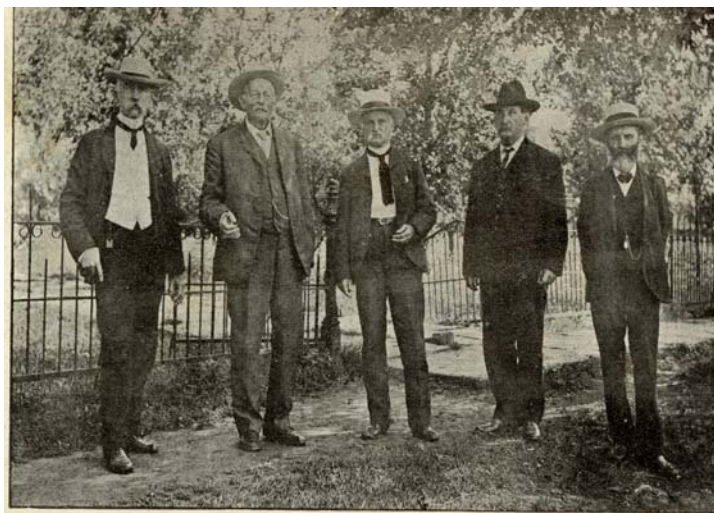


Plate CLV [No. 155]. Third and Fourth Brigades moving out of Camp No. 2 for scene of Second Problem. LOC.

Much has been written about the military aspects of these maneuvers; this article will examine their impact on the residents of the greater Manassas community in the weeks leading up to and following the maneuvers which took place in September 1904.

At least five prominent citizens lobbied for Manassas as the site for the Maneuvers. Col. I. S. Brown, Capt. Wm. H. Brown, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Capt. J.E. Herrell and Lieut. Geo. C. Round were touted as “the men who promoted the Maneuvers” in the *Souvenir of the Manoeuvres and Historic Manassas*,

September 5-12, 1904, brochure published by The Manassas Journal Press. In particular, George Carr Round, a Civil War Union officer, is credited with being the “original promoter of the Army Maneuvers” and is pictured in his 1864 Signal Lieutenant’s uniform in the brochure.³



THE MEN WHO PROMOTED THE MANEUVERES.

Col. I. S. Brown, Capt. Wm. H. Brown, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Capt. J. E. Herrell, Lieut. Geo. C. Round.

The Men who Promoted the Maneuvers. *Souvenir of the Manoeuvres and Historic Manassas, September 5-12, 1904*, The Manassas Journal Press. Courtesy of The Manassas Museum.



GEORGE CARR ROUND.
The Original Promoter of the Army Maneuvers.
In Signal Lieutenant's Uniform, 1864. Commissioned
by Abraham Lincoln to rank from March 3, 1863.

George Carr Round. *Souvenir of the Manoeuvres and Historic Manassas, September 5-12, 1904*, The Manassas Journal Press.

Courtesy of The Manassas Museum.

² Laura Virginia Trieschmann, “Manassas National Battlefield Historic District Nomination – 2005 expansion [sic]” (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, 2004), image 68, www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Counties/PrinceWilliam/Manassas_Battlefield_HD_textlist.htm.)

³ *Souvenir of the Manoeuvres and Historic Manassas, September 5-12, 1904*, (Manassas, Va: The Manassas Journal Press, 1904); in the collection of The Manassas Museum.

As to choice of location for this massive peacetime exercise, a *New York Times* article, published just before the maneuvers, dismissed the notion that the choice of Manassas as the location of the sham battles was logical.

Sentiment over memories of the great civil war had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the old Bull Run battleground...

Manassas was selected only because farmers and property owners on other sites equally suitable and far more convenient could not be brought to terms...Railroad facilities for the concentration of troops and economy in transportation were prime factors...Not only Middletown [New York] but three or four other localities visited offered far better facilities than Manassas in these important respects. But the property owners would not listen to any talk whatever on the subject.⁴

Apparently Manassas area landowners were more than happy to be the recipients of the forthcoming funding by Uncle Sam for the use of their properties. And, the same newspaper, in an article published just after the maneuvers, observed:

Although it has been repeatedly explained that the choice...had nothing at all to do with the traditions of the place, but was motivated by purely practical considerations, yet for the purposes of "publicity and promotion," to bring the manoeuvres to the attention of the widest possible audience, it was the luckiest possible choice. That new and mimic battles were to be fought upon the old and real battlegrounds...aroused the interest of the whole country as nothing else could have done. And to arouse public interest in the doings of the army and the National Guard was one of the most practically desirable things to be done.⁵

Indeed, contemporary accounts of the Maneuvers appeared in newspapers across the nation, and especially in the publications of those towns and cities from which the twelve thousand militia hailed.

In August 1904, *The Alexandria Gazette* reported that the government had budgeted \$1,000,000 for the maneuvers. Local farmers agreed to lease 65,000 acres at \$.20 an acre to the government. An adjudication board appointed by [Major] General Corbin [Commander of the Department of the East in charge of the Maneuvers], the Governor of Virginia, and by the farmers, was established to reimburse property owners for any resulting damage to their structures, crops and livestock.⁶ Nearly a month later, the *Gazette* provided further specifics; Southern Railway Company agents began work the previous winter to persuade four hundred and fifty farmers to grant right-of-way access to their properties. "The Southern Railway has

⁴ "Bull Run Manoeuvres to Be Like Real Warfare," *New York Times*, 14 August 1904, p. SM8; digital image, ProQuest Historical Newspapers; online archive at <http://proquest.umi.com>. (Available to Prince William Public Library System cardholders at www.pwcv.gov.org/library/electronicresources.)

⁵ "Shoulder to Shoulder With the Armies at Manassas," *The New York Times*, 18 September 1904, Second Magazine Section, page SMA4. digital image, ProQuest Historical Newspapers; online archive at <http://proquest.umi.com>. (Available to Prince William Public Library System cardholders at www.pwcv.gov.org/library/electronicresources.)

⁶ *The Alexandria Gazette*, 9 August 1904, p. 2. [The damage was under \$15,000 as reported by *The New York Times* on 9 October 1904, p. 1, "Manoeuvre Damage \$15,000. Small Amount of claims at Manassas Gratifying to War Department."]

installed twenty-six miles of side and spur tracks at Manassas, Gainesville and Thoroughfare, and will run within the week one hundred and seventy special trains or more than 1,700 passenger coaches.⁷ Reduced rates were offered on round trip tickets from Alexandria to each of the three camp sites from August 29 – September 10, 1904, including the ARMY SPECIAL which left Alexandria at 8:20 a.m. and returned at 7:40 p.m.⁸

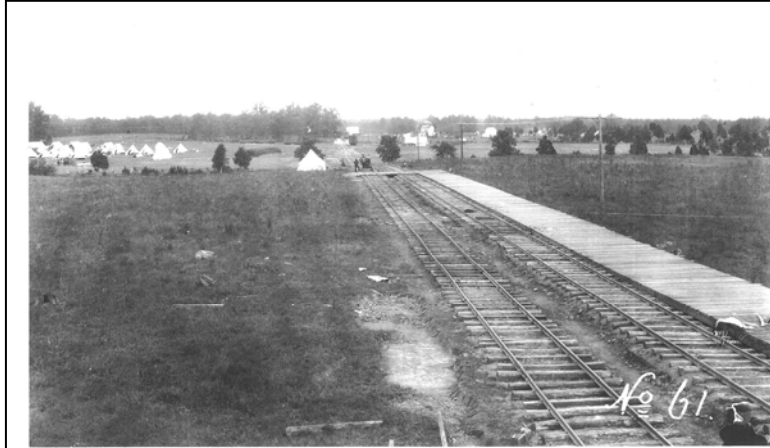


Plate LVI [No. 61]. – Tracks and station platform of new branch line of Southern Railroad to Camp No. 1. Engineer Camp on left. Sally Johnson's house and Quartermaster tents in center. LOC.

Local preparations for the maneuvers began months before. On July 25, 1904, the Prince William County Supervisors ordered that the Manassas and Gainesville magisterial districts be awarded \$250 each to put their roads in order "In view of the emergency demanding special attention to the public roads in Manassas and Gainesville Districts on account of the Army Maneuvers." The order was "conditioned on United States Army authorities agreeing to

expend a similar or larger amount for the same purpose should [county officials be] directed to cooperate with such officer of the Army as may be designated for the purpose."⁹



Plate XXVII [No. 27]. – Iron truss bridge over [not legible.] LOC.



Plate VIII [No. 8]. – Carolina Road with wooden bridge and ford over Little Bull Run. Captain Rust's farm, barn and house. LOC.

Despite these efforts, an article appearing in *The New York Times* just after the Maneuvers did not portray the condition of local roads as suitable.

"In one respect the marching troops of 1904 encountered a greater hardship than those of 1861 and 1862. For, according to all who remembered its earlier state, the Warrenton

⁷ *The Alexandria Gazette*, 5 September 1904, p. 1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 3.

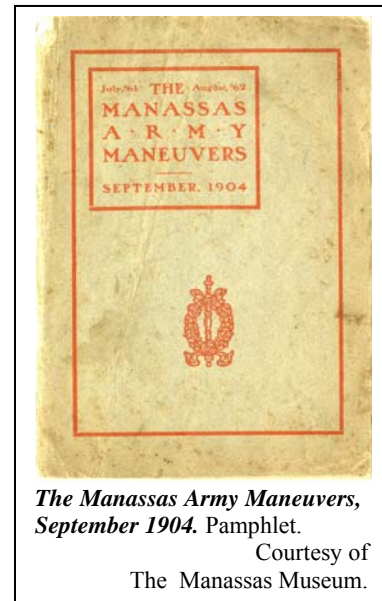
⁹ Supervisors Minutes, Prince William County, Virginia, 25 July 1904, p. 455; RELIC microfilm.

Pike was then, as an important highway of the pre-railway era, quite up to the existing standard of roadmaking of the United States. It is now described, in the legend of the official map of the manoeuvres, as a “badly worn metaled road,” which is a very attenuated description of its horrors.”¹⁰

Accounts of Washington, D.C. area residents following troops onto the fields of the First Battle of Manassas (First Bull Run) with picnic baskets in July 1861, hoping to watch an entertaining, if brief, battle abound.¹¹ In 1904, between ten and fifteen thousand spectators were anticipated, prompting George Carr Round, the secretary of the bureau of information of army maneuvers around Manassas, to issue a circular to address the onslaught of inquiries he received about how to best observe the sham battles:



Plate No. [not legible] – Grandstands – Review at Wellington Station. LOC.



The Manassas Army Maneuvers, September 1904. Pamphlet.

Courtesy of
The Manassas Museum.

My advice is to alight from the Southern Railway at Wellington, Gainesville or Haymarket, get out into a farm house somewhere adjacent to the Warrenton pike before Monday night, September 5, and await developments. The dooryards, orchards, vineyards, gardens and cemeteries are exempt from occupation by the troops. Nearly every farm house in the area is a boarding house which will accommodate from ten to fifty people each. The terms run from \$1.50 to \$2 per day and some of the farmers propose to transport the temporary guests free of charge. Those wishing to visit the Blue army or the Brown army should go to Lewis’s crossing or Thoroughfare. Manassas is three miles from the Blues and fourteen from the Browns; seven miles from the Centre of the area. Those who wish to avoid the saloons and a hot, dusty ride should remain on the cars instead of disembarking at Manassas.¹²

¹⁰ “Shoulder to Shoulder With the Armies at Manassas,” *The New York Times*, 18 September 1904, Second Magazine Section, page SMA4.

¹¹ “The Battle of First Manassas (First Bull Run)”, <http://www.nps.gov/mana/historyculture/first-manassas.htm> : accessed 9 April 2009.

¹² *The Alexandria Gazette*, 3 September 1904, page 3.

Two days later, on September 5, 1904, a complete list of “persons who have arranged to entertain the visitors during the maneuvers” appeared in *The Manassas Journal*. These private accommodations offered an alternative to those made available in the public buildings of Manassas and its environs, in which several hundred cots were available to rent for \$.50 per night. Visitors who preferred more amenities could choose from more than one hundred lodgings. A.P. Davis, of Manassas, for example, offered “Two furnished rooms (double parlor and bedroom). \$10 per week without board.”¹³



[Manassas, ca. 1900, looking east from the Main St. railroad crossing.]
Kathleen Mulvaney, *Manassas: A Place of Passages* (Manassas, Virginia: The Manassas Museum Associates, 1999), 11. Courtesy of The Manassas Museum.

The Virginia Racing Association capitalized on the temporary swell in population and chose September 12th and 13th for their “1st Annual Race Meeting” to be held in Manassas, Virginia. The six featured races, two Steeplechase and four Flat Races, as well as a Farmers’ and Officers’ Race each day promised “PURSES LARGE.”¹⁴ Not only local merchants embraced this extraordinary opportunity to sell their wares.

The August 28, 1904 *Washington Post* featured a display ad for “A Unique Shoe Store”, located on the corner of F and 10th Streets in the District of Columbia, which had sold to dozens of customers planning to attend the maneuvers:

Where else are shown so many effects in military officers’ regulation boots – black, tan, and enamel?

Where else are shown so many styles in high lace shoes for officers of signal and engineer corps?

We speak of these particularly because of the increased demand as the result of the plans for the maneuvers which will take place at Manassas shortly. And already we have supplied dozens who are getting ready.”¹⁵

Two very different notices advertising for help at the Maneuvers appeared in the classified section of *The Washington Times* August 30, 1904 edition. The first appeared to be legitimate: “WANTED – A lunch room man to go to Manassas camp. Apply at 329 D st. nw. A.J. STABLER.” The second, more cryptic appeal, promised “YOU CAN MAKE \$10 a day at the Manassas maneuvers selling an article that sells at sight; small deposit required. Call quick,

¹³ “Where to Find Entertainment”, *The Manassas Journal*, 5 September 1904, p. 2. A transcription of the article, including the complete list of those offering lodging, was transcribed for Rootsweb by Carol Phillips and is available at <http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/princewilliam/newspaper/1904agaz.txt>; accessed November 9, 2009. [By about 1900, Manassas contained no fewer than four hotels according to Kathleen Mulvaney, *Manassas A Place of Passages* (Manassas, Va.: The Manassas Museum System, 1999), 10.

¹⁴ Advertisement, *The Fairfax Herald*, 9 September 1904, p. 2.

¹⁵ Display Ad 42, No Title, *The Washington Post*, 28 August 1904, p E7.

a negro, and the black sustained considerable injury at their hands. Not being satisfied with administering punishment to the darkey some of the soldiers got to fighting among themselves, and one of them was hit on the head with a rock.....No arrests were made. The bars did a flourishing business. One proprietor shut up his place before the regular hour for closing.¹⁹

Some of the ladies of Manassas circulated an anti-liquor selling petition and appealed to the “mayor and council of Manassas, the judge, the sheriff, and attorney for the Commonwealth, the commissioner of internal revenue, and Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the army of the United States at Camp No. 1, to co-operate to that end as far as their authority extends.”²⁰ The following week the Manassas Town Council “passed an ordinance requiring all saloons doing business in the town to close at 7 p.m., beginning September 3 and ending September 18...as a preventative measure to secure quiet and order during the army maneuvers.”²¹ The military authorities cooperated as well and complied with the exacting provisions of Virginia’s “Mann law,” which forbade the sale of alcohol anywhere outside of towns with police protection.²² The licensed saloons of Manassas were adjacent to the maneuver grounds.

The issue of *The Manassas Journal* published on September 5, 1904, the official opening day of the Maneuvers, offered the following opinions on the alcohol question:



We say to the saloon keepers in the town that they are practically on trial. As law abiding citizens licensed by law, they should in their own interest, see that the very letter of the law is kept. Not only this, in the interest of the town and good name of our people, they must help preserve order in every possible way.

The vexed liquor question is still on, and the writer still believes

that all efforts should have been centered on a fight against the illicit sale. The traffic is one to be regulated. It cannot be wiped out so long as man is constituted as he is²³.

¹⁹*The Alexandria Gazette*, 23 August 1904, p. 3; *Fairfax Herald*, 24 August 1904, p. 3.

²⁰“Over Unknown Dead,” *The Washington Post*, 31 August 1904, p. 4.

²¹*The Alexandria Gazette*, 2 September 1904, p. 3.

²²“New Bull Run Battle To Be A ‘Dry’ Affair,” *The New York Times*, 2 September 1904, p. 5

²³ *The Manassas Journal*, 5 September 1904, p. 1.

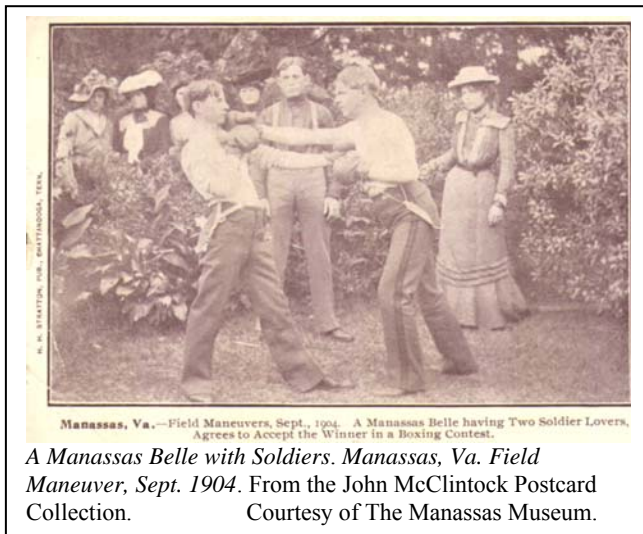
Deputies are scouring the country wearing their badges under their coats in the effort to detect soldiers buying whisky. Thus far there appears to be little if any drinking among the regulars, and the deputies have had nothing to encourage their vigilance. The military authorities will not allow a drop of liquor to be sold in or around the camps, and the same rule will be made to apply to the National Guard.²⁴



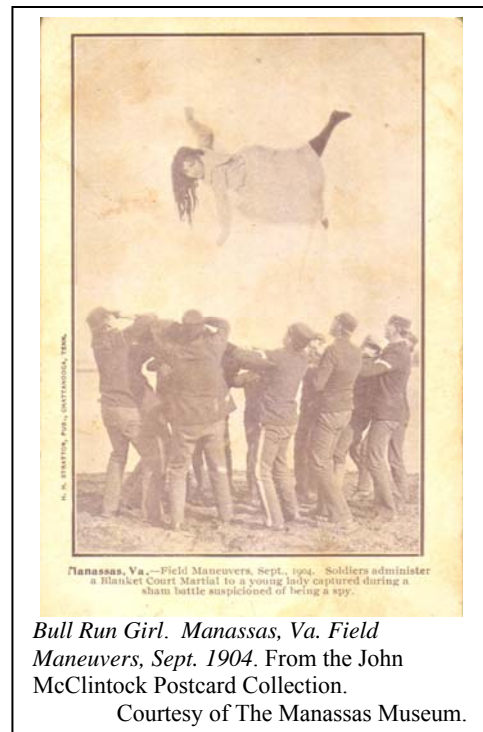
Cast bronze commemorative badge for the 1904 Maneuvers in the shape of a canteen, depicting the Stone House. Reads "Army Maneuvers 1904, Bull Run Battlefield." Stamped on reverse "Schwaab S.&S. Co., Milwaukee." Made by Schwaab Stamp and Seal Company, a Milwaukee engraving firm.

Manassas Museum Collection: Medallion 1992.027.002

The influx of thousands of uniformed men from across the United States provided a remarkable prospect for those manufacturing and peddling souvenir memorabilia. "At night the town presents quite a festive appearance, with its stands, booths, and various temporary structures erected for the purpose of catching the crowd. And the crowd is there."²⁵ Commemorative badges depicting the Stone House were made by the Schwaab Stamp and Seal Company, a Milwaukee engraving firm.



Manassas, Va.—Field Maneuvers, Sept., 1904. A Manassas Belle having Two Soldier Lovers, Agrees to Accept the Winner in a Boxing Contest.
A Manassas Belle with Soldiers. Manassas, Va. Field Maneuver, Sept. 1904. From the John McClintock Postcard Collection. Courtesy of The Manassas Museum.



Manassas, Va.—Field Maneuvers, Sept., 1904. Soldiers administer a Blanket Court Martial to a young lady captured during a sham battle suspicioned of being a spy.
Bull Run Girl. Manassas, Va. Field Maneuvers, Sept. 1904. From the John McClintock Postcard Collection. Courtesy of The Manassas Museum.

The H. H. Stratton Publishers in Chattanooga, Tennessee, printed postcards portraying a frolicsome

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ "Over Unknown Dead," *The Washington Post*, 31 August 1904, p. 4.

side of the maneuvers. They depicted romantic encounters between local girls and soldiers, staged fist fights between soldiers vying for the affection of a “Manassas belle”, and a mock court martial of a young lady suspected of being a spy. Their frivolous nature no doubt fueled the sentiments of those who expressed their disgust with the sham military maneuvers.

The unveiling of the Groveton Confederate Monument, honoring unidentified fatalities from both battles of Manassas, on August 30, 1904, coincided with both the forty-second anniversary of the second battle of Manassas and the arrival of hundreds of Civil War veterans and their descendants. “A number of U.S. troops were present, including a regimental band, furnished for the occasion.”²⁶ Union and Confederate flags veiled the shaft of the monument and General Corbin²⁷ participated in the ceremony. General Bell read the inscriptions.²⁸

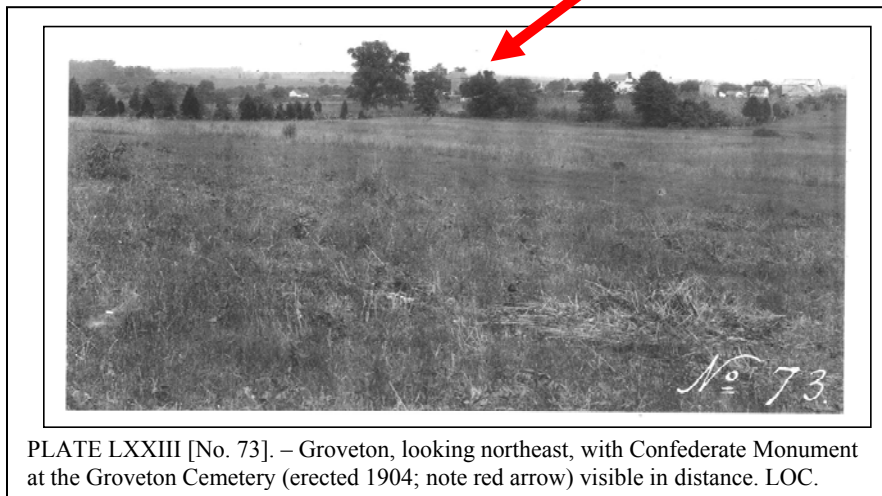


PLATE LXXIII [No. 73]. – Groveton, looking northeast, with Confederate Monument at the Groveton Cemetery (erected 1904; note red arrow) visible in distance. LOC.

The July 24, 1904 edition of *The Washington Times* included a feature article on the upcoming maneuvers which advised “Uncle Sam’s Troops of 1904 Will Find Much the Same Natural Surroundings as Did the Troops of 1861.” Most of the same people, or their children, live in the same farmhouses as they did in 1861. Destroyed

farmhouses and churches “have as a rule, been restored on their original foundations and will appear to the men of 1904 much the same as they did to the men of 61.”²⁹ Numerous reminiscences of veterans of the battles of 1861 and 1862 returning to the area appeared in the press, and most did comment on how much things looked the same:

There has been little change in the country round about and everywhere I saw well remembered houses and other objects. I didn’t get to the spot where I was wounded. That was 2 miles and more away from Thoroughfare Gap, where General Corbin’s headquarters were and it was almost impossible to secure a conveyance. Every horse and mule in all that country was simply fagged out and worked to death. They were the weariest looking lot of equines I’ve seen in many a year.³⁰

²⁶ *The Fairfax Herald*, 2 September 1904, p. 3.

²⁷ He entered the US Volunteers as a Second Lieutenant, 83rd Ohio Infantry, June 28, 1862; and was advanced through ranks to Colonel, U.S. Colored Troops, 23 September 1865; Arlington National Cemetery website, <http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/hccorbin.htm> : accessed 15 January 2010.

²⁸ “Over Unknown Dead” *The Washington Post*, 31 August 1904, p. 4. [Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell commanded the Brown (Confederate) army.]

²⁹ *The Washington Times*, 24 July 24 1904, Magazine Features, page 5, image 25. Library of Congress, Washington, DC.; persistent link <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026749/1904-07-24/ed-1/seq-25/>

³⁰ *The Fairfax Herald*, 23 September 1904, p. 1.



Plate XII [No. 12]. – On Beverly's pasture. Beverly's Mill on left; road to Antioch w/ railroad crossing on right. LOC.

The *New York Tribune* interviewed several residents, including the then eighty-seven year old Lucinda Dogan, who still resided in her little home in Groveton, which was at the center of the action in 1862. They further observed:

The moving habit which sets man adrift every May, and perchance, a half dozen more times a year, is unknown to the inhabitants of the valley of Bull Run. Almost every survivor of war times

dwells in the same house and sleeps in the same room now as then. Mr. Lewis still lives in the house which General Johnston made his headquarters. Robinson, an old negro, who "staved tah home" when Hunter and Heintzelman drove Bee, Bartow and Evans from the heights north of the pike to those south of it, is still "tah home."³¹

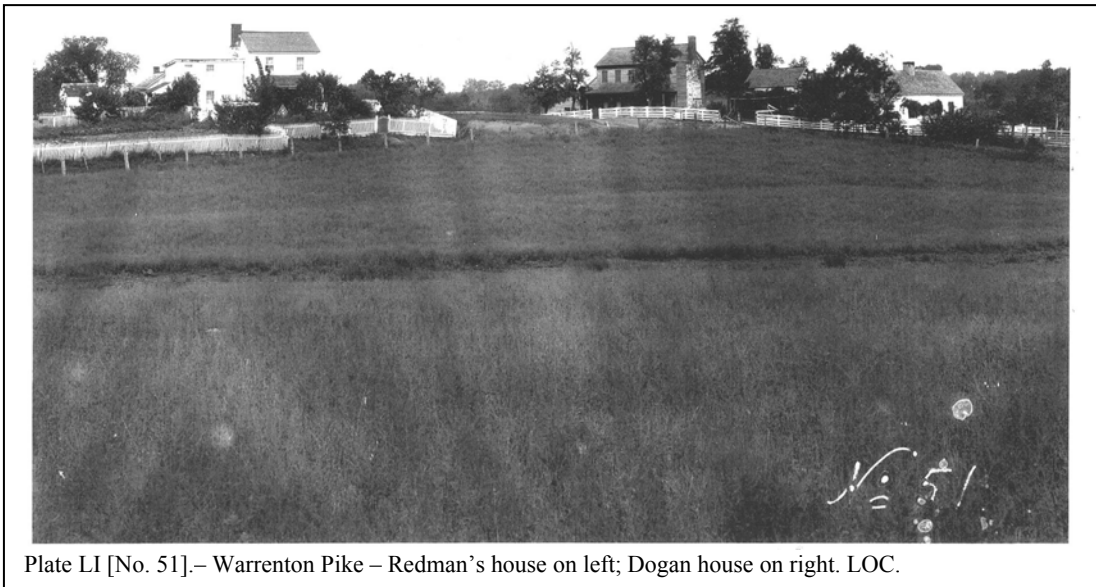


Plate LI [No. 51]. – Warrenton Pike – Redman's house on left; Dogan house on right. LOC.

There were numerous reports of actions displayed by locals with still-strong Confederate sympathies directed at some troops by those who either didn't realize that the Browns and Grays were both comprised of units from the northern and southern states [in fact the position of the maneuver troops *did* closely approximate those of the first battle of Bull Run/Manassas in 1861]³², or who chose to ignore that fact and reacted viscerally to soldiers wearing what they perceived as "Union" garb. (And the name of the commander of the Maneuvers' Blue Troops was General Grant.)

³¹ "Bull Run Battlefield to Be the Scene of Autumn Army Manoeuvres," *New York Tribune Illustrated Supplement*, 10 July 1904, p. 7; persistent Link <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1904-07-10/ed-1/seq-53/> ; accessed 3 September 2010.

³² "Shoulder to Shoulder With the Armies at Manassas," *The New York Times*, 18 September 1904, Second Magazine Section, page SMA4.

But nobody could have anticipated the ferocity of local partisanship. A Brown officer who applied to a resident old lady for local guidance, after receiving it in abundance, received the supplementary explanation: “One of those Blue officers was by heah, asking me if this was the Hunter house,” (which it was,) “and I pointed him to that house way yondah on the mountain, and told him that was the Hunter house. I tell you, Majah, I have lived heah for mo’ than fo’ty yeahs, and I know how to convey misinformation.”

Another lady entirely ignored my request to be told where her well was, a refusal which I am fain to attribute to my blue flannel shirt.³³

Racial tension was addressed in several newspaper accounts including the following editorial from *The Alexandria Gazette*:

As had been anticipated, there is friction between Southern soldiers and negro troops at the Manassas maneuvers, and serious trouble is apprehended. Southern troops positively refuse to salute the colored officers, and hard feeling on both sides has naturally resulted, and it is confidently predicted that trouble will follow should the two happen to be thrown together during the maneuvers. It was contended from the first that the participation of colored soldiers in the maneuvers would not prove to be a good thing.”³⁴

Reverend Dr. M.B. Wharton, an “old Virginia boy” submitted a new version of the song “Dixie” which appeared in *The Fairfax Herald* just prior to *The Alexandria Gazette* editorial reporting the friction between Southern soldiers and negro troops. The suggested revision was printed in its entirety and prefaced by the following comments:

From the Times Dispatch:

There has been a widespread desire to have a new version of the words – not the music of Dixie, which should take the place of the coarse negro song of the original.

Various versions have been given, but it seems to me that Rev. Dr. M.B. Wharton, an old Virginia boy, has produced one that might be generally accepted. I ask that you will let your readers see it. J. WM. JONES³⁵

Many versions of “Dixie” had appeared by 1904³⁶; its authorship is attributed to Daniel Decatur Emmett, an Ohio native, who wrote it in 1859 as a minstrel tune, which was performed in blackface. “Dixie” enjoyed widespread popularity for a few years but as the Civil War progressed, it became increasingly associated with the Southern cause and became a polarizing symbol which, after the War’s end, continued to offend many African-Americans and abolitionists.³⁷ Although the lyrics proposed by the Rev. Dr. M.B. Wharton contain no exaggerated Negro dialect or references to longing for life back on the plantation, they glorified the South and its lost cause, as evidenced by the following sampling:

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ *The Alexandria Gazette*, 6 September 1904, p. 2.

³⁵ *The Fairfax Herald*, 2 September 1904, p. 4.

³⁶ ‘Dixie’, Present at the Creation: Exploring Icons of American Culture Throughout 2002 on Morning Edition and at NPR.org. <http://www.npr.org/programs/morning/features/patc/dixie/index.html> : accessed 9 September 2010.

³⁷ Ibid.

A New Version of "Dixie."
By M.B. Wharton, D.D.

The Blue and Gray went out to battle,
And loud made War's thunder rattle.
Our cause we lost, but won a glory,
Which still will last when time in hoary.

Still Dixie's Land is a land of freemen.
Of soldiers brave, and gallant seamen.
The land where rules the Anglo-Saxon.
The Land of Davis, Lee, and Jackson.³⁸

An editorial appearing in *The Fairfax Herald* three days before the official opening of the manoeuvres offered the following prediction:

In our judgment the people of Manassas and of Prince William County will be heartily tired of the military manoeuvres before they are over, and will not care to see them repeated. They not only put a stop to systematic and successful farming within the zone of military operations, but interfere materially with agricultural pursuits for many miles around, as people will neglect all other work to accept employment for themselves and teams with the army.... Everybody will hear of the things that will operate to the injury of the good name of the community, while few will take pains to spread favorable reports of the same. We are glad that Fairfax was not selected for that purpose.³⁹

Unfortunately, aside from the few available pages of the September 5, 1904 issue, we don't know how the editors of *The Manassas Journal* viewed the ultimate effects of the maneuvers on their community as all other issues from the time apparently did not survive the fire which destroyed the newspaper offices in December 1905. We do know that the weekly *Manassas Journal* stepped up production during the Manoeuvres: "The Manassas Journal, with commendable enterprise, is publishing a daily edition during the army manoeuvres."⁴⁰ A *Manassas Journal* entry, reprinted in the neighboring *Fairfax Herald*, observed "Manassas now resembles a Western mining town in its temporary growth, although there is considerable permanent development."⁴¹ We can assume that the missing issues were filled with local details and know that the paper "...sent out [the last week of August] to each of its subscribers an excellent map of the 'Army Manoeuver Area.'"⁴² In addition to the map, a Souvenir Guide was published by the Manassas Journal Press "...Containing Maps, Illustrations and Text concerning the Maneuvers, with particular reference to the great campaigns of forty years ago"⁴³ along with logistical details.

³⁸ *The Fairfax Herald*, 2 September 1904, p. 4.

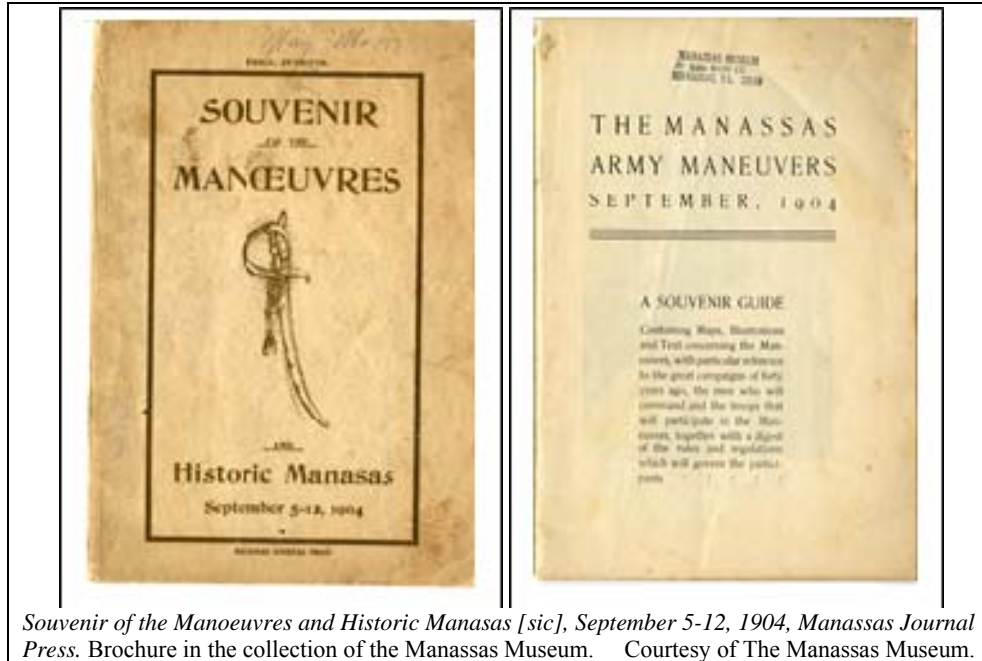
³⁹ "The Manoeuvres," *Fairfax Herald*, 2 September 1904, p. 2.

⁴⁰ *The Fairfax Herald*, 9 September 1904, p. 3.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 2 September 1904, p. 2.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁴³ *Souvenir of the Manoeuvres and Historic Manassas*.



Souvenir of the Manoeuvres and Historic Manassas [sic], September 5-12, 1904, Manassas Journal Press. Brochure in the collection of the Manassas Museum. Courtesy of The Manassas Museum.

Despite the observations regarding the lack of apparent change (both physically and in the attitude of the elders) in the outskirts of Manassas by troops who had been in the area forty-two years earlier, changes in attitudes, at least in town, were apparent. On September 5, 1904, the editors of *The Manassas Journal* promised to provide a balanced treatment in their account of first battle of Manassas, first from the Federal (northern) view and then from a Southern stance, because “Intelligent readers in this day want to know what both sides said of this great battle.”⁴⁴

And, while it’s true that many of the inhabitants of the farmhouses on the outskirts of Manassas had been there for generations, in the years leading up to the Maneuvers, the town of Manassas itself had been undergoing changes due largely to the efforts of George Carr Round and his colleagues. In 1897 *The Manassas Journal* featured a “History of Manassas” written by Mr. Round in which he proudly described the population of Manassas as being “especially cosmopolitan.”

“Hence the Johnnie Rebs and the Yanks live side by side in peace. The two newest and widest avenues opened at the time of the building of the new Courthouse (ca. 1892) are called Grant and Lee. Here are newcomers from Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, California, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, and New Zealand.”⁴⁵

As the Maneuvers drew to a close, the community began the process of repairing damages and returning to life as usual.

Every farmer is at work counting up his losses and putting a big valuation on the crops that were destroyed. Every owner of horses has invested in liniment and is busy

⁴⁴ *The Manassas Journal*, 4 September 1904, p.1.

⁴⁵ R. Jackson Ratcliffe, *This Was Manassas*, R. Jackson Ratcliffe, (Manassas, Va: R.J. Ratcliffe, 1973), 18.

doctoring up the legs of his horses, which had much heavy work during the maneuvers, hired out as they were to any man who came along with a \$5 bill.

The storekeepers are ordering in fresh stocks of canned goods to replenish their exhausted supply, and all the county is trying to put an estimate upon how much it lost, and how much it gained by having the soldiers of these United States cavort over its land.

For the most part the country people are pleased, for nearly every one of them made money, but there are a few in Manassas who have complaints to make as to the general outcome. They find no fault with the soldiers themselves, but with the authorities of Manassas. Saturday morning an order was issued closing all barrooms from 1 o'clock on Saturday until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. This paralyzed saloon keepers and hotel proprietors of the town, for they had visions of the thousands they would haul in from the departing soldiers as well as from the crowds who came down to see the review. But the town council was obdurate and insisted on keeping Manassas quiet over Sunday. They succeeded.⁴⁶



Bull Run Girl. Manassas, Va. Field Maneuvers, Sept. 1904.

From the John McClintock Postcard Collection. Courtesy of The Manassas Museum.

No doubt most county residents welcomed the departure of the troops and a return to their quiet lives. For those natives who longed for more excitement in their pastoral community, however, the site of the last departing trains on September 14, 1904,⁴⁷ filled with soldiers and strangers from afar, must have evoked mixed emotions.



⁴⁶ "Manassas Settles Down To Quiet Rural Life," *The Washington Times*, 13 September 1904, p. 12, image 12; persistent link <http://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/lccn/sn84026749/1904-09-13/ed-1/seq-12>

⁴⁷ "Last of Troops," *The Alexandria Gazette*, 15 September 1904, p. 3.

**DUMFRIES DISTRICT COURT
LAND CAUSES, 1793-1811**

Transcribed by William M. Balderson, Jr.

Edited by Beverly Veness and Don Wilson

(Continued from vol. 8, no. 4)

[Conclusion of the suit of EWELL et al vs. GRAHAM, regarding title to Bertrand EWELL's mill. Includes depositions made in 1786 by Jesse EWELL, Alexander LITHGOW, and William CARR.. LITHGOW stated he lived 1759-1767 with John SIMPLE, merchant, at Portobacco, Maryland. Also, the beginning of the suit of CHAPMAN vs. CHAPMAN's representatives. Thomas CHAPMAN, son of Thomas CHAPMAN (died. 1785), sues in chancery, 1792, for a division of his father's estate. The other legatees are the widow Susanna (now wife of James GUIONNETT), and minor children Carr CHAPMAN, Charles Thomas CHAPMAN, and Jenny Carr CHAPMAN. The executor, William CARR, has since died and been succeeded by Simon LUTTRELL.]

The Deposition of Jesse EWELL aged forty three years taken the suit in chancery Bertrand EWELL Gent, Thomas THORNTON Clerk & Maryan his wife Complainants against John GRAHAM Gent Defendant.. this Deponent being sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth & saith that about the expiration of the term for which Bertrand EWELL had purchased a Grist Mill & Saw Mill on Quantico of John GRAHAM this Deponent went to the house of the s^d GRAHAM with a letter or some writing from the s^d EWELL containing his reasons for not delivering up s^d Mills that the principle if not the only objection was that the s^d GRAHAM had not made the s^d EWELL a title in fee simple to land called the Racoon Hill agreeable to Bargain this Deponent saith that s^d EWELL discovered his apprehensions that the s^d GRAHAM had not himself a legal title to convey s^d Lands & further saith that the s^d GRAHAM carried this deponent into his office he being then Clerk of the County & Shewed him recorded Deeds from a certain GLEND

[Page 229] or Some person in great Britain for one or two Tracts of Land to the said GRAHAM & thereby satisfied this Deponent that he had a good title to the lands which he had sold to the s^d EWELL, and Discovered a willingness to Convey the same. This Deponent remembers that the s^d GRAHAM claimed Damages alledging that the s^d Mills were not in proper repair,, & Believes that it was the s^d GRAHAMs promise to make Deeds at any time which satisfied this Deponent that no defence ought to be made when the Qary [*Jury?*] met to dispossess the said EWELL of the s^d Mills[.]

Jesse EWELL

Prince William County to wit

By Virtue of a Didimus to us Directed we whose name are hereunto subscribed have caused to come before us the within named Jesse EWELL and in presence of the Compt^s & Defendants Council who on the part of his client acknowledged he had received legal Notice the said Jessee being sworn upon the holy Evangelist made and subscribed the within Deposition Witness our hands this sixth day of september one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six

William CARR
Alex^t LITHGOW

The Deposition of Alexander LITHGOW gent taken the suit in chancery depending in the court of Prince William Bertrand EWELL gent Thomas THORNTON and Mary[a]nn his wife Compt^s & John GRAHAM gent Defend^t

This Deponent being Duely sworn deposeth and saith that John SIMPLE merch^t the person Mentioned in the Deposition of William SCOTT from the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine to the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven was in exceeding good credit & worth several Thousand pounds That between the above periods the Deponent who lived with the said SIMPLE recollects that the said GRAHAM came to the said SIMPLE who lived in portobacco in the state of Maryland & this Deponent understood his business was to receive a sum of Money in consequence of some order he had on the said SIMPLE on account of the said SIMPLEs contracts in Virginia and further saith not

Alex^r LITHGOW

[Page 230] *Marginalia* EWELL & al^s vs GRAHAM
Prince William to wit

By Virtue of a Dedimus to us Directed we Whose names are hereunto Subscribed have caused to come before us the Within named Alex^r LITHGOW and in presence of the Complainants & Defendants councill who on the part of his Client Acknowledged he had received Legal notice the said Alex^r being sworn upon the Holy Evangelist made and subscribed the within Deposition Witness our Hands this Sixth day of Septer Seventeen Hundred & Eighty six

Jesse EWELL
William LINTON

The Deposition of William CARR taken in a Suit in chancery depending between Bertrand EWELL gent the Rev^d M^r Thomas THORNTON and Maryann his wife Complainants and John GRAHAM gentleman Defendant[.] This Deponent many years ago was sent for to witness same [some?] writings between Col^o Bertrand EWELL & the said Defendant who was then Renting a Mill or Mills to the said EWELL a Dispute arose about a Tract of Land Called Rackoon Hill the Defendant GRAHAM proposed giving a special warrante[*e*] or only to rent in with the Mills[.] The said EWELL declared he would not make the Bargain unless he had a Fee Simple state in the said Lands with a general warranty to which the said Jn^o GRAHAM agreed & then they Proceeded to finish thee writings[.] ^Before they^ were finisht this Deponant left the room & does not recollect whether he witnessed any of the writings[.] some time sence the said John GRAHAM offerd to sell this Deponant that Tract of Land this deponant told the said GRAHAM he always understood it was already disposed off which the said GRAHAM did not deny but said it was not conveyd to the said EWELL & as he had returnd the Mill or Mills without repairing them agreeable to contract he did not think he was Bound to give up the Land[.] The Deponent being asked by the complanants council whether he understood any conditions ware annexd to that part of the agreement respecting the conveying the Lands called Racoon Hill by the Defend^t to the said EWELL answers that he did not[.]

William CARR

[Page 231] *Marginalia* EWELL & al^s vs GRAHAM

Prince William County to wit

By Virtue of a Dedimus to us Directed we whose names are hereunto subscribe[d] have caused to come before us the within named William CARR & in presence of the complainants & Defendants Council who on the part of his Client acknowledged he had received legal notice the s^d William being sworn upon the holy Evangelists made & subscribed the within Deposition witness our hands this sixth day of September one thousand seven hundred & Eighty six[.]

Jesse EWELL

Alex^r LITHGOW

Marginalia **CHAPMAN vs CHAPMANs Rep^s** Bill Chy

To the worshipful Court of Prince William County In Chancery Setting

Humbly complaining sheweth unto your worships your Orator Thomas CHAPMAN, that a Certain Thomas CHAPMAN late of Prince William County deceased farther [*sic, father*] to your orator some time about the month of March 1785 being seased and poss[ess]ed of a real & personal Estate to a Considerable Amount did by his last will and Testament which has been duly proved and recorded in this worshipful Court to a Copy of which said will here to Annexed Your orator refers and prays to be made part of this his bill of Complaint after having made and given Certain particular bequests & legaices [*sic*] gives to his wife Susanna CHAPMAN who having since Intermarried with James GUONNETT now Susanna GUIONNETT the mansion house where she now liveth and four slaves &C did direct that all the rest of his estate both real and personal Should be equally divided between your orator & Carr CHAPMAN Charles Tho^s CHAPMAN & Jeany Carr CHAPMAN and their said equal proportion be put into their possession immediately on their Coming to the age of Twenty one years your orator further states that he has some time since arrived to the age of Twenty one years but that the said Carr CHAPMAN Charles Thomas CHAPMAN and Jeany Carr CHAPMAN are all of them Infants under The age of Twenty one years That a Certain William CARR who is in the said will is appointed sole Executor to the said CHAPMAN did not in his life time nor Simon LUTTRILL whome your orator prays to make defendant to this bill Executor to the said CARR Since the said CARRs death hath not nor hath any other person made assignment to the Said Susanna GUIONNETT or James GUIONNOTT her husband or to Either of them of ^her^ the said Susannah^s right of Dower and distributory share of and in the Estate of her late husband Thomas CHAPMAN dec^d

[Page 232] *Marginalia* CHAPMAN vs CHAPMANs Represen^s

or any division Thereof between your orator and the said Defendants Carr CHAPMAN Charles Thomas CHAPMAN & Jeany Carr CHAPMAN notwithstanding such division shou[l]d long since have been made not only between your Orator and the said Carr CHAPMAN &C &C &C but also to the Defendant Susannah she having In open Court renounced the provision made for her by the will of her late husband Thomas CHAPMAN & by that means become Intitled to dower and distributory share of his personal Estate but now it is may it please your worships that the said Susannah GUIONNETT & James GUIONNETT her husband[,] Simon LUTTRELL[,] Carr CHAPMAN[,] Charles Thomas CHAPMAN and Jeany Carr CHAPMAN all of whome your Orator prays may be made defendants to this bill Combining and Considering together do refuse to make any assignment of Dower or distribution of the Estate of the said Thomas CHAPMAN particularly that from the nonage of the Defendants Carr CHAPMAN[,] Charles

Thomas CHAPMAN an[d] Jeany Carr CHAPMAN that the same Cannot be effectually done otherwise than by the order and decree of the worshipful Court[.] In tender Consideration whereof may it please your worships by a decree of this Court to assign to the said Susanna her dower out of the estate of the said Thomas CHAPMAN decs^d and Divided the real & personal Estate of the said CHAPMAN agreeable to his will between your orator and the defendants Susannah & James GUIONNETT her husband and the defendants Carr CHAPMAN[.] Charles Thomas CHAPMAN and Jeany Carr CHAPMAN and that the said Defendants maybe Directed to account for rents & profits of the said real & Personal Estate from the death of the said Thomas CHAPMAN decs^d so far as have Come into their hands that it may please your worships to grant to your orator such other and further relief as to your worships shall sum meet

====
 N.B. The Will of Thomas CHAPMAN refered to in the foregoing bill is not filed in this suit.¹
 ====

And at Rules held in the office June 1792, Continued for Bill.

And at Rules held in the Office July, August, September and October, Continued for Bill.

At A Court Continued and held for Prince William County November the 8th 1792 Bill and answers filed and by Consent It is ordered and decreed that James REID, Alexander HENDERSON, John GIBSON, James MUSCHETT, John LAWSON and Thomas LEE Sen^r or any three of them do allot to M^r James GUIONNETT and his wife the Dower which they may be entitled to of the Slaves

[Page 233] *Marginalia* CHAPMAN vs CHAPMAN Repr^s

and real estate which Thomas CHAPMAN dec^d died seized and possessed of agreeable to Law. and do also allot to the Legatees of the said Thomas CHAPMAN dec^d the respective shares of such Lands and Slaves as they are entitled to by the will of the said Thomas CHAPMAN dec^d and make distribution of the same to the said Chaplainant [*sic*] and to the Guardians of the several Infants, They giving bond to refund to The Executors of William CARR dec^d in Case of Debts &c

The following are Copies of the Answers filed in this cause Viz^t "The Answer of Simon LUTTRELL to the bill of Complaint of Thomas CHAPMAN Complinant.

This Defend^t saving & reserving to himself all benifit of Exception to the manifold uncertainties untruths and imperfections therein contained for answer thereto saith that he admits that he & the Complinant^s are the only acting Executors of the will of the late Cap^t William CARR dec^d and that the s^d CARR was the only Executor of the s^d Thomas CHAPMAN dec^d and further this Defend^t is solely ignorent of the allegations in the bill contained unless from hearsay. This Defend^t submits the affair & Suit to the wisdom & discretion of this worshipful Court & Confides that the Court will do Equely [*equity?*] & Justice therein, and this Defend^t denies all Combination with that that [*sic*] &C

HARRISON for Defend^t^s

¹ The will of Thomas Chapman of Dumfries, dated 11 March 1785, proven 5 April 1785, was recorded in Prince William County Will Book G: 307-310; abstracted by June W. Johnson, *Prince William County, Virginia Will Book G, 1778-1791* (Fairfax, Va.: J. W. Johnson, 1985), 38-39.

Marginalia GUIONNETT & Ux ans^r

The separate answer of James GUIONNETT & Susanna GUIONNETT his wife defendants to the Bill of Complaint of Thomas CHAPMAN exhibited against them in this worshipful Court

The said Deft^s saving & reserving to themselves now & at all times hereafter, all & all manner of benefit & advantage of exception to the manifold incertainties & imperfections in the Complainants said Bill of Complaint contained for answer thereunto, or unto so much thereof as materially concerns these Deft^s to make answer unto, they answer & say, that they believe it to be true, that the said Thomas CHAPMAN in the Bill named father of the Complainant was in his life time & at the time of his

[Page 234]

decease, possessed of personal estate to a considerable amount, & also was seised in fee of divers tracts & parcels of land, & that he died about the time as in the s^d Bill is set forth, having duly made & published his last will & Testament, which has since been duly proved & recorded & by which he disposed & divided both his real & personal estate to the persons & in manner as in the s^d Bill is alleged & set forth[.] These deft^s acknowledge for themselves, that the s^d Susanna wife of the s^d Jm^s GUIONNETT, did according to Law renounce her claim under the will of her deceased husband, to any part of his estate & thereby became entitled to have & receive one third part of the Slaves & real estate of her s^d decs^d husband for life, also the third of all the rest of his personal estate other than Slaves forever & these deft^s further say that the s^d Susanna wife of the s^d Jm^s GUIONNETT being so entitled to receive dower as afores^d of the estate of the s^d Thm^s CHAPMAN her decs^d husband, was by the consent of William CARR sole executor of the last will of the s^d Thm^s CHAPMAN decs^d & inconsideration of having relinquished her right of dower to a certain valuable tract or parcel of Land lying in the County of Fauquier as also to certain houses & lots in the town of Dumfries being part of the estate of her deceased husband; put into the possession of the dwelling house of her s^d decs^d husband together with the plantation & marsh adjoining & belonging to the same, also the tenement of one William SAUNDERS at the rent of seven hundred & fifty pounds of tobacco p^r year, the tenement of George BOSWELL at the same rent, the tenement of William BOSWELL at the same rent, & the tenement of John FOXWORTHY for one thousand pounds of Tobacco p^r year rent & also the following slaves, Fanny appraised to seventy five pounds, Jesse appraised to one hundred pounds, Tom to ninety pounds Jim to fifty five pounds & Polly to twenty seven pounds ten shillings & that she has ever Since remained in the peaceable

[Page 235]

Possession & enjoyment of the same, together with the rents & profits arising there from And further these defendants for themselves answer & say that the s^d Susanna wife of the s^d Jm^s GUIONNETT did at the sale of the moveable estate of her husband Thm^s CHAPMAN purchase sundry articles amounting in all to the sum of one hundred & fifty three pounds, seventeen Shillings & Seven pence & that the sd Susanna GUIONNETT or any person for her has received any rents or profits arising out of the estate of the s^d Thm^s CHAPMAN decs^d other than is herein before set forth & declared they utterly deny. And these deft^s further answer & say that they do not conceive that the part allotted & given to the s^d Susanna as her dower of the s^d Thm^s CHAPMANs estate was at the time of the s^d CHAPMANs decease or is now equal on Value to

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one third part of his estate, & that if they be ensted [*instead?*] of the whole or any part of the dower allotted her as afores^d that both in law & equity, the s^d Susanna & Jm^s GUIONNETT in right of the s^d Susanna will be entitled to have & receive dower of, in, & to, every part & parcel of Land whereof the s^d Thms CHAPMAN was possess^d or seised of in fee during his life or at the time of his decease. And these Deft^s deny all & all manner of combination & confederacy wherewith they stand charged in the s^d Bill of Complaint Without that that these is any thing or matter other material for them to answer unto, & not herein & hereby fully & Sufficently answered unto, confessed, or avoided, traversed or denied, is true: All which matters & these defendt^s in ready to aver. & prove as this worshipful Court shall direct & award, & humbly pray to be henceforth dismiss'd with thir [*sic*] reasonable costs & Charges in this behalf most wrotfully sustained &^c.

The

[Page 236] *Marginalia* Carr CHAPMAN & al answer

The Answer of Carr CHAPMAN, Charles Thomas CHAPMAN Jenny Carr CHAPMAN infants under the age of twenty one years, by Jesse EWELL gent their guardian to the Bill of complaint of Thomas CHAPMAN complainant.

The said defendants saving Preserving to themselves now & at all times hereafter all & all manner of benifit & advantage of exception to the

manifold incertainties & imperfections in the s^d Bill contained for answer thereunto, or unto to so much thereof as these defendt^s are advised is material for them to answer unto they answer & say that they believe the said Thomas CHAPMAN in the Bill named father of these deft^s & of the Compl^t was in his life & at the time of his decease seised in fee & possessd of divers tracts & parcels of Land & also of a personal estate to a considerable amount, that he died leaving behind his last will and testament which has been duly proved & recorded, & by which he bequeathed several legacies, afterwards declaring it to be his will & desire that all his estate both real & personal should be equally divided between these deft^s & the compl^t as in the s^d Bill of compl^t is set forth, their respective shares or distributory parts thereof to be severally allotted them at their attainment of the age of twenty one years each as by the will annexed & referred to in the said Bill will more fully & at large appear. These defendt^s also say that they are informed it was the intention of The s^d Thomas CHAPMAN father of these deft^s & of the compl^t that all his estate

both real & personal after the payment of the several legacies bequeathed ther out [*throughout?*] Should be kept together untill they or some of them arrived at the age of twenty one years for the purpose of maintaining & educating his children there out jointly & all together & that this intention is evident upon the face of the will afore mentioned a copy of which here to annexed these Deft^s hope

[Page 237] will be taken & received as part of this their answer.

These deft^s further say that in as much as the s^d Compl^s has not yet received his part of the estate so devised as a fores^d by reason of his own laches or neglect that therefore they can only be accountable for the profits arising there from, to him from the time of his making demand & not from the time of his arriving to the age of twenty one years as in the s^d Bill is prayed for also these defent^s say that they neither know of what estate the s^d Thm^s CHAPMAN in the Bill named, died seised or possess^d of nor what profits have arisen from the same since his decease & therefore can not render any account concerning the Same But that they are informed that the Compl^t & Simon LUTTRELL one of the deft^s in the Bill named are the acting executors of William CARR deceased who was the sole executor of the s^d Thms CHAPMAN in the Bill named & therefore ought to appraised of & they hope will be compelled to set forth what estate the s^d Thm^s CHAPMAN died seised of or possessed of & what have been the profits out of the Same, as also, in what manner they have been applied. And these deft^s say that being infants & not capable of Judging of the several matters in the s^d Bill of compl^t Contained they humbly hope this worshipful Court will take care of them & their interests there in And these deft^s deny all & all manner of combination & confederacy where with they Stand charged in the s^d Bill without this that there is any other matter or thing in the s^d Bill contained material or necessary for these deft^s to make answer unto & not herein & hereby fully & sufficiently answered unto, confess^d or avoided[,] traversed or denied, is true all which matters & things these deft^s are ready to aver & prove as this worshipful Court shall direct & award, & humbly pray to be hence dismissed with their reasonable costs & charges in this behalf most wron[g]fully sustained &.. &.. &..

[*To be continued.*]

TEDDY ROOSEVELT GALLOPS ACROSS PRINCE WILLIAM

Teddy Roosevelt, during his presidency, led a cavalry run across Prince William County, reminiscent of his days as a Rough Rider. The purpose was to demonstrate to Army and Navy officers that it was not unreasonable to expect their forces to ride ninety miles in three days. On a single day, January 13, 1909, Roosevelt and his cohort rode 98 miles. They left the White House at 3:40 a.m. Crossing the Aqueduct Bridge into Virginia, they soon ran into many miles of icy roads. Their route took them along present-day Route 29, through Gainesville. They stopped at Buckland only long enough to saddle fresh horses. Without announcement, they arrived in Warrenton about 11 a.m. and were greeted by a throng of about 1000 people. After a reception and lunch, they remounted for their return trip. "The road from Warrenton to Gainesville, on the way home, was exceptionally bad. In all his riding experience, the President never saw a worse road, he said." At Centreville the party ran into sleet and snow, which lasted the rest of the trip. They arrived back at the White House at 8:30 p.m., tired from many hours in the saddle, but all in good health. It was reported that the President hadn't had such fun in years.¹ [DLW]

¹ *The Washington Post*, 14 Jan. 1909, p. 1. H. W. Brands, *T. R.: the Last Romantic* (Basic Books, 1997), 634.

The Will of James Freeman of Prince William County, 1751

Transcribed by Beverly R. Veness and Donald L. Wilson

[Will books for Prince William County are missing for the period 1744-1778. A copy of this lost will was found in a chancery suit filed in Fauquier County, Virginia. Images of papers in this suit are available online at The Library of Virginia's website.¹]

In the name of God amen I James FREEMAN being very sick & Weak but in Perfect Sense and memory do make this my Last Will and Testament

Item I give and bequeath my Soul to god and my Body to the Earth to be buried in a Desent manner

Item I give and bequeath to my Son James FREEMAN one Negroe Boy Sam after the death of his mother or after her marriage again. To him and his heirs for ever Item I give and bequeath to my Son James FREEMAN one bed and rug and apair of Blankets and one Pot and one dish and six plates to him and his heirs forever

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Nathaniel FREEMAN one negroe Boy Pulley after the death of his mother or After her Marriage again to him and his heirs for ever

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Nathaniel FREEMAN five pounds ^cash^ to buy him a rifle

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Nathaniel FREEMAN one mare Colt and one bed of Furniture to him & his heirs forever

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth STONESTREET² one Pistole to buy her a ring & no more

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary FREEMAN one bed and furniture to her & her heirs for ever

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary FREEMAN one dish and six plates and one pot to her and her heirs forever

My will & Disire is that my beloved wife Elizabeth FREEMAN and my son James FREEMAN shall be whole and sole Executors as I have here unto Set my hand and Seal the 21st Day of February 1750/1

Test

mark

James X FREEMAN {Seal}

Joseph TAYLOR

Thomas FLETCHER

John ≠ FLETCHER

At a Court held for the County of Prince William

22nd April 1751

This will was presented by Elizabeth FREEMAN widow Executrix therein named who made oath thereto and the same being proved by the oaths of the witnesses it was ordered to be

¹ This transcription was taken from the chancery case, Fauquier County, Index Number 1762-001, John WELSH and wife (Elizabeth, the widow of James FREEMAN Sr.), Plaintiffs vs. James FREEMAN (her son), Defendant, Image 34 of 49; http://www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery/case_detail.asp?CFN=061-1762-001. The inventory of the estate is at Image 37 and the Widow's dower is at Images 40 and 42.

² Cf. will of Butler STONESTREET, Charles County, Maryland, dated 15 May 1774, which names wife Elizabeth, and six children, including James Freeman STONESTREET; *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, v. 15, 1772-1774 (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Pubs., 1994): 176, citing Maryland Prerogative Court Wills 39: 869.

recorded and the S^d Executrix having performed what the Laws require a Certificate is granted herfor obtaining a Probate in due form[.]

Copy Test John GRAHAM C^l Cu^r

Test
P WAGENER CC

Following are a sampling of papers from the case:

The answer of James FREEMAN Defendant to the Bill of Complaint of John WELSH and Elizabeth his wife Complainants.³

This Defendant saving & reserving to himself all advantage of Exception to the incertainties insufficiencies & untruths in the Bill of Complaint contained for answer thereunto saith that he admitts it to be true that James FREEMAN this Defendants Father dyed about the time in the Bill mentioned having first made his last Will & Testament in writing dated the 21st day of February 1750/1 to which for greater certainty this Defendant refers & that the said Testator was possessed of a considerable real & personal Estate, & that by his said Will he made a very handsome provision for the said Elizabeth & with which she was well content as appears by her proving the will without making any exception thereto & this Defendant is advised that she is intirely precluded from demanding any further part of the Testator's Estate than was thereby given her, and that over & above the provision made for her by the Testator in his Will she possessed herself of all his other Estate & never settled any account thereof but has wasted & imbezzelled it, to the prejudice of this Defendant & the other Legatees & representatives as of the said Testator, He also admitts the intermarriage Between the Complainants in the Bill charged which he believes was very unfortunate for the said Elisabeth & her Children, and as to any order of the County Court of Prince William for giving or allotting to the Compainants any other or greater share of the Testators ^Estate^ than was devised by Will, This Defendant is advised that if any such order was ever made, it was altogether illegall & unjust & hopes it will never be Confirmed in any other Court Especially as the Compainants have had the most part of the Testators Estate which they refuse to render any account for; This Defendant admitts that he has the slave Lucy which the Testator omitted to devise by his will & that he has paid to the other Children of the Testator their several distributions of the value of the said Slave, & apprehends the Complainants have not any Title to her; But that they will be Compelled to Account with Your Orator, who is an Ex^r named in the will, for the Testators Estate, that he may be thereby inabled to do Justice to the Testators other Children;The same Estate appearing by an Inventory returned & Recorded in the County Court of Prince William the 23^d day September 1751 to which this Defendant refers; And this ^Deft^ says that the Compainant Elizabeth hath Confessed & acknowledged that some part of the Testator's Estate was not brought to any appraisment, or Inventoryed, & that she never knew of, or desired any suit to be Commenced against this Defendant, This Defendant being free from any Injustice & oppression in the Bill charged humbly prays to be hence dismist with his reasonable Costs & charges in this behalf most wrongfully sustained without that that [sic] &c..

James FREEMAN

[light ink] Fauquier March 26th 1761 Sworn to before me

W GRANT

A List of the widow FREEMANs part of Dower⁴

Viz^t one Negro boy named Pulley £ 25.0.0
twelve head of Sheep 3.-.-

³ Welsh vs. Freeman, Fauquier County case 1762-001, image 18.

⁴ Welsh vs. Freeman, Fauquier County case 1762-001, image 40; another transcript appears on image 42.

Six head of Cattle	4.10.-
twenty five head of hoggs	4.13.-
one Mare and Colt	5.-.-
To one feather Bed and furniture	3.-.-
To 1 Ditto	5.-.-
To 1 Ditto	5.-.-
To 1 Ditto and two pillows	2.-.-
To 17 plates 1 Bason & 1 Dish	1.5.-
To 2 plows 5/6. 11 old hoes 11/-	0.16.6
To a parcel of Old Tinn	0.5.6
To 1 pr. of traces & one bed Cord	-2.6
To a parcel of old Tubs and pails	-6.0
To 12 spoons 2/. To 2 box Irons 8/	-10.-
To 6 knives and forks 5/. To 1 Looking Glass 1/6	-6.6
To 4 stone Juggs.....	-5.-
To 4 old Chears & one old Table.....	-6.-
To 4 frying pans 4/. To 3 axes 5/6. To 3 Chests 18/.....	1.7.6
To 10 Earthenplates & 4 Earthen Basons.....	-8.-
To 8 Muggs & one porrenger 5/. To 1 bowl 2/.....	-7.-
To 2 old Candlesticks 1/. To 1 pad lock 1/.....	-2.-
To 1 Candle box & 1 Grater 1/6. To 2 Vinegar Cruits 1/3.....	<u>-2.9</u>
	63.13.3

In Obedience to an order of Prince William Court We find that according to the above List to be one third part of James FREEMANs Deced Estate which We the subscribers hath set apart for the widow's Dower.

Charles MORGAN
Jeremiah DARNALL
John CRUMP

At a Court held for Prince William County the 25th of August 1755. This Division of the Estate of James FREEMAN Deced was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Test: John GRAHAM Cl. Cur.
Copy Test J. GRAHAM Cl. Cur./

At a Court held for Prince William County on Monday the 22^d of April 1757 We the Subscribers were Ordered to appraise the Estate of James FREEMAN Deced according to Law and return an Inventory of the same September the 20th 1757.⁵

To 12 head of sheep £3. 6 head of Cattle £7.10.....	£ 10.10.-
To 25 head of hoggs £4.13.-. 1 mare and Colt £5.....	9.13.-
To 1 horse £5. 1 horse£3. 1 Bell 3/. 1 Gun 10/.....	8.13.-
To 1 Bed & furniture £6. 1 D° & furniture £6. 1 Do £3.....	15.-.-
To 1 D° & two pillows £5.10. 1 D° & furniture £5.....	10.10.-
To 1 D° & two pillows £2. 1 D° £1.15.....	3.15.
To 1 new sheet & 1 old Counterpin 11/6. 3 old Chests 18/.....	1.9.6
To 4 old Chairs & one oldl Table 6/. 2 wedges & 1 froe 6/.....	-12.-
To 4 old frying pans 4/. 10 Earthen plates and 4 Earthen Basons 8/.....	-12.-
To 1 punch Bowl 2/6. 7 drinking glasses 2/4. 1 set of Tea ware 5/.....	-9.10

⁵ Welsh vs. Freeman, Fauquier County case 1762-001, image 37.

To 2 Vinegar Cruits 1/3. 1 Earthen bason 1/3. 4 stone Jugs 5/.....	-7.6
To 8 Muggs & 1 Earthen porringer 5/. 1 Tea Kettle 10/.....	-15.-
To 1 Candlestick, box grater 1/6. 1 pr. sheep shears 1/.....	-2.6
To 1 sett of Button Molds 6d. 1 pr. of fire tongs 9/.....	-2.6
To 2 box Irons & 1 heater 8/. 6 knives & forks 5/. 1 look'g Glass 1/6.....	-14.6
To 17 plates 1 bason 1 Dish 25/. a parcel of old pewter 12/.....	1.17.-
To 1 Tankard 4/. 1 old Do 2/. 2 old Candlesticks 1/.....	-7.-
To 1 parcel of Tin 5/6. 12 spoons 2/ a parcel of old ewter 2/8.....	-10.2
To a parcel of Earthen ware 11/. 3 old axes 5/6. 11 old hoes 11/.....	1.6.6
To 1 Iron Pestle 2/6. 3 sickles & old iron 2/.....	-4.6
To 7 potts 4 pot hooks 1 skillet 30/ 2 plows 5/6.....	1.15.6
To 1 pr. Traces & 1 bed cord 2/6. A parcel of Tubbs & nails 6d.....	-8.6
To 1 gun Lock 7/6. 1 pad lock 1/.....	-8.6
To 1 Negro Luce £35. 1 Negro Sam £35. 1 Negro Pully £25.....	95.-.-
To some old Lumber 4/. 4 old sifters 2/6. Cash £2.12.9.....	2.19.3
To 2928 lb Tobo at 2d p[er] lb.....	24.8.-
	192.11.3

Charles MORGAN, Morgan DARNELL, Daniel MARR. At a Court held for the County of Prince William 23d September 1751. This Inventory was returned.

Test. P. WAGENER, Cl. Cur.

Copy Test: John GRAHAM, Cl. Cur.

Morgan DARNAL deposeth⁶ & saith he went to John WELSH's the Day that he understood his [*i.e.* WELSH's] Wifes thirds of FREEMAN's Estate was to be set apart, & that the said WELSH refused to have the Negro wench Lucy as part of his wife's thirds but insisted on having a negro Boy named Pulley & the rest & the said DARNALL further saith he told WELSH that the boy was a Legacy left to Nat: FREEMAN, But the said WELSH still insisting for the boy, he was placed to his Wifes part. And further said not [*several words struck out here*] [Signed:] Morgan (his mark: MD) DARNALL.

The above Deposition taken & sworn to before us, pursuant to to a Dedimus, Given under under [*sic*] our hands & seals this 18th of Octr 1762. W. GRANT {Seal}

Jeremiah DARNALL

George WHEATLEY deposeth & saith that he was at John WELSHES the Day his Wifes thirds was to be set apart & that John WELSH appeared desirous of his part wholly in stock & household furniture and that WELSH said his reasons was that if he took a slave it would return at his wife's decease to FREEMAN's children but he imagined he could keep the stock & furniture forever & further said that Waugh DARNAL told him this said Deponant that John WELSH took the negro boy Pulley from him the said DARNAL & further said that John WELSH told him he believed What DARNAL said was true, But he should not be an Evidence agst him for he was a party concerned & further said not.

G. WHEATLEY

The above Dep'on taken & sworn to befor us pursuant to a Dedimus Given under our hands & seals this 19th of Oct. 1762.

John WRIGHT

W. GRANT

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⁶ Welsh vs. Freeman, Fauquier County case 1762-001, image 48.