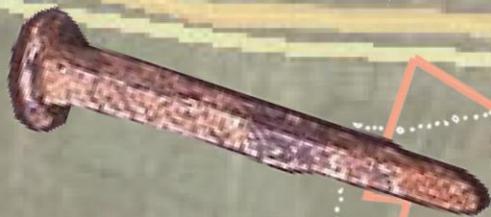


VILLAGES OF PIEDMONT

at Leopold's Preserve

Stories of the Past



Cloverland



Falkland

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.				
		Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitive from the State.	Number manumitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
John H. Carter, Jr.	1	60	M	13	1	
	1	30	M	13		

Edward Carter's Will

Feb 21st 1797



VILLAGES OF
PIEDMONT
at Leopold's Preserve



Stories of the Past

EQUINOX

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October 2014*

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Introduction

The Villages of Piedmont at Leopold's Preserve is a special place, rich in a cultural history spanning from the prehistoric period all the way up to modern day. Archeology and historic research have revealed unique information about the people who traversed, settled, lived and died here. While these people were similar to so many others who lived within Prince William County over time, evidence of their uniquely compelling stories and daily lives still mark the land.

American Indians traveled through *The Villages of Piedmont at Leopold's Preserve* (hereafter referred to as *The Villages*) from as early as 10,500 years ago. Stone tools recovered from archeological sites on the property reflect how people adapted to their changing climate and resources. The discovery of one Early Woodland Period projectile point suggests that Indian peoples continued utilizing *The Villages* landscape until at least 2,500 years ago.

By 1731, Prince William County had been established. By 1724 Robert “King” Carter, a wealthy and prominent Virginian, obtained 90,000 acres in land grants across much of Virginia. *The Villages* was included in the over 12,000 acre Broad Run Tract, which was divided around 1743 among Carter’s heirs into 4,000-acre tracts.

Edward Carter, “King” Carter’s grandson, established his 4,000-acre Cloverland Farm before 1797—the year that the nearby settlement called Buckland was established. *The Villages* lay within Cloverland and Carter’s farm operations likely extended into it. Evidence of tenants’ and farm managers’ homes may still exist here. When Edward Carter died in a mill accident on his property in 1806, he owned several farms, over 80 slaves and thousands of dollars in assets. In 1817 his land was divided among his five children who had come of age.

Increased settlement in western Prince William County spurred residents to establish the towns of Buckland (1797) and Haymarket (1799). Mills, shops, taverns and other businesses served the Carters and other farmers in the area. New farms developed as large land tracts, such as Edward Carter’s, were subdivided.

Edward Carter’s son, John Hill Carter, inherited a 2,039-acre tract on which he established Falkland Farm by 1823. The vast majority of *The Villages* is contained within Falkland Farm. Like most large land owners in western Prince William County at that time, John Hill Carter owned enslaved people, grew wheat and raised sheep for their wool. Over time, Carter sold several sections of Falkland. The Manassas Gap Railroad Company took some of his land in 1851 for their planned track between Alexandria and Staunton. Carter and his neighbors likely profited from the increased demand for goods prior to the American Civil War.

Carter and other residents living where *The Villages* is now located endured almost constant difficulties throughout the Civil War. Federal and Confederate armies marched along the Haymarket Road past Carter’s farm, foraged, camped and fought near his home. Soldiers took crops, animals and food from nearby farms and nearly destroyed Haymarket.

Following the Civil War, the area experienced growth. Roads were constructed and the railroad continued to pass through *The Villages*. The nearby Village of Thoroughfare had been established in 1828, populated largely by free African Americans who worked at Chapman’s Mill. After the Civil War, newly freed African-Americans settled in the area, forming new communities with schools, churches and cemeteries.

By 1900, area farmers were cultivating corn, oats, wheat and hay. Some operated dairy or poultry farms. African-American families such as the Browns, the Brents, the Barbours, the Pinkards and the Berrys, and white families including the Paynes, the Gills and the Griffiths lived side-by-side in *The Villages*. All were primarily engaged in agricultural activities. As the population increased along the Route 15 and Route 55 corridors in the Haymarket area, farmers sold their property. New residential communities including *The Villages* emerged, bringing new communities and activities to this historic area.

The Villages is located approximately 30 miles west of Washington, D.C. in northwest Prince William County, south of Interstate 66 at the intersection of Route 15/James Madison Highway and Market Ridge Boulevard, and less than one mile southwest of the historic Town of Haymarket. Comprised of approximately 550 acres of what was formerly known as the South Market Property, *The Villages* is adjacent to the existing *Villages of Piedmont I* residential community which consists of a mixture of 413 single family homes and townhomes.

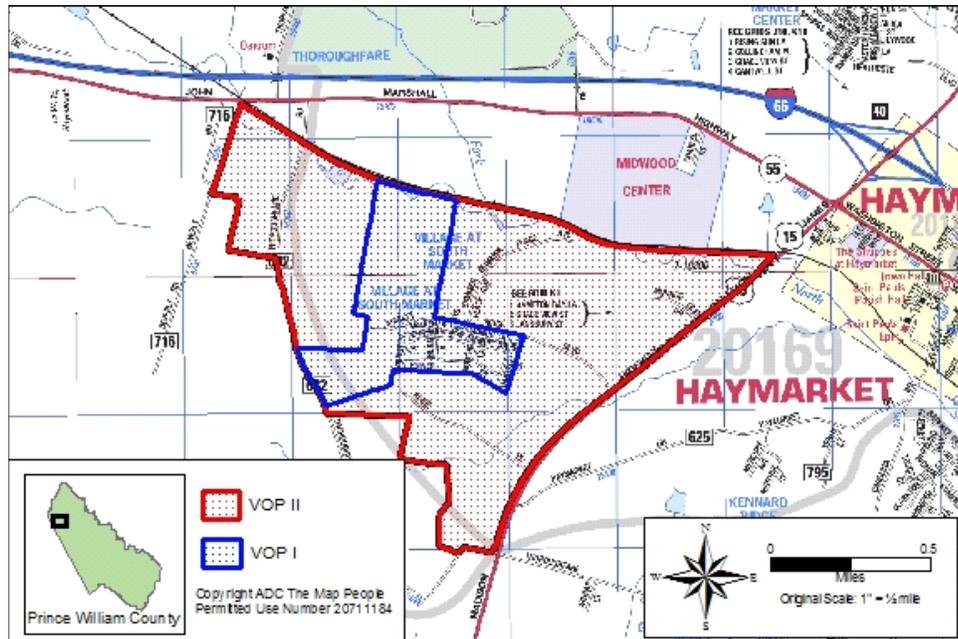


Figure 1: Location of *The Villages of Piedmont at Leopold's Preserve*

The Villages will complete the balance of this community with the addition of 132 single family homes and 261 townhomes in a unique cluster design, while preserving more than 380 acres of land around the perimeter of the community as a conservation area to be called “Leopold’s Preserve.” Leopold’s Preserve will be deeded to a nonprofit preservation organization and permanently protected from future development by placing the conservation area under a permanent conservation easement.

Aldo Leopold and Leopold’s Preserve

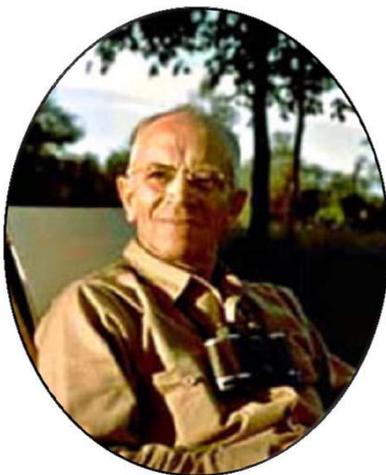


Figure 2: Aldo Leopold

The conservation area is named after Aldo Leopold, the famous ecologist and conservationist considered by many as the “father of wildlife management and of the United States’ wilderness system.” The conservation area is open to the public and consists of over five miles of natural surface walking trails, boardwalks, viewing platforms and numerous interpretive boards and information kiosks.

In keeping with Leopold’s philosophy, these amenities will provide opportunities to educate visitors with respect to the flora, fauna, geological attributes and hydrological features of this special property. Additionally, the Preserve will contain interpretations and accounts of the cultural history relevant to the property itself and its surrounding environs that provide habitat for many plants and animals.

Find out more about *Aldo Leopold* at www.aldoleopold.org/





Figure 3: The Bull Run Mountains, located north of *The Villages*, are a tremendous natural resource.

The First People: American Indians Moved Through The Area

Native people were living in Virginia at least 10,500 years ago. American Indians moved through *The Villages* for thousands of years. Although we know little about individual people's lives, the tools and ground features that they left behind demonstrate their almost constant presence in the area and the adaptations they made to the changing environment.

Paleoindians

The earliest Indian peoples known to live in Prince William County were here between 9500-8000 BC during the period referred to as the Paleoindian period. The climate was much cooler and conditions were drier than they are today. The landscape was one of open forests where deer and elk flourished. Paleoindians made their scrapers, gravers, knives, and spear points from high-grade, fine grained materials such as jasper, chalcedony, and chert. These stone types are not found in *The Villages*. This may explain why no Paleoindian camps or tools have been found here. However, three Paleoindian sites have been discovered very near *The Villages*, one near the Occoquan River and two above Broad Run near Lake Manassas, indicating that this area of the county had some people moving through at that time.

Archaic Indians

As the climate gradually warmed and sea levels rose, the landscape changed. Archaeologists identify this time of change as the Archaic period (8500-1,000 BC). Certainly Indian people adapted to these changes in many ways, but the only evidence we have of their presence are the tools and camp sites they left behind.

Archaeologists divide Archaic Indians' occupation into three periods—Early Archaic (8500-6500 BC), Middle Archaic (6500-2500 BC) and the Late Archaic (2500-1000 BC). The people of each period created distinctive tools for hunting. Middle and Late Archaic Indians spent increased time in camp sites and developed milling stones to process nuts and acorns and wood working tools such as chipped and ground stone axes and drills.



Figure 4: A Late Archaic period quartzite Savannah River projectile point found within *The Villages*.

Archaeologists found an Early Archaic notched "Big Sandy" spear point at one temporary camp site within *The Villages*. Other Early Archaic temporary camp sites have been identified near *The Villages* as well. They also identified two sites in *The Villages* that people occupied first during the Middle Archaic period. Projectile points characteristic of the Late Archaic period were found at two sites within *The Villages*, confirming that American Indians continued to pass through the area.

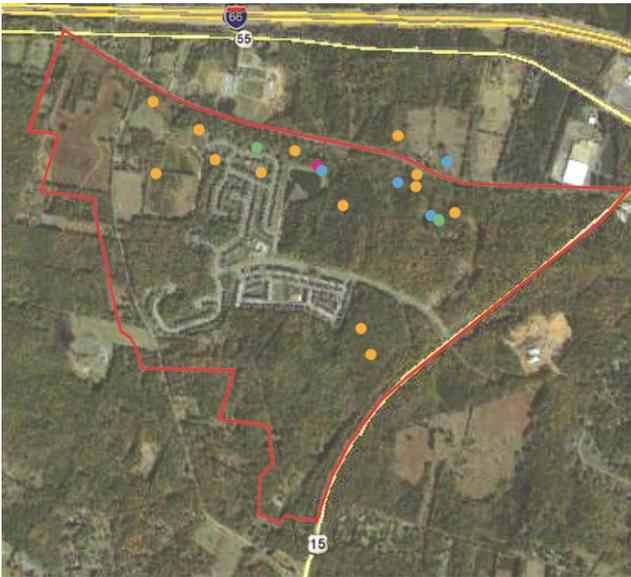


Figure 5: The locations of archaeology sites within and near *The Villages* where American Indian artifacts have been recovered.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Early Archaic | ● | Middle Archaic | ● |
| Early Woodland | ● | Prehistoric Unknown | ● |



Find out more about the *First People: Early Indians of Virginia* at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/arch_NET/timeline/time_line.htm

Woodland Indians

As their Late Archaic ancestors did, Woodland Indians lived along junctions of larger streams closer to the rivers. Their climate was much what it is like today. Archaeologists divide the Woodland Indians' occupation into three periods—Early Woodland (1000-500 BC), Middle Woodland (500 BC – 1000AD) and Late Woodland period (1000 –European contact). Woodland Indians lived in semi-permanent settlements and were the first people to make clay pottery, dig storage pits and use platform hearths in their homes.

The powerful Powhatan Confederacy dominated Virginia's tidewater region. Conversely, Indian populations in *The Villages* area were sparse during these periods and little evidence of their lives has been found here. *The Villages* contains two sites where Early Woodland Indians once passed. Both were temporary camp sites. At least eleven temporary camp sites have been located within *The Villages*, but the absence of artifacts prevents the sites from being dated. However, these eleven sites, the sites that can be dated, and the stories of Indian artifacts and bones being dug from Cloverland and Falkland farm gardens² are proof that many Indian people traveled through *The Villages* before the first farmers and slaves set eyes on Broad Run in the mid-18th century.

The Villages from King Charles III to “King” Carter to Cloverland

In 1588, *The Villages* was far from the Spanish Jesuits who explored the Potomac River. When English settlers established Jamestown in 1607 and encountered the formidable Powhatan Confederacy, *The Villages* was a pristine wilderness. When, in 1677, London map maker John Overton drew *A mapp of Virginia discovered to ye hills...*, *The Villages* was set in a land full of fanciful animals and trees. Little was known of the Broad Run in Virginia, yet many sensed that the land at the foot of the Blue Mountains was ripe for exploration and profit.

King Charles II of England was forced into exile in 1649 after the execution of his father. In that year he granted to seven of his supporters, including John Culpeper, the Northern Neck Proprietary—a vast unsettled region in Virginia between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers to their headwaters, totaling more than five million acres. Charles came to the throne in 1660 and, after 28 years of legal wrangling, the Northern Neck Proprietary was given to Thomas, Lord Culpeper. He had the right to organize the territory and collect rents.

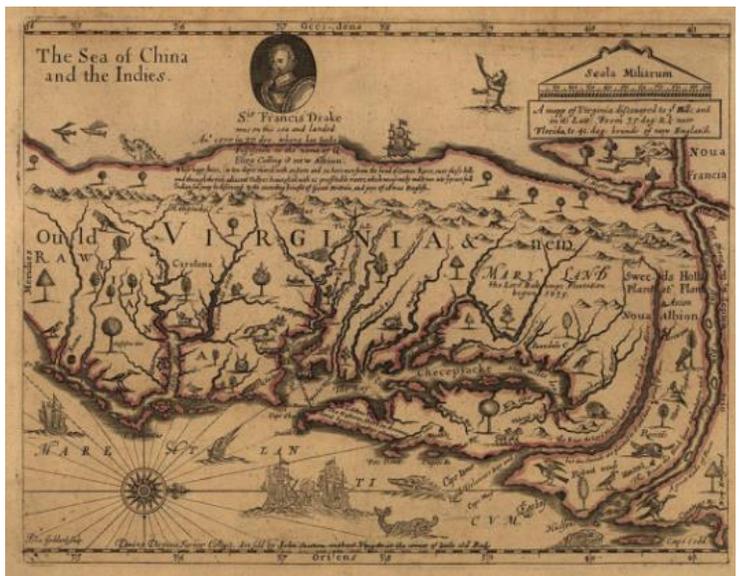


Figure 6: *A mapp of Virginia discovered to ye hills, and in it's latt. from 35 deg. & 1/2 near Florida to 41 deg. bounds of New England / Domina Virginia Farrer; John Goddard sculp. John Overton, 1667.*



Figure 7: Robert ("King") Carter, 1663-1732. Unidentified artist. Oil on canvas, c.1720⁴

parcels within his Broad Run tract. When Robert "King" Carter died in 1732, his holdings included over 300,000 acres of land, 1,000 slaves and 10,000 British pounds in cash—wealth that many people thought only a king would have.

Robert Carter bequeathed the majority of his lands to his eldest son John Carter (1696-1742) including the Broad Run Tract⁶. John Carter often referred to as "Secretary Carter", studied law and was appointed the secretary of Virginia in 1722. One year later he married Elizabeth Hill and the couple eventually moved to Shirley Plantation in Charles City County, VA, a property that is still one of Virginia's finest historic homes.

John Carter likely took interest when Prince William County was established from the northern part of Stafford County in 1731. In 1742, the county was divided in half, and all of the northern part of Prince William County above the Occoquan River and Bull Run became the county of Fairfax, where he also owned land. John Carter likely never visited his Broad Run Tract. When he died in July 1742, he left 6,000 acres in Hamilton Parish on Broad Run to his eldest son Charles Hill Carter.

Upon his death in 1690, his son-in-law Thomas, Fifth Lord Fairfax of Cameron gained sole ownership of the Northern Neck Proprietary. In 1702, Fairfax appointed Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia as the proprietary agent to administer the Northern Neck lands and collect the rents. Carter held the agent's position until 1711. Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax of Cameron inherited the Northern Neck lands in 1719. Robert Carter served as his agent from 1722-1732.

Robert Carter (1663-1732) was a wealthy and prominent Virginian who was active in regional politics. He served as a member of the Assembly in 1691, Speaker of the House in 1696, Treasurer of Virginia in 1699, and as a member of the Governor's Council in 1700. During his terms as agent for the Northern Neck Proprietary, Carter obtained several large land tracts. In 1724 Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax granted Carter 90,000 acres. The Carter land grant began at the Forks of Bull Run and extended west to "a small mountain", covering parts of what are now Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Fauquier counties.

The Broad Run Tract was part of Carter's land grant. *The Villages* sits in the Broad Run Tract. Carter is not known to have visited or leased



Figure 8: General location ● of *The Villages* within the Fairfax Northern Neck Proprietary. *A Survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia... 1737*⁵



Explore the *Diary, Correspondence, and Papers of Robert "King" Carter of Virginia, 1701-1732* at <http://carter.lib.virginia.edu/>

Like his father and grandfather, Charles Hill Carter (1733-1806) held government positions while managing his many properties and investments. He served in the House of Burgesses from 1758 until the end of the American Revolution in 1783. As a successful planter and entrepreneur, Carter was one of the wealthiest men in Virginia. Among his properties were the 4,000-acre Broad Run Tract and the adjacent 2,000-acre Saints Hill Tract. The Prince William County Tithables list for 1765 taxed Charles Carter of Corrotoman [sic] for 6,000 acres of land and 19 slaves, indicating that he had established a plantation and slave quarters on a section of his Prince William County property, later referred to as Saints Hill, prior to this date. In 1787, Charles Carter was taxed for 46 slaves, 11 horses (mares, colts, mules), and 37 head of cattle under the management of his overseer, Owin Woodroff⁷. While he established a farm and held slaves at Saints Hill, it is not evident that he developed the Broad Run tract.

Charles Hill Carter and his first wife, Mary Walker Carter, raised six children. One child was Edward Carter, born in 1767 at Shirley Plantation. When Charles Hill Carter died in 1806, his will enumerated at least 710 slaves and more than 13,000 acres in thirteen Virginia counties⁸.

In Charles Hill Carter, Sr.'s will of May 10, 1803 he wrote,

*I give my son Edward, 4,000 acres of my Broad Run tract, Prince William County, with the slaves, stocks, &c., and if there is any informality in the deed to him I confirm the gift. To son Edward the remainder of the Broad Run tract, about 2,000 acres in Prince William, called Saints Hill with the slaves, stocks, etc., on it.*⁹

Edward Carter and Cloverland Farm

Although Edward Carter would not legally inherit the Broad Run and Saints Hill Tracts until his father's death, he may have occupied the land as early as 1788, when he reached the age of 21. When he wrote his will on February 24, 1797 he signed it as "Edward Carter of Clover Land." By 1797 Cloverland farm consisted of a dwelling house, farm houses and stables. The farm complex was located near the center of a 4,000-acre parcel within the Broad Run tract—presumably the same 4,000 acre tract that his father, Charles Hill Carter, intended him to eventually own. Edward owned a mill located on Broad Run. His slaves cultivated acres of crops and managed horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Cloverland was well established when the nearby town of Buckland was founded in 1798 and Haymarket was established in 1799.

Tenants and overseers lived on the property. Carter's accounts list two tenants living on his properties. His first estate accounts were settled in 1810. Washington S. Washington is listed as a tenant. He leased a parcel on the northwest boundary of Cloverland Farm beginning in 1806¹⁰. Accounts settled in 1812 include rent paid by William Tyler beginning in 1805¹¹. An 1817 plat of the partition of Edward Carter's estate shows two parcels designated as leased land. Griffith Stith leased a parcel north of John Hill Carter's tract and Washington, likely Washington S. Washington, continued to occupy the parcel where he lived in 1806¹². Both of these parcels lay outside *The Villages*.

The remains of two dwellings (44PW1476 and Birdwood) dating to the late 18th to early 19th centuries are located within *The Villages*. 44PW1476 is situated along a ridge on the south side of the North Fork of Broad Run. Someone associated with Cloverland lived in this house, although their identity is unknown. (See 44PW1476: [Take a Closer Look](#) on the following page.) Another late-18th-century building complex reportedly stood somewhere just inside *The Villages'* western edge along Thoroughfare Road. The site is referred to as Birdwood. Records of who lived at Birdwood have not yet been found.



Figure 9: Edward Carter's Cloverland and Saints Hill Tracts in relation to *The Villages*¹³.



Find Susan R. Morton's *Survey Report on Cloverland* at <http://image.lva.virginia.gov/VHI/html/22/0645.html>. Much information in the report is incorrect, but her description of the property is interesting. Cloverland was destroyed sometime after 1979¹⁰⁸.

44PW1476: Take a Closer Look

The artifacts from the site date from the time period when Cloverland was built. Artifacts include domestic and architectural items: cream ware (1765-1820) and pearl ware (1780-1830) ceramic shards, bottle fragments, a clay pipe stem, window glass and bowl fragments, and nails. Most nails were hand wrought and date to the 18th century. One notable artifact is a dark blue glass bead that was not dated.



Figure 10: Artifacts of the types found at 44PW1476: Blue shell-edge pearl ware, brown lead-glaze red ware, clay pipe stem and wrought nail.

One subsurface pit feature measuring roughly 5 x 6 feet was also identified. The pit was filled with soil containing ceramics, glass, nails and a horseshoe. It also contained mammal bones, a pig tooth, oyster shell fragments and egg shell fragments. Archaeologists believed that the pit was a cellar or a storage pit¹⁴.

The low number of artifacts and the type of structure suggest that the individuals living at site 44PW1476 were of low economic status. Although it is possible that the site occupants were slaves, it is more likely that 44PW1476 was occupied by a tenant farmer because the site is located 1¼ miles from the plantation house. The ceramics are not typical for slave sites, especially sites located at a distance from the main house.

Archaeologists recovered a large number of stone artifacts, many dating to the Late Archaic period (2500-1000 BC) and a Late Woodland ceramic shard (1000-European contact), proof that people used this site for centuries¹⁵.



Learn more about identifying artifacts at <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm>



Figure 11: The area circled on the 1937 aerial image of *The Villages* where Birdwood may have stood¹⁰⁹.

The Birdwood Mystery

The only known description of Birdwood is found in Susan R. Morton's report on the "Birdwood" Site. She completed the report on May 28, 1937 as part of the Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory. She placed its location three miles west of Haymarket on the east side of Route 682. Birdwood's exact construction date was not known, but Morton attributed it to the later part of the eighteenth century. Her informant was Thornton Johnson, who was born at Cloverland where his parents had been slaves. According to Morton, Mr. Johnson spent much time at Birdwood, "...As he was a boy of eleven at the time the [American Civil] war started, he can remember the old place."

While the old house was destroyed by fire some thirty years ago [ca. 1907], a very clear picture has been obtained by several who lived close by and knew it well. It was a square frame house of about eight rooms, porch extending the entire length in front, wide central hall, large stone chimneys at both ends; stone from the latter served to build the chimney and part of the basement of the present house that was erected at the same site. There was a basement kitchen, with a large fireplace, the crane from which is still on the place...

One old building remains a log cabin that is now used as a tool house. This had two rooms and a fireplace. It probably was built at the same time as the house. The other out buildings, which included a large barn that burned at the same time as the house are all gone.

Ms. Morton recorded two undocumented stories about Birdwood. One involved a Union spy who was caught and shot at Birdwood. The other described a "Dutchman" who leased the land before the Civil War and established a nursery, where her informants recalled long rows of blossoms from rare, imported bulbs. The business was doing well until the fields were destroyed during the war. The Dutchman left and no one knew where he went¹⁶.

1937 aerial images of the site show a farmstead containing a number of buildings including a house, a large barn and several smaller structures. Between 2002 and 2004, archaeologists completed two investigations of *The Villages* and identified this farmstead as 44PW1467. The 2003 archaeological report describes burned timbers in the basement of one of the structures and more burned timbers around another structure. However, the archaeologists did not recover artifacts dating to the late 18th or early 19th centuries, nor did they find the log cabin that Mr. Thornton described. Was this where Birdwood stood? Perhaps someday someone will solve this mystery that is unique to *The Villages*.



Find Susan R. Morton's *Survey Report on the Birdwood Site* at <http://image.lva.virginia.gov/VHI/html/22/0631.html>

Edward Carter's Last Will and Testament

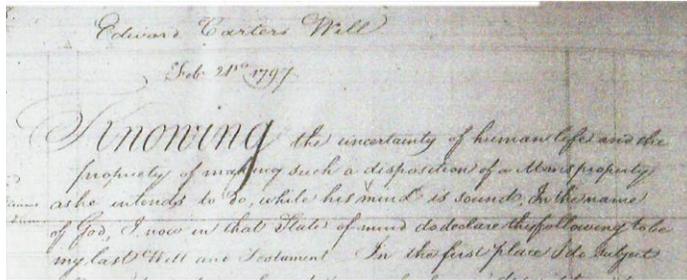


Figure 12: Detail from Edward Carter's Last Will and Testament, February 24, 1797¹⁷.

When Edward Carter wrote his will on February 24, 1797, he and his wife had one young son (Fayette Carter) and she was expecting their second child. Edward specified in his will that upon his death, all of his farm property would belong to his wife until her death. He directed his executors to build a kitchen "suitable to the dwelling house" for his wife's use. He provided his son Fayette with his remaining property consisting of three farms in addition to Cloverland, with all slaves, stock, and herds. Edward

provided for his unborn child in his will. If the child was a daughter, she would receive an education, clothing and an annual allowance. If the infant was a boy, he would receive one-half of Fayette's property¹⁸.

Edward's will was very specific regarding the type of farm his second child, if a boy, would establish. Before the son turned 21, Edward's executors were to build "a good commodious two Story dwelling house with cellars throughout to contain at least four good rooms and all proper offices, also a good barn on any part of his farm he may prefer." The son would also receive one-half of Edward's slaves, horses, and stocks of all kinds. His son's land was to be "cultivated in the manner my Executors may think most advantageous..." Fayette and his mother would retain Cloverland Farm¹⁹.

Each time that Jane was pregnant, Edward wrote a codicil to his will to provide for the child, when born. Through Codicils written between 1 of November 3, 1798 and November 5, 1800, he directed that any son born would receive an equal share of his personal property²⁰. Codicil 5 dated November 18, 1803 listed the assets that his new baby daughter Mary Walker Carter would receive at age 21 or at her marriage²¹.

Tragedy struck the Carter family in April 1806. Edward Carter died in a mill accident on his property at the age of 39, leaving Jane with five children between the ages of 2 and 9 and substantial assets to manage. An inventory and appraisalment "...of all and singular the goods Chattels and Credits of Edward Carter decd..." was taken between September 8 and October 30, 1808 and entered in Prince William County Will Book I (pages 321-324.) The document lists Carter's slaves, property and stock for each of his four farms, including Cloverland. His extensive accounts document his business interests, relationships and operations at the time of his death. Numerous entries document large amounts of flour and wheat being transported from Cloverland to Dumfries and Alexandria²².

Edward's Cloverland Farm assets included 57 slaves, listed by name with a total value of \$13,030.00; 22 horses, 80 cattle, 87 sheep, and 84 hogs. Among his dozens of farm implements are 21 ploughs, 4 scythes and cradles, 8 mowing scythes and a wheat fan, all evidence that grain, likely wheat, was Cloverland's largest product. Furnishings listed inside the house reflect Edward Carter's wealth and family life. Among the many items listed are 13 beds, one crib and one cradle, bed and table linens, several tables, 51 chairs, four Virginia carpets and a number of items used for serving tea²³.

 Read *An Inventory and appraisalment of all and singular the goods Chattels and Credits of Edward Carter decd...* at <http://gunstonhall.org/library/probate/CARTER06.PDF>

Some of Carter's personal property was auctioned in 1808-1809 to cover his debts²⁴. His enslaved people were counted as assets to be sold if necessary. Carter's estate administrator placed a notice in the November 25, 1809 he Alexandria Gazette:

SOME VALUABLE SLAVES belonging to the estate of Edward Carter deceased will be offered at Public Auction on Wednesday, the 10th of January next, at HAY MARKET, in the County of Prince William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

That the slaves were to be sold in families demonstrates some regard for their feelings and relationships.

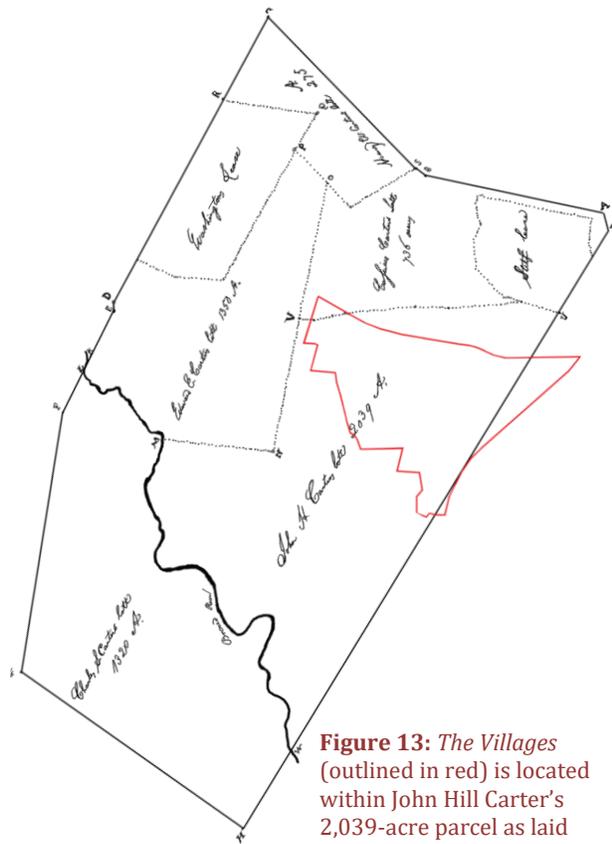


Figure 13: *The Villages* (outlined in red) is located within John Hill Carter's 2,039-acre parcel as laid out in 1817²⁵.

John Hill Carter and Falkland Farm

John Hill Carter came of age on April 1, 1821. He had married Susan Baynton Turner in 1820 and they were expecting their first child. He was likely eager to establish his own farm and build a home for his new family. It is probable that enslaved African Americans that he and his brothers owned built his home named Falkland ca. 1825. Falkland met the building specifications that Edward Carter had included in his 1797 will. The two-story house sat in part on a high foundation, the stone for which may have come from a quarry on his property. A kitchen was located near the house²⁸.



Find Susan R. Morton's *Survey Report on Falkland* at <http://image.lva.virginia.gov/VHI/html/22/0667.html>. While much information in the report is incorrect or unverified, her description of the property is interesting. Falkland is now the home of Double "O" Good Alpacas.

Falkland Farm was adjacent to other large farms owned by prominent families. His brother's Cloverland lay to the west. Rising politician John Webb Tyler and his family lived to the east, across the Haymarket Road at their new home called Woodlawn. Carter's father-in-law Major Thomas Turner lived at nearby Kinloch. By 1825, most farms in the area produced wheat, flour and other grains as the main income source. All of these families depended on slave labor.

Following his son Edward's death, Charles Hill Carter, Sr. wrote a codicil to his will on May 3, 1806: "As my son Edward has lately been killed by the caving in of part of the said Edward's mill-race, I bequeath then part of Broad Run, called Saint's Hill (with 42 slaves, 6 horses, 35 head of cattle, 43 hogs, now thereon &c.) now bequeath it to my son-in-law Robert Randolph in trust for all the sons of said Edward Carter. Proved Sept. 18, 1806"²⁶.

When Charles Carter died shortly after Edward's death, Edward's sons were very young. The oldest boy would not turn 21 until 1816. In November of 1816 the Virginia General Assembly passed "An Act for the Relief of the Heirs of Edward Carter Deceased" by which the lands of Edward Carter and Charles Hill Carter were combined and divided between Edward Carter's four sons, Edward E., Cassius, Charles Shirley and John Hill Carter, with a small parcel allotted to their sister Mary Walker. John Hill Carter received the 2,039-acre parcel in which the majority of *The Villages* is located²⁷.

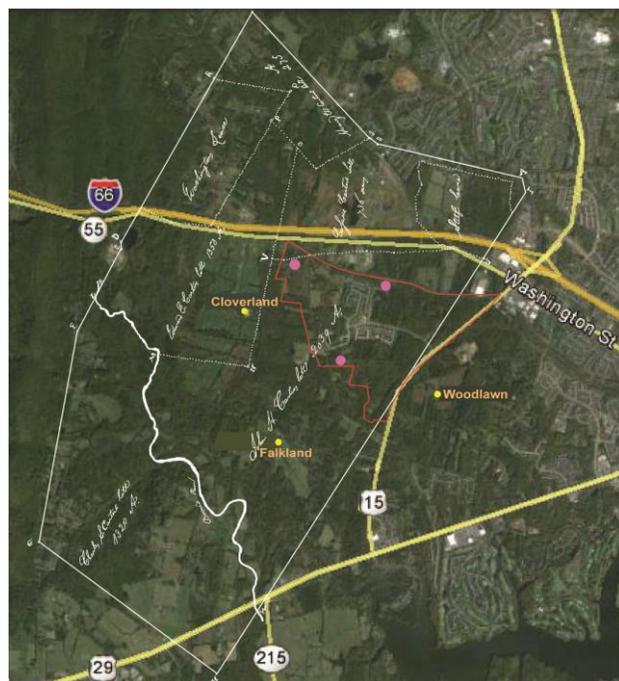


Figure 14: Map of known early-19th-century archaeological sites in the vicinity of *The Villages* ● illustrating the landscape surrounding Falkland during the early 19th century. *The Villages* is outlined in red. Several more buildings probably stood on John Hill Carter's property during this period but archaeologists have not surveyed the land below *The Villages* and have not had the opportunity to identify house and outbuilding sites²⁹.

Carter's wife Susan died in February 1826, leaving him with two small daughters. In October 1827 Carter sold a 118-acre tract on the north side of Broad Run to Hugh and Thomas M. Smith³⁰. The 1830 US Census recorded John Hill Carter, Jr. as the only Free White Person living on his property; his young daughters may have resided at Cloverland. The other 14 people counted were slaves, whose names are not recorded. Five male slaves were under 23 years old. Two male slaves were 24-35 years old, three male slaves were aged between 36 and 54 and one male slave was between the ages of 55 and 99. One of Carter's three female slaves was under 10, one was between 10 and 23 years old and one was between 24 and 35³¹.

By 1830, Birdwood and the dwelling at 44PW1476 were no longer occupied. However, archaeologists identified one structure (44PW1478) that dated to the 1830s. When archaeologists surveyed what became *The Villages* in 2002-2003, they examined a house built after 1901. The project report states,

The eastern portion of the structure is log which is currently covered with wood siding. The logs are hand hewn, with circular saw marks on the ends. The chinking contains hair and small gravel. Cut nails are visible in the logs...Pre-1864 window glass was recovered from the site area and this may be earlier field scatter or may represent reuse of older construction materials.

Water-powered sawmills did not incorporate circular blades until ca. 1820, so the hand-hewn logs in this structure could not have been mechanically cut until sometime in the 1820s. While period historical records contain many references to mills in western Prince William County, the majority of these were grist mills. The location of the sawmill nearest Falkland is unknown. Cut nails gradually replaced hand wrought nails at the end of the eighteenth century, though their use did not become standard until after 1830³². The structure did not meet National Register of Historic Places criteria so it was not preserved³³.

John Hill Carter married Mary Jane Virginia Loughborough at Falkland prior to December 1834. By 1840 his farm operations appear to have expanded, if the 1840 US Census is any indication of his success. He and Mary Jane had sold 245 acres to Beverly Heth in December 1834³⁴, enabling Heth to expand Cloverland Farm. Heth had purchased Cloverland Farm from Charles Shirley Carter, John Hill's brother, prompted by a *Land For Sale* advertisement published in the *Alexandria Gazette* in October 1833.

Buckland, Haymarket and Thoroughfare Established to Serve the Growing Population

Between 1789 and 1830, when Edward Carter established Cloverland and his son John Hill Carter built Falkland, the population in western Prince William County expanded. By 1789 wheat replaced tobacco as Prince William County's primary cash crop, drawing people from the eastern end of the county to lease or buy farmland. Farmers transported produce and livestock on new roads that reached into the Shenandoah Valley. Increased traffic through the region spurred new towns. The Carters and other local farmers and tradesmen benefitted from these improvements, many of which resulted from the work of enslaved people.

Martin's *Gazetteer of Virginia*, published in 1836, lists seven towns, or post offices, in existence in the county: Dumfries, Liberia, Occoquan, Brentsville, Buckland, Hay Market, and Thoroughfare; the last three being relevant to *The Villages* and its inhabitants.

The 1840 US Federal Census lists four free white persons in John Hill Carter's household and 11 enslaved persons. His three male slaves were all over the age of 36. Five of his six enslaved females were at least 24 years old. In contrast, his neighbor John W. Tyler of Woodlawn had 18 free white persons in his household and 48 enslaved people. Other households in the area included fewer slaves than Carter's.

Neither Carter nor Taylor had "Free Colored Persons" noted in the 1840 U.S. Census. However, free African Americans lived in the area. The 1810 U.S. Census lists a former slave who worked in the Buckland Distillery. He called himself "Ned Distiller" and was listed as freed³⁵. A number of freed African Americans and men of mixed race worked at Chapman's Mill, a large grist mill complex that had operated since 1742. Many of these men and their families lived in the nearby village of Thoroughfare.



Discover more about *Free African Americans of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland and Delaware* (Colonial Period to About 1820) at <http://www.freeafricanamericans.com/>



Figure 15: Buckland Tavern is one of several early-19th-century structures contained within the Buckland Historic District.

Buckland

The Town of Buckland was Prince William County's first inland town, away from the port towns along the navigable waters. The Town of Buckland was established on land that was originally part of Robert "King" Carter's 12,000-acre Broad Run tract and centered on a mill that the Carter family conveyed to Samuel Love in the early 1770s. The Love family began to develop Buckland, beginning with the construction of the main house and an assortment of secondary structures used for the production of farm goods. Love even went so far as to petition the General Assembly in 1775 to re-route the Old Carolina Road so it would run directly to these outbuildings.

In 1797, by petition to the General Assembly, Love laid out a grid of lots around the many shops and outbuildings that he had constructed. When the Virginia General Assembly established the "forty-eight lott plan" in 1798, Buckland was formally chartered.

In 1806, John Love, a newly elected congressman representing the Commonwealth of Virginia, was instrumental in the design and construction of a road from the Little River Turnpike, at the Fairfax County courthouse, to the town of Buckland. In 1821, the road was extended from Buckland to Warrenton. Because of its proximity to the Warrenton Turnpike, Buckland became a prime target during the Civil War, particularly during the Battle of Buckland Mills on October 19, 1863.

The 1835 *Gazetteer of Virginia* listed the population of "135 whites and 50 blacks." These African Americans were freed slaves and skilled laborers who owned land, homes and even slaves³⁶.



Find more about *Buckland: A Virginia Time Capsule* at <http://www.pwcgov.org/government/dpt/planning/documents/002613.pdf>

Haymarket

As settlement spread westward, towns were established along other transportation networks. In 1799, the town of Haymarket was established at the crossroads of Old Carolina Road (some original portions of which are no longer in use) and the tobacco rolling road leading from Dumfries to Winchester, Virginia. The Red House Tavern (a local landmark of the time) was originally located at this intersection.

This area hosted popular sporting activities during the late 18th century, including the Jockey Club races, which were held on a large tract of land nearby. Having a well-established race track, the town of Haymarket was named after a famous race course in London. It was the popularity of the area as a sports center that prompted the formation of a town here; on January 11, 1799, by order of the General Assembly, it was recorded.

... that the land of William Skinker, lying at the place known as the Red House... as the same is already laid off in lots, with convenient streets, shall be established a town, by the name of Hay- Market, and that Henry Washington, Bernard Hooe, Edward Carter, Edmund Brooke, Richard Alexander, William Tyler, George Tyler, Washington I. Washington and Matthew Whiting, are hereby constituted trustees thereof.

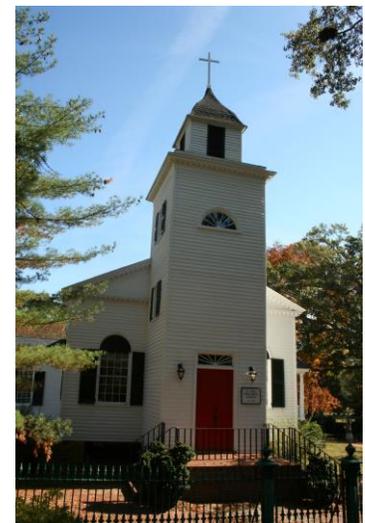


Figure 16: St. Paul's Anglican Church was built as the Prince William County District Courthouse in 1801. It is one of only three structures in Haymarket that survived the Civil War.



Explore the *Haymarket Museum's* stories of historic people and places at <http://www.haymarketmuseum.org>

In the same year, the General Assembly selected Haymarket as the site for the new District Court to serve portions of the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, and Prince William. In 1801, a courthouse, clerk's office and a jail were constructed. The court operated from 1803 until 1808.

Village of Thoroughfare/Thoroughfare Gap

The Village of Thoroughfare was established about two miles west of its current location, in Thoroughfare Gap. The Gap is a narrow passage in the Blue Ridge Mountains and has long been used as an east-west transportation corridor from prehistoric times to the present. It figured prominently in troop movements from the French and Indian War through the Civil War and up to the Spanish-American War.

In 1828, the Village of Thoroughfare Gap consisted of 12 dwelling houses and one mercantile store. Most residents were free men of mixed race (African American, Native American, and white) that worked at the mill. Local inhabitants note that, in order to escape the forced migration known as the Trail of Tears in 1838-1839, many Native Americans fled to Virginia and became integrated into local free African-American communities such as Thoroughfare/Thoroughfare Gap.

The settlement was centered on Chapman's Mill, which was constructed in 1742 by Jonathan and Nathaniel Chapman. Here, local grains such as wheat and corn and grains from the Shenandoah Valley could be easily processed and transported to Alexandria for shipment to markets in the U.S., Europe and South America.



Find more about Thoroughfare in *Thoroughfare Faces Change, Stays the Course* at

<https://flipflashpages.uniflip.com/2/25656/102254/pub//> (Pages 6-10).

Once the Manassas Gap Railroad was completed near the mill in 1852, the transport time of goods was considerably reduced. By 1858, the mill was seven stories and served as a model for cutting edge mill technology. The community shifted two miles east to its current location following the construction of the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1852. A station called "Carter's Switch" after Edward Carter of Cloverland Farm was established south of the railroad and east of Thoroughfare Road. The settlement then became known as the Village of Thoroughfare and, in 1854, a post office opened with John Tyler as the first postmaster.



Figure 17: Chapman's Mill at Thoroughfare Gap in 1889³⁷.

Falkland Farm Prospers

In 1850, in addition to conducting the population census, the US Government implemented two new tools for collecting information about Americans and their production. The first was Schedule 2 that counted the number of slaves held by individuals. The second was Schedule 4 that recorded production in agriculture. These three sources provide fascinating details about life at Falkland Farm and of the activities that may have taken place in *The Villages*.

The 1850 US Census for Prince William County, Virginia lists John H. Carter as a 48-year-old farmer with seven other people in his household. Schedule 4 for Production in Agriculture records that Falkland Farm contained 900 acres of improved land and 830 acres of unimproved land—1,750 acres in total. The farm's value was \$20,000.00 and Carter had \$500.00 worth of farming implements and machinery. He owned seven horses, seven "milch" cows, 11 working oxen and 12 other cattle, and 35 swine. He also owned 300 sheep while most nearby farmers owned fewer than 35. It appears that Carter's sheep produced wool that was sold. At least one large-scale farmer in Manassas, Benjamin Chinn of Ben Lomond, raised Marino sheep for their high-quality wool.

Falkland produced more wheat (600 bushels), Indian corn (1,000 bushels), oats (300 bushels), Irish potatoes (100 bushels), hay (15 tons) and butter (200 lbs.) than neighboring farms. Only John W. Tyler's Woodland produced more butter. Carter also grew peas, beans, sweet potatoes and orchard products. Although

Carter owned 300 sheep, many neighboring farms produced more wool than Falkland did and the value of his slaughtered animals was low³⁸. Clearly, Falkland was a large and productive operation. It is probable that grains grew or sheep roamed the fields that became *The Villages*.

For such large-scale production, Carter owned a modest number of enslaved people. His male slaves were ages 60, 50, 25, 20, 16 (two men), 15, 5, 4 and 6 months old. Female slaves were ages 65 (three women), 50, 16, and 4³⁹. Carter, like other farmers may have hired neighbors' slaves to cultivate and harvest his crops. His older enslaved men likely tended to the animals while the older women did domestic work. Younger men and women would have worked in the fields.

Lavina, John H. and Mary Jane Carter's eldest daughter, married Nicholas Goldsborough of Talbot County, MD in 1856. The Goldsboroughs lived at Falkland. Three years later, Nicholas purchased a large parcel of land in Falkland's northwest corner. This land was the first section of *The Villages* to leave Carter family hands.



Figure 18: Map of *The Villages* laid over Falkland Farm and the tracts that John H. Carter sold before 1860⁴⁰.

- Thomas M. and Hugh Smith 1827
- Beverly Heth 1834
- Nicholas Goldsborough 1859

A Network of Roads and Rail Lines

The decades before the Civil War (1830-1860) saw significant improvements in transportation throughout Virginia. The Virginia Board of Public Works, in cooperation with private companies, constructed an extensive transportation network consisting of canals, turnpikes, railroads and navigable rivers in order to facilitate the movement of goods from the rural agricultural communities to the markets in the more urban centers. There was an overall decreased emphasis on for moving goods to market over waterways and increasing usage of roads and railroads.

Several historic roads are present in the vicinity of *The Villages*. Route 55 to the north was originally a tobacco rolling road known during the colonial period as the Dumfries Road, and later the Gainesville-Haymarket Pike. The Thoroughfare Road runs through the western edge of the property. The James Madison Highway (Route 15) lies to the east of the project area and generally follows the Buckland-Haymarket Pike along the old path of Route 625. This road is referred to as the Haymarket Road in period deeds. Only a portion of the Old Carolina Road, which splits from Route 15 and runs through the town of Haymarket, is in use today.

Routes 625 and 15 follow an old Iroquois trail that began as an interior trading and migration route leading from the Potomac River south into the Carolinas. The trail linked the Susquehannock of Pennsylvania and Maryland with American Indians living further south. According to a report by Col. Abraham Wood dating to the middle of the 17th century, this path ran from the mouth of the Monocacy River parallel to the Cactoctin and Bull Run Mountains and crossed central Virginia, running to the North Carolina border.

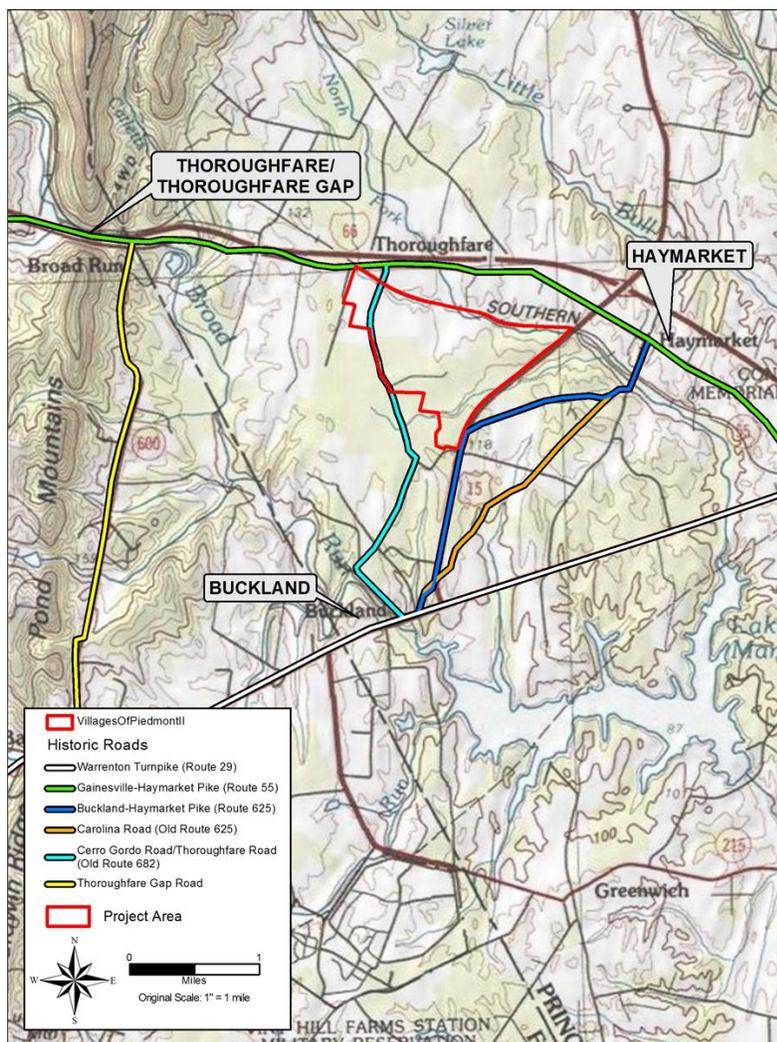


Figure 19: Historic Roads in the Vicinity of *The Villages*⁴².

By the end of the 17th century, the Indians abandoned this path for one that ran through the Shenandoah Valley. Settlers began to use the old trail then known as the “Rogue’s Road” because of the thieves who drove stolen cattle along the path⁴¹.

In 1779, the Carolina Road was used during the march of the Saratoga Convention prisoners on their way to Charlottesville. In 1781, Major Anthony Wayne used it to transport his Pennsylvania brigade to reinforce the Continental Army at the Battle of Yorktown. They camped at the Red House Tavern located at the intersection of the Dumfries-Winchester Road and the Carolina Road in Haymarket.

Railroads influenced and reshaped the landscape of Prince William County beginning in the 1850s. In 1850, Haymarket’s economy was given a boost with the chartering and construction of the Manassas Gap Railroad. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad (OAR) and the Manassas Gap Railroad were to play an important role in the upcoming War Between the States. These rail lines spurred significant changes to the Falkland Farm land that became *The Villages*.

No known Civil War period maps show dwellings within *The Villages* or in its immediate vicinity. The 1862 McDowell Map shown above shows that the land was forested as some areas are still today. The map also shows cultivated fields along roads leading into Haymarket, which is shown as a cluster of buildings at the crossroads. The Warrenton Turnpike leading into Buckland Mills generally follows today's US Route 29.

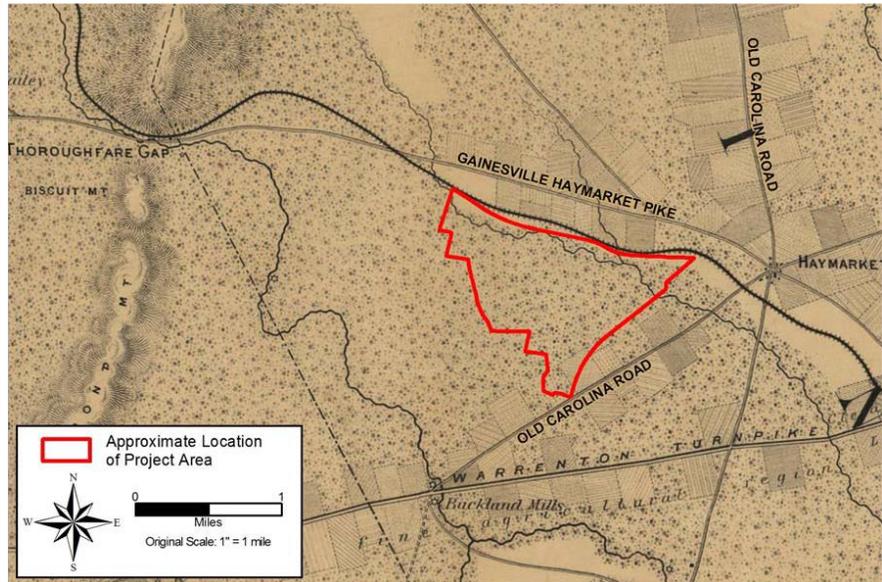


Figure 20: Civil War-era forests, fields and roads in the vicinity of *The Villages* as depicted on the *Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington*. Compiled by General Irvin McDowell, January 1862. United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers⁴³

In 1860, the majority of farms in Prince William County were producing corn, oats and wheat. McDowell may not have mapped the interior of *The Villages*. It is likely that most of *The Villages* at this time was used as farmland with some timber lots. John H. Carter and other local farmers and tradesmen relied on these important roads mentioned previously and the new railroads to move their goods in and out of western Prince William County.



Learn what happened *When History Arrived by Rail* at <https://flipflashpages.uniflip.com/3/25656/330955/pub/html5.html> (Pages 26-32).

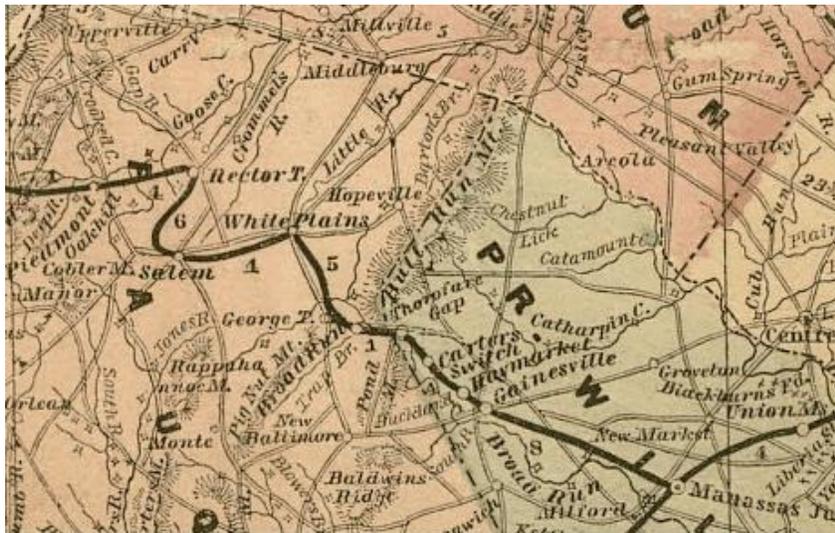


Figure 21: This detail of James T. Lloyd's 1861 map shows the locations of the Haymarket, Carter's Switch and Thoroughfare stops along the Manassas Gap Railroad. From *Lloyd's official map of the state of Virginia from actual surveys by order of the Executive 1828 & 1859*. Correc. and rev. by J. T. Lloyd to 1861. New York, 1861⁴⁴.



Read about *The Brief History of the Manassas Gap Railroad* at <https://flipflashpages.uniflip.com/3/25656/332675/pub/html5.html> (Pages 30-36).

Falkland Farm Before War Came

The Manassas Gap Railroad Company was chartered in 1850 to construct a railroad from a connection in at Tudor Hall (Manassas Junction) in Prince William County with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad through Thoroughfare Gap and Manassas Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains to Strasburg. With stations at Haymarket, Carter's Switch and Thoroughfare Gap, the railroad promised growth and prosperity to people living near them.

But building the Manassas Gap Railroad (MGR) required land. Some of that land lay just south of Haymarket. A Commission was formed to determine what land the MGR needed, then to inform owners that their land

would be taken for a fair price.

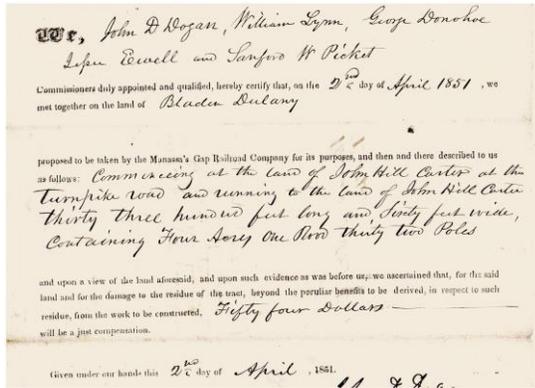


Figure 22: The MGR Commissioners determined that \$54.00 was just compensation for the four acres they took from John H. Carter⁴⁵. Carter and others filed damage claims against the MGR in 1851, but the nature of the claims is unknown.

ages of 5 and 60. Carter had 1 slave house. Goldsborough had 11 slaves, four Black males aged 4 to 16, 4 Black females aged 1, 10, 25 and 35, and one male and one female Mulatto slave, both 16 years old. His 35-year-old male slave was marked as a “Fugitive from the State”, meaning that he had escaped and not yet returned.

Goldsborough may have purchased his enslaved people from his father-in-law. Goldsborough’s slaves likely continued to work and live at Falkland. The 1860 Schedule 4 for Productions in Agriculture shows that Carter’s 1500-acre farm’s output and assets were sizeable. He now had 11 horses, 1 ass or mule, 6 milch cows, 5 working oxen, 50 other cattle, 280 sheep and 35 swine with a combined worth of \$4,000.00. His wheat and oat production were the same as in 1850. His Indian corn, wool and butter output increased, while his Irish potato and hay production decreased sharply. He did not grow peas, beans or sweet potatoes⁴⁷.

The Carters’ lives were completely disrupted when Confederate and Federal armies clashed at Manassas. People living in Haymarket and surrounding communities endured raids, battles, deprivation and violence throughout the war. They cared for wounded soldiers. Many men who favored succession formed or joined Confederate army regiments. Carter’s son Loughborough “Nick” Carter was named a “Brevet Outlaw” by the end of the war for the number of unauthorized scouting ventures he led⁴⁸.

While no records documenting John H. Carter or Falkland during the Civil War are known to exist, Carter, his family, his slaves and neighbors were undoubtedly affected by events occurring around them.

In early April 1851 John H. Carter and neighboring land owners received notices from the MGR that specified the location and amount of land to be taken. The four-acre parcel that the MGR took from Carter was located on the northern boundary of *The Villages* (See McDowell map on previous page.) The tracks were laid, reaching Haymarket, Carter’s Switch and Thoroughfare Gap in 1852. Papers regarding Carter’s claim indicate that he had not been compensated by April 1857⁴⁶.

The 1860 Schedule 2 of Slave Inhabitants in Prince William County and the 1860 Schedule 4 for Production in Agriculture illustrates significant changes that occurred during the previous 10 years at Falkland. John H. Carter was catalogued as living within the new Haymarket Post Office District. While John H. Carter was listed in Schedule 4, Nicholas Goldsborough was not. However, both men were included in Schedule 2. Carter owned only five enslaved people, all males between the

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.				Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
			Age.	Sex.	Color.					
14	John H. Carter (Gos)	1	60	M	B				1	
15	"	1	30	M	B					
16	"	1	15	M	B					
17	"	1	10	M	B					
18	"	1	5	M	B					
19	Cassius Carter	1	35	M	B				1	
20	Nicholas Goldsborough	1	35	F	B					
21	"	1	25	F	B					
22	"	1	16	F	M					
23	"	1	16	M	M					
24	"	1	15	M	B					
25	"	1	12	M	B					
26	"	1	11	M	B					
27	"	1	10	F	B					
28	"	1	6	M	B					
29	"	1	4	M	B					
30	"	1	1	F	B					

Figure 23: Page detail showing Carter’s and Goldsborough’s enslaved persons as listed in the 1860 Schedule 2 of Slave Inhabitants in Prince William County⁴⁹.

The American Civil War (1861-1865)

The Commonwealth of Virginia played a major role in the American Civil War and many of the major battles and countless minor skirmishes/actions were fought on Virginia soil. Several significant battles were fought within Prince William County, including the First Battle of Manassas (July 18-July 21, 1861), the Potomac River Blockade (October 1861- March 1862), and the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862).

Confederate regiments formed by Prince William County residents included the Bull Run Rangers, the Prince William Calvary, the Quantico Guards and the Prince William Rangers. The Prince William Rifles were a local militia group that frequently drilled on the old Haymarket courthouse lawn. They were reorganized in 1861 as Company F of the 17th Virginia Regiment, under the command of Capt. George S. Hamilton.

The Villages is surrounded by a network of roads that served as “Avenues of Approach” to the areas where major military actions occurred during the Battle of Buckland Mills, the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap, and the Manassas Station Operations.

Troops moved along today’s Route 55, Route 29, Route 15 (known then as the Haymarket Road), the Old Carolina Road and other roads surrounding *The Villages* on their way to Buckland, New Baltimore, Thoroughfare Gap, and Haymarket not only during the proximate battles, but throughout the war.

War Takes Haymarket

The wounded from the First Battle of Manassas (July 18-July 21, 1861), streamed into Haymarket, and St. Paul's Church was used as a hospital for the 15th Alabama. Approximately 80 Confederate casualties of the battle were buried in a trench on the south side of the churchyard.

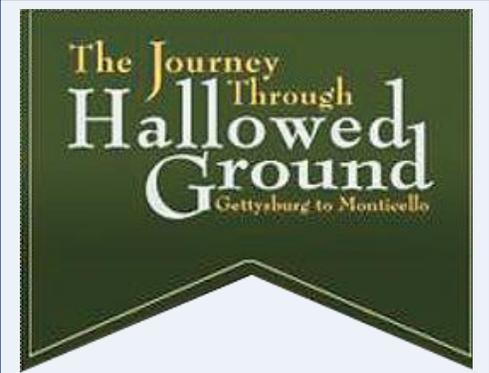
The Haymarket vicinity – including *The Villages* – remained relatively quiet until October 16, 1862 when a Federal wagon train guarded by the 6th Iowa cavalry entered the town of Haymarket with supplies for the Federal troops in the area. The 2nd North Carolina cavalry attacked the Federal troops and captured all but two of them. A week later, a large number of Federal forces entered Haymarket in order to gain information concerning Lee’s movements in the Shenandoah Valley.

On November 4, 1862, the town of Haymarket was invaded by Federal troops. By early the following morning, the soldiers had set fire to the entire town. People fled from the town to farms that surrounded the town such as Woodlawn to the south and Mount Atlas to the north. Whether anyone fled to John H. Carter’s Falkland is unknown. A messenger from Union headquarters with orders to stop the burning, saving St. Paul’s Church and three small houses nearby. The town was essentially unpopulated throughout the rest of the war.



Read the transcript of Lt. Kurd Weltheim’s Court Martial at <http://www.haymarketmuseum.org/attachments/VeltheimTranscript.pdf>

Lieutenant Kurd Baron von Veltheim of the 68th New York Volunteer Infantry was charged and court-martialed for burning Haymarket without authorization. Among the charges were cruelly endangering the lives of helpless



The Villages and the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Scenic Byway

The Villages is situated along the midpoint of *The Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Scenic Byway*, a 180 mile corridor long valued by conservationists and historians that commemorates the rich history of the United States and spans from Gettysburg, PA to Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello in Charlottesville, VA.

The corridor pays tribute to the over 620,000 lives that were lost during the Civil War. It contains the homes of nine presidents as well as locations related to the Revolutionary War, the Civil War and many important events in U.S. history. *The Villages* can be viewed as a microcosm of this sacred corridor, as it also contains historic and archeological sites, as well as an adjacency to three significant Civil War battlefields.



Explore the *Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Scenic Byway* at www.hallowedground.org

women and children and defenseless citizens of the United States.”

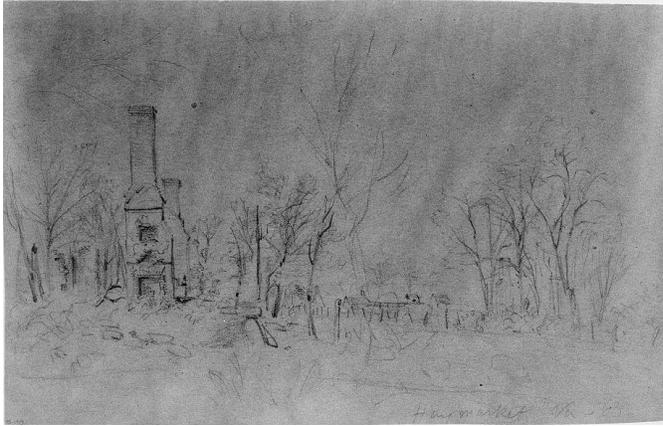


Figure 24: *Haymarket, Va. 63*, Sketch by Alfred R. Waud. On June 21, 1863, the Confederate and Federal forces again skirmished at Haymarket as Lee's army moved north towards Gettysburg. Alfred Waud, who was traveling with the Union troops, sketched the town of Haymarket⁵⁰.

Pvt. William H. Warren of the 17th Connecticut Volunteers passed through Haymarket with his unit on November 9, 1862. He described the scene in his journal⁵¹:

“On our march from Gainesville to Antioch, distance five miles, we passed through what was once the village of Haymarket. The only indication of a village apparent to our marching column were the chimneys of a dozen or more houses. The houses had gone up in a flame. In Virginia, the chimney, a huge brick structure, is built on the outside of the house, generally one at each end of the building. These brick columns, looking like

spectre sentinels, stood in grim watch over the ashes at their tent.”

Another skirmish occurred on June 25th, 1863 when Confederate General J.E.B (“Jeb”) Stuart's artillery bombed a Federal wagon train passing through Haymarket. Months later on October 19, 1863, fighting occurred in Haymarket during the Bristoe Campaign. Then, forces under Stuart defeated General George Custer's forces at Buckland and ended with fighting in the streets of Haymarket during the Battle of Buckland Mills. Haymarket did not see action for the remainder of the war, with the exception of several visits by Confederate cavalry commander John Singleton Mosby's “Rangers.” After the war, the town slowly repopulated and grew to its former size.

The Battle of Buckland Mills

The Battle of Buckland Mills was fought on October 19, 1863 and involved more than 10,000 troops. The battle centered along Route 29 between New Baltimore and the Cerro Gordo plantation, which overlooks the town of Buckland from the bluffs above Broad Run. The Confederates succeeded in routing the entire Federal cavalry across a wide swath of territory and as a result, referred to the affair as “the Buckland Races.” An estimated 230 casualties were recorded.

The stage was set as Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart, supported by Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton's cavalry division, was shielding Gen. Robert E. Lee's retreat following his defeat at Bristoe Station on October 14. At Buckland, the Union cavalry commanded by Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick pursued Stuart, who lured them through Buckland toward Warrenton, where Lee's troops were waiting in ambush.

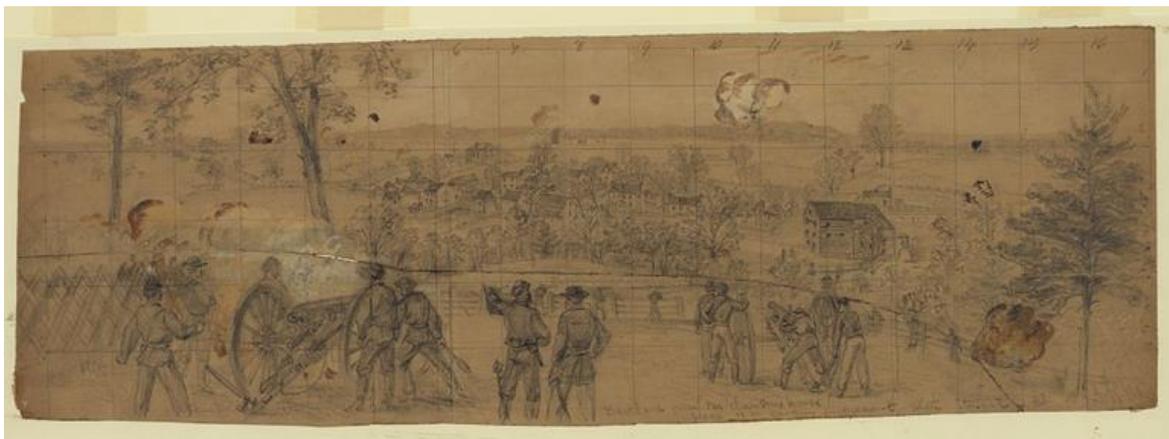


Figure 25: *Buckland from Mr. Hunttons house, scene of a cavalry engagement with Stuart.* Alfred R. Waud. October 19, 1861⁵².

Confederate forces split the Union cavalry with lethal consequences. Troops under Union Gen. George C. Custer's cavalry were pursued back to Gainesville, while Confederate cavalry Union routed and pursued Gen. Henry E. Davies' cavalry Haymarket and Gainesville, following the current Route 15 alignment thus passing through the eastern portion of *The Villages*. Stuart continued to press into Haymarket (following modern Route 55), where he engaged Union infantry "by moonlight"⁵³. A number of primary accounts provide some details concerning the engagements in and around Haymarket that occurred in the final hours of the Battle of Buckland Mills.

Around 5:00 p.m., Union cavalry forces under Custer and Davies retreated north to Haymarket across this open ground before riding north on the old Buckland to Haymarket toll road (the road bed of old Route 625) as Custer's positions at the Buckland bridge and mill ford were overtaken. Confederate artillery fire from the vicinity of Cerro Gordo harassed the retreating troops.

Davies wrote:

*I sent forward my wagons, artillery, and the rest of my column to the left, with instructions to cross Broad Run and make toward Hay Market, and then, with the First [West] Virginia Cavalry and the Second New York, attacked and drove back the rebel cavalry that were charging my rear. I ordered the whole command across Broad Run, and moved through the fields and woods toward Hay Market*⁵⁴.

A Northern soldier later wrote of the retreat:

*We then galloped across the country the forces opposing following on our flanks, until we crossed Broad Run farther up towards Haymarket. Davies's artillery had meanwhile been conducted away in safety under the guidance of Doctor Capehart, of the First West Virginia Cavalry, who knew the country well. The brigade was thus saved from serious loss; indeed, none other than the casualties in fighting. Custer's and Davies's brigades formed a junction when they reached the First Corps commanded by General Newton, and the enemy withdrew*⁵⁵.

General J.E.B. Stuart reported on the evening activities near Haymarket and Gainesville⁵⁶:

...crossing at Buckland, General Fitz. Lee pushed down the pike toward Gainesville, while I, with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left and pressed down toward Hay Market. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the First Army Corps, who retired a short distance beyond Hay Market on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General [Fitz] Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, where he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the First Army Corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dusk.



Find out how the *New York Times* described "The Cavalry Advance to Buckland Mills" in the October 21, 1863 issue at <http://www.nytimes.com/1863/10/23/news/cavalry-advance-buckland-mills-late-fight-third-cavalry-division-consummate.html>

Throughout the evening, elements of the Union's 1st and 7th Maryland Infantry, the 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry, and Elder's battery repelled Stuart's cavalry charges. Sometime between 10:00 p.m. and midnight, the Confederate cavalry stopped harassing federal positions around Haymarket, withdrawing to Buckland. That night (October 19), Stuart bivouacked at Buckland. The following day he departed for Warrenton on his way to rejoin Lee's army on the Rapidan River.

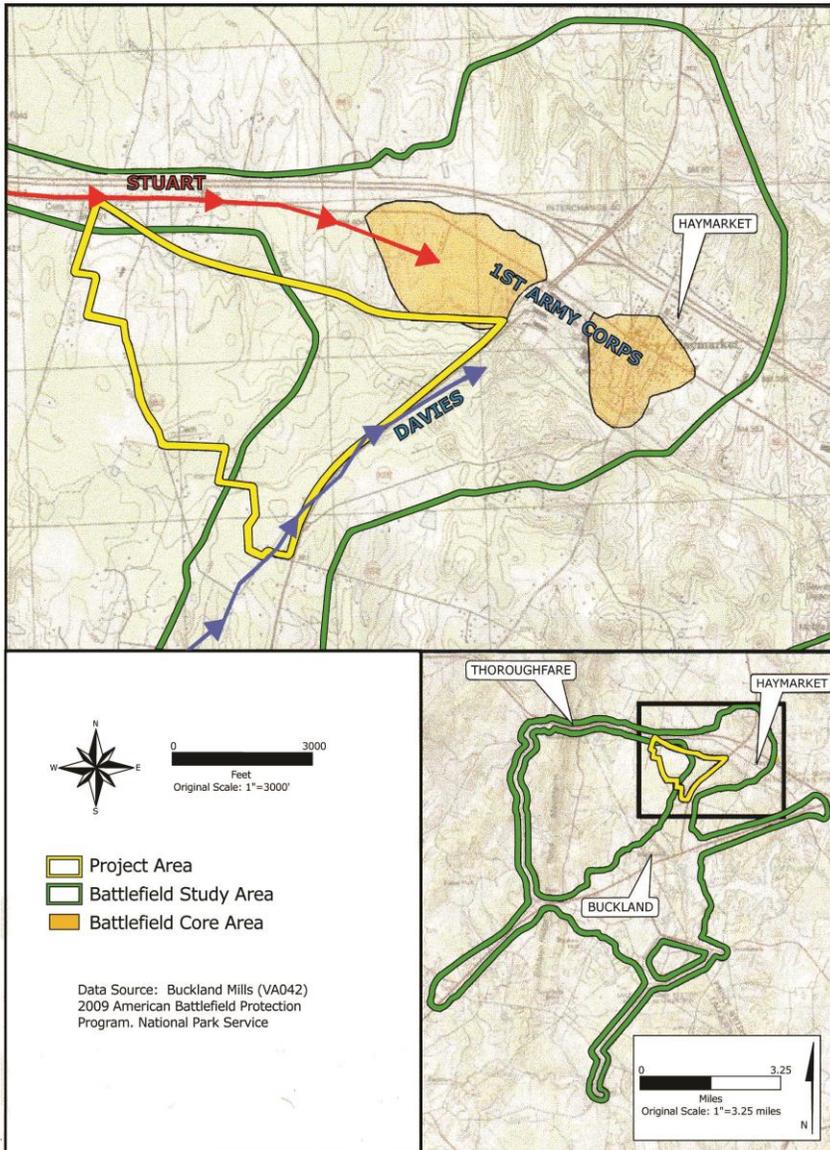


Figure 26: Map of Troop Movements during the Battle of Buckland⁵⁷

The map of troop movements during the battle of Buckland defines the two Battlefield Core Areas in and around the town of Haymarket. These represent the area of “open ground at the Gainesville-Haymarket Pike” mentioned in battle reports.

The northeastern portion of *The Villages* is located within the Battle of Buckland Study Area and lies adjacent to a Battlefield Core Area, as defined by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service. The study area is the larger arena in which activities related to the battle, e.g. troop movements to and from the battle, etc. occurred, and the core area is the area(s) in which the major military actions occurred.

The Villages is surrounded by a network of roads that were used during the Battle of Buckland Mills:

- Thoroughfare Road (old Route 682), which runs through the western edge of *The Villages*
- The Gainesville-Haymarket Pike (modern Route 55)
- The Buckland-Haymarket Pike (follows the old path of Route 625)
- Old Carolina Road (portion of the original road not in use)
- Thoroughfare Gap Road (follows Route 600)
- Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29)
- Cerro Gordo Road (connected with Thoroughfare Road)

The Battle of Thoroughfare Gap

The Battle of Thoroughfare Gap, also known as the Battle of Chapman's Mill, occurred on August 28, 1862, and centered on Chapman's Mill, also known as Beverley's Mill, which is located northwest of *The Villages*.

The Gainesville-Haymarket Pike and the Old Mountain Road (analogous with the modern Route 55 - James Marshall Highway), the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and Broad Run all pass through Thoroughfare Gap. At the time of the battle, the road from Haymarket crossed Broad Run below Chapman's Mill. (Today, Interstate 66 passes through the Gap). A narrow and deep stone quarry also extended up the mountain to the north of the mill. A smaller stone mill known as the “upper mill” was situated about 600 feet to the west of Chapman's Mill, and north of the railroad tracks.

Troops involved in this campaign moved back and forth along the historic pike (following Route 55), passing *The Villages*. The stage for the battle at Thoroughfare Gap had been set by August 24, 1862 when Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee ordered Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to attempt to flank Union Maj. Gen. John Pope's right in order to cut Pope's supply line at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Once Jackson's mission was accomplished, Lee and Jackson would reunite east of the Bull Run Mountains.

On August 26, Jackson led his Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia through Thoroughfare Gap on his way to raid the Union supply depot at Manassas Junction.

Responding to the raid, Union Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell set out from Warrenton to Manassas Junction to engage Jackson. To protect his army's left flank, he dispatched Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts' brigade and the 1st New Jersey Cavalry under Sir Percy Wyndham to Thoroughfare Gap.

Ricketts was ordered to occupy Thoroughfare Gap on August 28, 1862 to prevent Confederate Gen. and Maj. Gen. James Longstreet from cutting through Thoroughfare Gap and passing through Haymarket and Gainesville to join Jackson. Ricketts marched overland from the vicinity of Buckland Mills to Haymarket, which he reached by 2 p.m. There, the federal troops dropped their knapsacks before continuing on to Thoroughfare Gap to join Wyndham⁵⁷. But the Confederates flanked the Union position from the north and secured the high ground, driving Ricketts back to Gainesville and Manassas Junction.



Figure 27: Train derailed by Confederate cavalry during the Manassas Station Operations, August 26, 1862. Andrew J. Russell⁵⁸.

The August 28 battle at Thoroughfare Gap allowed forces under Longstreet and Lee to pass and unite with Jackson to the east of the Gap. Their presence at Manassas Junction likely contributed to Union Gen. John Pope's defeat during the Second Battle of Manassas that began later that evening and ended on August 30. The 17th Connecticut Volunteers were part of the reserve troops sent to guard the Gap, but didn't see action during the battle. Pvt. Warren, who also had described the ruins of Haymarket, wrote in his journal:

Part of the brigade went through the Gap; the balance, including the Seventeenth, pitched camp this side. The locality was called Antioch church....There were but very few houses thereabouts, and scarcely any of them in sight of another. The church was a stone structure, simple in form. It stood in a grove. About it were posts where the saddle-horses of the worshipers were wont to stand during the service. The original Antioch could not have appeared more primitive to us from busy Connecticut.

Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby and his Raiders traversed Thoroughfare Gap throughout much of the Civil War as they strove to disrupt the movement of Union provisions to the armies in the South.



Read Edward Carter Turner's diary entries about the fighting at Thoroughfare Gap at <http://www.fauquercivilwar.com/sites/thoroughfaregap.html>

Civil War Sites Near *The Villages*

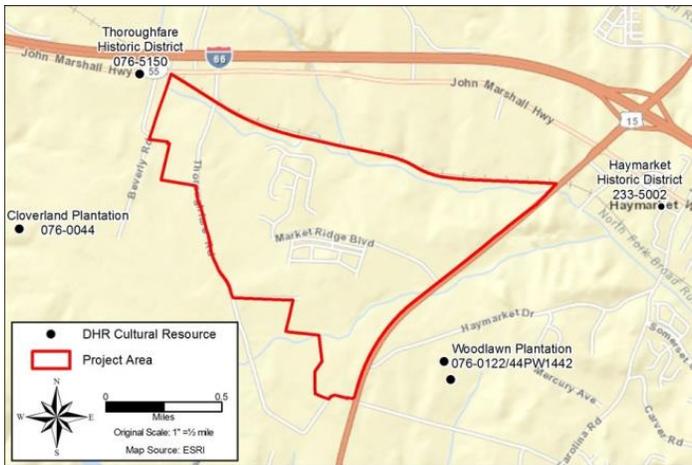


Figure 28: Location of Archeological Sites near *The Villages* Dating to the Civil War Period⁵⁹

Because of troop movements in the area throughout the War, it is possible that temporary campsites were located in the vicinity of *The Villages*. However, evidence of such activities was not identified during any of the archeological investigations within *The Villages*.

One Civil War era archeological site was located near *The Villages*. This military campsite or possible picket post was identified by an area resident who had found Civil War artifacts from a Wisconsin unit. Based on the Wisconsin artifacts, the campsite may have been occupied by Union troops during the Civil War.

Woodlawn, built ca. 1825 and first owned by John W. Tyler, is located east of *The Villages* and may have been used as a hospital during the Civil War, as were many residences and other buildings in the vicinity of the Manassas battles. Woodlawn or buildings in the area may also have served as headquarters for one or more officers of the Union Army during their occupation of the area in 1862.



Find an array of information about the Civil War in Prince William County at <http://www.pwcgov.org/government/dept/library/RELIC/Pages/Civil-War.aspx>

Southern Claims Commission Case: The Thomas Brothers of Thoroughfare

No. 22049
The Claim of Joseph Rich & Wm Thomas of Va.

No. of Item	NATURE OF CLAIM	Amount Claimed		Amount Allowed		Amount Disallowed	
		Dollars	Cts.	Dollars	Cts.	Dollars	Cts.
	370 bush Corn	18	50				
	148 bush Potatoes	18	50				
	Total	203	50	175	00	27	50

The claimants were free colored men, brothers whose loyalty is established by the evidence - they raised a cut of Corn and some 30 to 35 acres of Potatoes, and were entitled to two thirds of the crop. The corn was taken from the fields after it had been struck at in the fall by the Army of the Potomac as the soldiers satisfactorily established. We allow the sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars to Joseph for \$87.50 to Richard for \$43.75 and to William \$43.75.

A. A. Ellis, Com. & Comm.
J. B. Howell
O. Dennis

Figure 29: Summary of the Thomas brothers' claim for property taken during the war⁶⁰.

The Southern Claims Commission (SCC) was an organization of the executive branch of the United States government from 1871-1873 under President Ulysses S. Grant. Its purpose was to allow Union sympathizers who had lived in the Southern states during the American Civil War, 1861-1865, to apply for reimbursements for property losses due to U.S. Army confiscations during the war. Southerners from 12 states (West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas) filed claims with the Southern Claims Commission from 1871 to 1873 if they were loyal to the United States during the Civil War and had supplies officially taken by or furnished to the U.S. Army in the war.

Southerners who were Union sympathizers made 22,298 claims. Only 32 percent of the claims were approved for payment. The claimants used the testimony of their neighbors as evidence of their U.S. loyalty and property losses. The applications of claimants (successful or not), testimony, and the SCC papers provide excellent historical background information about Southern life during the Civil War.

Although only a few people per county qualified for a settlement, the application papers of the Southern Claims Commission typically include questions mentioning hundreds of their neighbors. Neighbors of all races, and classes were asked a specific set of questions and their testimony was recorded. Commissioners determined whether a person's claim would be allowed, disallowed or barred.

At least 106 Prince William County residents filed claims with the Commission. Of these, 74 were allowed and the claimants received some financial compensation. 26 claims were disallowed and six claims were barred.

A number of people who lived in the Haymarket area submitted claims. Claims that Craven J. King, Elise Marsteller and Julia Claggett (of New Baltimore) filed were disallowed. Commissioners barred John H. Yeatman's claim. Thomas M. Smith's claim was allowed. He had purchased land from John Hill Carter in 1827 and lived south of Falkland along Broad Run's northern shore.

Joseph, William and Richard Thomas lived near Thoroughfare. They were free African Americans who rented part of a 195-acre farm. In 1862 they had corn growing on 30 to 35 acres and were allowed to keep two-thirds of the corn and all of the fodder. When Commissioners heard the brothers' case in 1871, Joseph described events when, in October or November 1862, soldiers "under Gen McLean" took corn and fodder from the brothers' fields during the night:

One half of our share of the crop belonged to my brother William and the other half belonged to me and my brother Richard who were partners...It was taken by an army passing through the country who camped all along the roads for miles, and were in the vicinity for a week or more. There had been no battle there for months previous. The army was under Gen. McLean...The corn was taken from the field where it was raised. Most of it was in heaps by the fodder. We had nearly done shucking it out, and Mr. Catts, the owner of the land, had hauled some of his share away, but we had not removed any of our share.

There was about 35 acres of the corn and it was about an average crop. Would probably yield 4-5 barrels per acre. Our share was estimated at 350 to 400 bushels of shelled corn. Most of it was hauled away to the camps near by on army wagons. This was in Oct or Nov 1862...

The Thomas brothers' claim for 370 bushels of corn and 148 shocks of fodder was \$203.50. Of this, \$175.00 was allowed and paid. Joseph got \$87.50 and William and Richard each received \$87.75⁶¹.

Although the Thomas brothers' losses were significant, other claimants described far more damage to their property. Soldiers took horses, cattle, calves, chickens, swine and other animals sometimes butchering creatures on the spot. They took hams, crops, blankets, household items and anything else they deemed necessary for the army. One of the most common items listed in the SCC records are wooden rails. Soldiers tore apart fences and buildings, using the rails to lay roadbeds or build quarters. Commissioners usually rewarded only a fraction of the amount a person claimed, if the claim was even allowed.



Examine the Thomas brothers' Southern Claims Commission case file at http://interactive.ancestry.com/1217/RHUSA1871A_088532-01051/119602?backurl=http%3a%2f%2fsearch.ancestry.com%2fcgi-bin%2fsse.dll%3fti%3d0%26indiv%3dtry%26db%3dscallowed%26h%3d119602&ssrc=&backlabel=ReturnRecord

Loss and Progress After the War

John Hill Carter died at Falkland on February 21, 1868 and was buried at Cloverland. He left no will and an estate account indicates that he was of unsound mind at the time of his death⁶¹. On June 10, 1868 Nicholas and Lavina Turner Goldsborough sold their 304-acre tract to R.F. Mason and moved to Maryland's Eastern Shore⁶².

In 1870, *The Villages* was still contained within Falkland Farm. The 1870 Schedule 3 for Productions in Agriculture lists Mary Jane Carter, John Hill Carter's widow, as the farm's owner. The document demonstrates that Falkland had recovered from the war and continued to operate, although output had diminished. 530 acres were improved, and 550 were woodlands. The farm was worth \$21,000.00. Mrs. Carter had one horse, two working oxen, two other cattle, eight swine and no sheep. Falkland produced one fourth the amount of wheat that it had in 1850, three-quarters of the 1850 amount of Indian Corn, and 100 more bushels of oats than in 1850. The Irish potato production dropped to 15 bushels from 100 bushels in 1850 and fewer pounds of butter were recorded⁶³.

Some aspect of John H. Carter's unsettled estate resulted in a lawsuit referred to as Smith Trustees vs. Carter. While the details of the case are vague, the settlement in October 1882 divided the Carter family's portion of the remaining Falkland tract among Mary Jane Loughborough Carter and six of her children⁶⁴. But by 1882

the Carters had lost possession of a large part of Falkland Farm, including *The Villages*.



Figure 31: Map representing *The Villages* laid over the arrangement of parcels within the Falkland tract in 1882⁶⁹.

Carolina Railroad, which was subsequently renamed the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad (WCV&GSR)⁷¹.

The WCV&GSR was taxed beginning in 1874 for 598 acres noted as "Part Falkland." Despite the dwelling noted on the 1872 plat, no taxes were assessed during the railroad's ownership of the property for improvements or buildings. The WCV&GSR entered receivership in 1876. By decree of the Circuit Court of Alexandria City, in the case *Graham vs. the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad Company*, Special Commissioner Hugh R. Garden was appointed to sell lots within the former John Hill Carter tract that included the eastern half of *The Villages*.



Figure 30: John Hill Carter's headstone was moved from Cloverland to the Little Georgetown Cemetery at Broad Run in Fauquier County⁶⁷. His actual grave and footstone are noted to remain at Cloverland⁶⁸.

As John Hill Carter's estate was being settled by the Prince William County chancery, Special Commissioner Eppa Hunter was authorized to sell a 598+ acre tract of land that included *The Villages* to the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad (OA&MR) in 1872⁶⁵. This tract included a parcel that the OA&MR had purchased from Robert F. Mason⁶⁶. A plat accompanied the deed for the conveyed property. The plat indicates a "Dwelling" located just north of *The Villages*. This dwelling likely represents a log cabin that stood on the site to the middle of the 20th century within a farm that the Welch family owned. The structure may indicate that land at the northern boundary of *The Villages* was leased to tenants during the John Hill Carter period of ownership⁷⁰.

The OA&MR was created in 1870 through a merger of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the Manassas Gap Railroads under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1872, the OA&MR merged with the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad to form the Virginia and North

Communities Take Shape

Despite discriminatory race-based policies, African Americans had some benefits from the period immediately after the Civil War, when Reconstruction policies were enforced. Former slaves were able to purchase land for the first time and take advantage of the local focus on agriculture. While many freed slaves left western Prince William County after the Civil War, some stayed and began forming new communities. *The Villages* is roughly situated between Thoroughfare, Haymarket and one such African-American community known as the Settlement.

Thoroughfare

The town of Thoroughfare grew after the Civil War, in part with the help of Thomas Primas, a former slave from Cloverland Plantation, and George Johnson. It is reported that many freed slaves from Cloverland and other local plantations settled in this area. The two were also responsible for the organization of Johnson's church in the late 1860s, which also served as a school for the area's African-American and mixed race children until 1884.

Prince William County also established a school for white children who lived in and around Thoroughfare. Parents apparently petitioned the District School Board to open a schoolhouse and funds were authorized for a school if the community paid part of the costs involved. The Thoroughfare School opened in 1880-1881 on the south side of the John Marshall Highway.

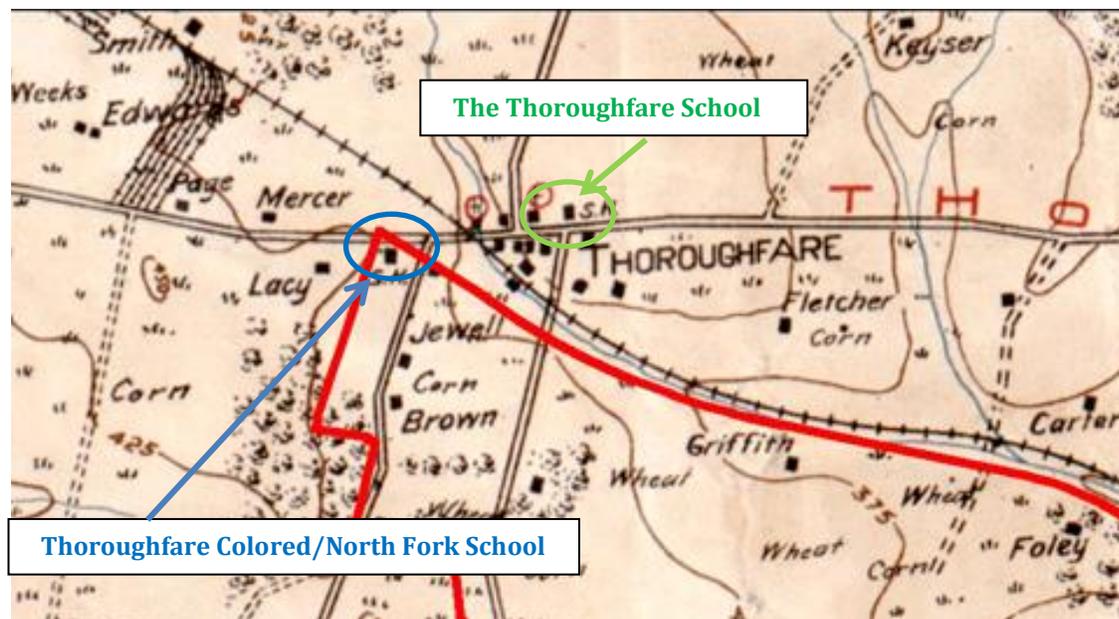


Figure 32: Map showing locations of the two public schools in or near *The Villages* as shown on this detail of Maj. Edward Burr's 1904 map⁷³.

Many people in the area took action when, one year after the school opened, someone applied for a license to sell liquor near the school. A number of prominent residents, including Mrs. John Hill Carter, wrote to a Judge of the County Court to "...respectfully petition that no license be granted to any party to sell liquor at or near Thoroughfare Sta[tion]..." Parents of the "fifty scholars in attendance...announced their determination to remove their children from the school should a bar be kept near the place..."⁷⁴. Apparently no license to sell liquor was granted since the school remained open until 1884, when a new two-room school for white children was constructed⁷⁵.

In 1909, the Oakrum Baptist Church opened and became a focal point of the Thoroughfare community. Several stores were also constructed and the post office remained in operation until 1944. Carter's Switch Station moved one-half mile east and was later converted to a store. By the 1930s, the town began to decline. Local men worked in agriculture in the summer months but moved elsewhere for work in the winter and their families followed. The local schools also closed in the 1930s.

The Thoroughfare Colored/ North Fork School



Figure 33: Teachers and students pose outside the Thoroughfare Colored/North Fork School in 1909⁷⁶.

One of the first public schools for Prince William County's African-American children stood just inside the northwest corner of *The Villages*. In October 1884, Frank Fletcher, who had constructed many of the houses in the town, gathered the names of 60 African-American children who could not attend the white school. Residents petitioned the county and the North Fork School was opened in 1885 on land donated by the Primas family. Although the county funded the school, local residents completed most of the construction.

The one-room school measured 18'x28'. Within 12 years the building was too small for the number of students enrolled, so Thoroughfare's African-American citizens added a second floor. At some point the school became known as the North Fork School due to its location along the North Fork of Broad Run. The school operated until 1936, when Thoroughfare's African-American children were bussed to nearby Antioch-Northfork Elementary School⁷⁷.

People Who Lived in *The Villages* Area into the 20th Century

At the turn of the 20th century, over 11,000 people were living in Prince William County, which was still considered rural. Along with other parts of Virginia, Prince William County transportation routes had been destroyed during the war years. Following the war, existing transportation routes were repaired while new ones were constructed. By 1896, the Manassas Gap Railroad was purchased by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad system and was renamed the Virginia Midland Railroad and later the Southern Railroad line. The railways continued to transport

The Settlement

The Settlement centered around the Mount Pleasant Church, which is located on Lee Highway (Route 29) southwest of Gainesville. The church was established early in the formation of the community and served as both a spiritual and social center.

The people who settled in this area typically leased or purchased unwanted or unused land owned by free white landowners. Historian Eugene Scheel wrote that the land was frequently sold by former Confederate soldiers who lost their fortunes in the Civil War and could not plant the soil, which had become thin and unmanageable. In spite of the depleted soils, the founders of this African-American enclave were successful in producing wheat and corn out of the red clay⁷⁸.

African-American families with the last name of Berry, Berryman, Churchill, Gaskins, Johnson, Thomas, Tyler, Randall, and Strother were original members of the community. Eventually, The Settlement expanded to include, a country store, a bordello, and later a music hall, attesting to the success and stability of the neighborhood.

A second, smaller African-American community lay between The Settlement and the town of Thoroughfare. Known as Butler's Corner, the community was named for Madison Butler, a farmer and leading member of the community⁷⁹. An early 20th-century Pentecostal church, known as Sanctified Church, was located in the vicinity on Thoroughfare Road.



Figure 34: In 1904, the landscape in and around *The Villages* was mostly pasture. This photograph (#4) was taken from Marsteller's house west of Thoroughfare facing southeast directly toward *The Villages*⁸⁰.

people and goods along tracks that crossed the northern edge of *The Villages*.



See the entire collection of photographs showing how the land around *The Villages* appeared in 1904 at <http://eservice.pwcgov.org/library/digitallibrary/Map-1904/index.html>

When Hugh Garden began to sell WCVM&GS RR land in 1871, families established themselves and formed a community that existed in *The Villages* area for 100 years. Over the years families grew, people moved in and out and property transferred on a modest scale. While records of these land transactions are incomplete and difficult to reconstruct, they do document the multi-racial farmers, laborers, housekeepers and others who lived on land that *The Villages* residents now occupy.

Most of the interior of *The Villages* was under cultivation with wheat and corn. A few stands of trees remained. It is highly likely that these wooded areas were managed for timber. Dairy farming was one of the major sources of income for area residents. Major Edward Burr's map of Prince William County illustrates how rural the local area was in 1904. The Brown, Brent, Griffith, Foley, Moore, Jewell, Gill, Barbour (Barber), Payne, and Pinkard families were living within *The Villages* at this time. Their properties are shown as a mixture of wood lots and corn and wheat fields, unlike the earlier McDowell Civil War era map, which shows the property entirely wooded. Several of the families identified on the 1904 Burr map continued to reside and work within *The Villages* well into the 20th century.

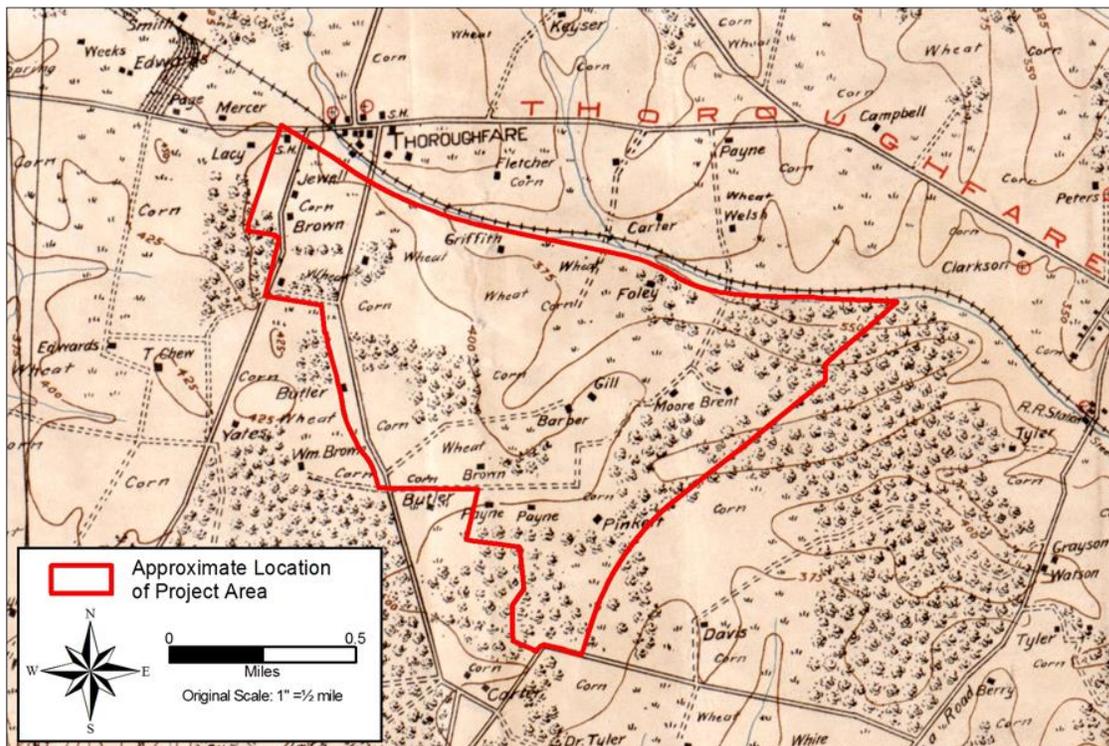


Figure 35: Detail of the 1904 Burr map showing farmsteads and dwellings within *The Villages*⁸¹.

The Barbour Family

Year	Name	Relationship	Age	Sex	Color
187	Barbour Milton J	Head	33	M	W
	Elizabeth Hill	Wife	46	F	W
	Madie	Daughter	17	F	W
	Valeria	Daughter	7	F	W
	Thomas Robert P	Nephew	10	M	W

Figure 36: Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910—Population. Prince William County, Virginia, Gainesville District. Taken April 27, 1910. Barbour 10:195.



Figure 37: Milton J. and Elizabeth Hill Barbour's gravestone is located in the Barbour/Gill/ Payne cemetery within *The Villages*.

The 1904 Burr map places the Barber/Barbour family near the center of *The Villages*. Milton J. Barbour purchased 60 acres from Hugh Garden on July 6, 1883 for \$300.00. Barbour's farm was large compared most of his neighbors' farms. Barbour was around 27 when he purchased the land. By 1910, he was married to Elizabeth Hill Barbour (age 46) and had two daughters, Madie (age 17) and Valeria (age 7). Nephew Robert P. Thomas also lived with the Barbours. All but his youngest daughter could read and write. Barbour was a farmer and owned his land. Milton, his daughters and nephew were Mulattos and his wife was Black. Elizabeth Hill Barbour died in 1914 and was buried in a cemetery presumably near the Barbour's home. By 1923, Barbour acquired additional land from Robert Jones and from his neighbors Mary and John W. Gill, increasing his farm to 84 acres. Milton Barbour died in 1923 and was buried next to his wife's grave located either in or near the Gill's cemetery. In the decades following Milton Barbour's death, his heirs sold sections of the property. In 1985, the last parcel of Barbour land was sold out of the family⁸².

The Gill Family

Year	Name	Relationship	Age	Sex	Color
181	Gill Mary F	Head	70	F	W
	John Wesley	Wife	30	F	W
	Robert	Daughter	12	F	W
	William	Daughter	10	F	W
	John	Daughter	5	F	W
	John	Daughter	3	F	W

Figure 38: Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910—Population. Prince William County, Virginia, Gainesville District. Taken April 27, 1910. Gill 10:193.

On the 1904 Burr map, the Gill homestead is northeast from the Barbour farm. The Gill family lived next to the Barbours since 1883, when Mary F. Gill and Milton J. Barbour had both purchased land from Commissioner Hugh Garden.

In 1910, 70-year-old Mary F. Gill headed a household that included her daughter and five grandchildren. She and her family members were white. She

was a widow. Her husband, John Wesley Gill, had died on March 17, 1922, succumbing to an illness he had fought for four years. His published obituary stated that Mr. Gill died at his home near Haymarket. "Mr. Gill lived all his life around Haymarket and was much respected for his honest, industry and integrity. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Westwood Hutchison. Burial took place in the family lot at Antioch. Mr. Gill was a member of the Haymarket Baptist Church and a staunch believer in Christ."⁸³ The family lot is located at Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery on North of Haymarket on Waterfall Road. According to the Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery Register Form, only John W. and one other person with the name Gill are buried there⁸⁴.

In February of 1923, Mary F. Gill sold her land to J. Milton Barbour. She retained the right, however, to access and use the graveyard located on the property⁸⁵. Mrs. Gill states that the cemetery will not exceed ½ acre and will only be used by the Gill family. According to his headstone, J. Milton Barbour died in 1923 and was buried in the Gill cemetery, or in a separate cemetery immediately adjacent to the Gill cemetery⁸⁶.

The Payne/Paine Family

Year	Name	Relationship	Age	Sex	Color
1910	Payne, Edward H.	Head	37	M	W
	Payne, Nancy	Wife	30	F	W
	Payne, Fannie	Daughter	14	F	W
	Payne, Charles	Son	12	M	W
	Payne, Robert	Son	11	M	W
	Payne, Susan	Daughter	10	F	W
	Payne, Beverly	Daughter	3	F	W

Figure 39: Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910—Population. Prince William County, Virginia, Gainesville District. Taken April 27, 1910. Payne 10:194.

Population censuses taken in Prince William County's Gainesville District from 1900, through 1940 list a large number of African-American families with the surname Payne (1900: Richard and Fannie Payne, Robert and Sarah J. Payne; 1910: Charles and Susan Payne, Charles A.L. and Elizabeth Payne, Richard and Fannie Payne; 1920: Amos and Emma Payne; 1940: Beverly and Mable Payne, John and Anna

Payne). It is probable that some of these people lived on farms within *The Villages* and have descendants in the area. Their presence in *The Villages* has not been well documented and doubtless much evidence of their lives remains to be discovered.

The one confirmed connection with a Payne family within *The Villages* is the Payne/Gill/Barbour cemetery. This cemetery reflects the way that African-American and white farmers lived near each other and, in this case, were buried near each other. Some time prior to July 1882, Hugh Garden sold a tract of land to C. Payne. Some researchers have stated that C. Payne was a black male. However, data in the 1880 Census for the Gainesville District, Prince William County does not support this. Rather, the only C. Payne listed is Caroline Paine, who was a 48-year-old white female, a widow and mother of eight children including a 22-year-old son named Lucian⁸⁷. The Payne/Paine persons associated with the neighboring Gill family are all white.

The Gill/Payne/Barbour Cemetery is one of several cemeteries within *The Villages*. It is located between the Barbour and Gill house sites. This cemetery is unique in that both African-American and white people were buried here. The cemetery contains between 20 and 80 graves. The only carved gravestone is that of J. Milton Barbour (1857-1923) and his wife Elizabeth Hall Barbour (1862-1914), the Gills' and Barbours' African-American neighbors. Field stones mark some graves and many graves are unmarked. Local informants have reported that the Payne family was white and were buried farther upslope, while the Barbour family was African American and were buried downslope⁸⁸.

The Edward H. Payne listed in the 1910 census was John W. and Mary F. Gill's son-in-law. The 1940 census shows that Payne's widow Nancy A. Payne (age 67) and their son Henry (age 43) were living on and working the Payne family farm. Robert Bailey Payne (age 40) and his wife Viola Roberta Payne (36 years old) also lived on Payne family land. When Robert died in 1947, he was buried in the Barbour/Payne Cemetery⁸⁹. The *Manassas Register* newspaper published his obituary on April 4, 1947⁹⁰. Only one marked grave within *The Villages* contemporary to Robert Payne's 1947 burial date belongs to Irene S. Brown⁹¹. She was buried in the Brown/Webster family cemetery in 1947. It is likely that Payne's and Brown's burials were some of the last to take place in *The Villages*.

The Brown Families

Year	Name	Relationship	Age	Sex	Color
1910	Brown, Robert	Head	10	M	W
	Brown, Elizabeth	Wife	20	F	W
	Brown, Susan	Daughter	2	F	W
	Brown, William	Son	1	M	W
	Brown, Mable	Daughter	1	F	W

Figure 40: Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910—Population. Prince William County, Virginia, Gainesville District. Taken April 27, 1910. Brown 10:196.

The 1904 Burr map shows two house sites marked with the name Brown. The first is in the northeast corner of *The Villages* just south of Thoroughfare. The second is just below the map's center between the Payne houses and the Barber (Barbour) house.

Although the map shows a house occupied by Brown south of Thoroughfare, there is no record of anyone with the surname Brown owning the property. The Browns may have been tenant farmers. The site occupants were likely related to Nat Brown who obtained property near Thoroughfare from Hugh Garden, Alexandria Commissioner, in the 1880s. Nat Brown's Corner is referenced in the deeds.

The other Brown Homestead represents the location of a house and graveyard dating to circa 1900; the cemetery likely dates to circa 1940. While tax records from 1882 identify James Buchanan Brown as an African-American farmer in Prince William County, no deed information links the Browns with ownership of the surrounding property. The cemetery, however, is the Brown family cemetery (Mamie Webster, who is buried in the cemetery, is the daughter of James Brown). The 1910 census records that Buchanan Brown, age 53, was Black while his wife Irene, daughters Susie and Mary and his son were Mulattos. He was a general farmer by occupation. His oldest daughter Susie was a public school teacher and would have worked in a school for Colored students. James Buchanan Brown died in 1940 and was buried near his home. Irene was not listed as living in the Gainesville District in 1940. She may have left her farm that year to live elsewhere. When she died in 1947 she was buried next to her husband. According to historian Ron Turner, Mamie B. Webster was the daughter of James and Mamie Brown⁹².



Figure 41: Grave markers of James Buchanan Brown, Irene S. Brown and Mamie B. Webster⁹³.

J.B. Brown is listed as a farmer on the “colored” list in the 1882 tax records. No one by the name of Mamie Webster is listed in the 1900, 1910, 1920 or 1940 censuses, but somehow she ended up in *The Villages* in 1944 and was buried there.

The Berry Family

Guest parking for *The Villages* public trail system lies south of the Town of Thoroughfare on Thoroughfare Road. This parking lot is near the site of a 20th century farmstead that was likely occupied by the Berry family who owned the property in which the farm was located. The abandoned farm site once had eight structures, including a house foundation, an office/dwelling, a garage, a root cellar foundation, a privy, and three animal pen foundations. The ca. 1900 Colonial Revival house burned down at some point between 1996 and 2003⁹⁴. The 20th-century buildings may have been constructed in the same area where the Birdwood house likely stood during the late-18th-century⁹⁵.

African Americans with the surname Berry lived in the Gainesville/Haymarket area since at least the 1880s. The Berry family was reported to include African Americans and Native Americans who were involved with the founding of the Town of Thoroughfare⁹⁶. Perhaps the first land transaction involving a Berry occurred in 1888, when John F. Webb sold 12 acres in the western section of *The Villages* to Peter Douglas Berry⁹⁷. From that date onward, this and other tracts of land moved through numerous Berry decedents throughout the twentieth century. The last Berry descendant to own land within *The Villages* was Adria Robinson. She and her husband Oswald Robinson sold land consolidated from numerous family parcels to Richard Frazer in January 1985⁹⁸. The land eventually became a significant part of *The Villages*.

The Pinkard Family

Year	Name	Sex	Age
1841/2	Pinkard	Male	10 3/4
	Spouse	Female	13 60 70/34
	Daughter	Female	4 3 1/2 7 1/4
	Son	Male	13 3/4 1 1/2
	Daughter	Female	11 10 1/2 3
	Son	Male	3 7 3

Figure 42: Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910—Population. Prince William County, Virginia, Gainesville District. Taken April 27, 1910. Pinkard 10:192.

Green (or Grun, Greene) already owned land in *The Villages* when William Brown bought an adjacent 25 ¼-acre parcel in July 1882⁹⁹. Green Pinkard was 32 years old. His wife Hester had given birth to a baby, Mary, three months earlier and Hamilton, his son, was three years old.

The 1904 Burr map indicates that Pinkard grew corn as did most of his neighbors. The family was African American like many other families living near Thoroughfare¹⁰⁰. Census records over the next four decades document how Greene Pinkard's family grew and diminished.

Most curious is the large difference between the numbers of people in Green Pinkard's family in 1920 vs. the small number of people on the 1940 census. Discounting the four deaths known to have occurred, the family dropped from 13 members to four. Within that period Flossie, Green's grand daughter died in 1932 at age 14. Flossie's older sister Sally died in 1938 at 48 years of age. Green himself passed away in 1968 when he was 82 years old. Green and Hester's son Shem died in 1968 at age 79. Flossie, Sally, Green and Shem Pinkard are all buried in a cemetery located near the presumed site of their home¹⁰¹.

Two other stones likely marked other Pinkard family members' graves. "Hammie Pinkard" was most likely Hamilton Pinkard, Green and Hester's oldest son. In 1920 he was 40 years old and he was not listed in the 1940 census. A stone marked "A.... Pinkard" likely represents Amelia Pinkard, who may have been Hamilton's wife. She was 52 years old in 1920 and was not included in the 1940 census. She was the only Pinkard family member listed on any census whose first name began with the letter "A."

The words "Hester Pinkard" that are painted on the reverse side of Shem's stone cannot mark her grave. Shem's stone dates to 1968 and Hester was born in 1855; had she lived to be 113 years old, that story would certainly made the local papers. Since it didn't, she is likely buried in one of the 14 graves that are without stones.

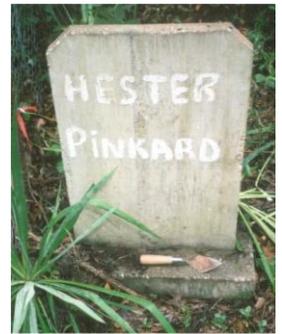


Figure 43: Gravestone with a painted name in the Pinkard Cemetery.

The Brent Family

Alfred Brent and his wife and children were another African-American family living in *The Villages*. Theirs was the only property related to *The Villages* that was not originally part of John Hill Carter's Falkland tract. In 1897 Brent acquired a long, narrow 5-acre wedge of land located between the old Haymarket Road and current Rte. 15 in the northeast corner of *The Villages*. This wedge of land had been part of John W. Tyler's Woodlawn tract. Like Falkland, Woodlawn was a large, productive farm supported by enslaved African Americans. The house survived the Civil War but Tyler did not. After his death in 1861, Woodlawn was subdivided for his heirs, who eventually disposed of the property.

Based on data from the 1880 Census for Gainesville District, Village of Haymarket, Prince William County Virginia, Alfred Brent appeared to be living in Haymarket. Brent, a 28 year old mulatto farmhand is enumerated as head of household. Living with him are his wife Molly Brent, described as a 22 year old mulatto female keeping house; their nine month old son Albert and Georgie Moore, a 19 year old mulatto female.

Alfred Brent purchased his five-acre land wedge from Woodlawn owner Mrs. Annie W. Davis in September 1897. By 1900 he built a house and other structures on the property. He was 48 years old and moved into his new house with his wife Mollie and children Sallie, Annie, Edward and Georgia. Sallie, Annie and Edward had attended school that year and knew how to read, although their parents were illiterate. Alfred was employed as a day laborer and Sallie worked as a servant. The census information also identifies the family as African-American. In 1920, Alfred was 68 years old and was still living with his wife Mollie (aged 69), and their 21-year old daughter Louisa. Later census data show the Brent family residing on the farm, which they owned, until at least 1930¹⁰².



Figure 44: "Uncle" Alfred Brent, Haymarket's laundryman, ca. 1927¹⁰³.

Local historian Sarah McD. Turner noted that:

Laundry [for the town of Haymarket] in those days [the 1920s] was picked up and delivered by "Uncle" Alfred Brent, who lived with his wife in a neat frame house across the railroad tracks behind the Rust farm. "Uncle" Alfred drove a horse and wagon to town every Saturday to deliver laundry, and to pick up the weeks soiled laundry. He and his wife meticulously cared for the shirt, linens, and table cloths of the families in the village. Children loved "Uncle" Alfred, often hopping in his wagon to ride around the town¹⁰⁴.

Death records show that a Mollie Brent, resident of Haymarket, died on December 1, 1933 in Washington D.C. Alfred Brent died ca. 1937 at an unknown location without leaving a will. The Commonwealth purchased the land for the price of Brent's delinquent taxes. The property passed through a small number of owners, one of whom built a house there in 1960. The property was subdivided and sold, and eventually became part of *The Villages*.

Archaeologists identified a cemetery near the Brent house site in 2003. The cemetery could not be dated and contained visible evidence of only two graves; these were marked only by natural fieldstones. Because it is located so near the house site, the cemetery is referred to as the Brent Cemetery, even though the identity of those interred there cannot be confirmed¹⁰⁵.

The Griffith Family

A cemetery containing an estimated twelve graves is located on the land once owned by the Griffith family from 1896 to 1933. Graves are marked with fieldstones rather than carved headstones, so it is impossible to determine which Griffiths or non-Griffith family members are buried there.

Land and tax records from 1882 indicated that John Griffith was listed as a white farmer¹⁰⁶. The 1900 US Census records a John W. Griffith, "father" (68 years old) and Mary Griffith (41 years) who is listed as "sister." They and other family members are white. In 2004 when archaeologists surveyed the area, they identified a late-19th-century farmstead that included an artifact scatter, a stone house foundation, and an agricultural building. The foundation had a standing stone chimney and piles of brick rubble and cut timbers. In addition, fieldstone walls representing fence lines were present. The area continues to consist of old agricultural fields that have grown into a mixed forest.

The property that includes the cemetery and house sites was contained within Edward Carter's Cloverland Farm until 1818, at which date his son John Hill Carter inherited a 2,039 acre parcel of his deceased father's estate. John H. Carter had built Falkland house, producing grain and wool. In 1859 he sold the northwestern-most parcel of Falkland to Nicholas Goldsborough. In 1868 Goldsborough sold the tract to Robert F. Mason. Under unclear circumstances John W. Griffith began living on the property before Mary Griffith acquired it in 1899.

The 76 acre Griffith family parcel was sold in August of 1933 to Frank McPherson. In the deed, the Griffith heirs retain rights to the family cemetery with no plans of future burials. The McPherson heirs sold the property in August 1985 to two trustees, Myron D. Burns and Joseph D. Coker; this deed gave use of the cemetery to Burns and Coker¹⁰⁷. No record of Griffith family burials has been found. It is possible but unlikely that Burns and Coker used the cemetery.

Into the Present

Families who lived on *The Villages* property experienced World War I and, as farmers, may have increased production to feed American soldiers and allies in need. Some of these people died during or after the Great Depression of the 1930s. Others such as Irene S. Brown (1859-1947), and Mamie B. Webster (December 12, 1890, Jan. 4, 1944) died during or after World War II, having experienced the Rural Home Improvement Movement during the 1930s and the rationing and resource conservation required during and after the war. All of the families eventually sold their property and left their farms by 1990.



Watch a video of Fannie Fitzgerald, a teacher at Antioch-McCrae School, who was one of the first African Americans to teach in a school for white children after Prince William County Public Schools were integrated.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/50-years-after-the-civil-rights-act-archiving-the-story-of-the-courageous-four/2014/07/02/60b72b76-fbd8-11e3-b1f4-8e77c632c07b_story.html

The Antioch-McCrae/Macrae School

The Antioch-McCrae School was a one-story brick veneered cinder block structure located in the northwestern portion of *The Villages*. The school was opened in 1953 when several of the small colored schools in the Gainesville District were combined and continued as a colored schoolhouse until 'freedom of choice' became the desegregation policy of the Prince William County schools in 1965.

Beginning in 1966, and continuing until the school building was abandoned in 1982, the Gainesville School District kindergarten and first grade classes were held at the Antioch-Macrae School.

The sites of the Antioch-McCrae School and the Thoroughfare Colored/North Fork School both remain within *The Villages*. These small, rural county schools represent the African Americans and white families who lived and worked side by side in the last century and before. Their legacy of community continues here.

Change Over Time: Photographs and Maps of *The Villages*

Despite changes in ownership and farming practices that occurred within *The Villages* over the last 290 years, the land still shows field boundaries and natural features that have changed little over time. The images on the following pages illustrate this progression beginning 1937.

A map showing the **Locations of *The Villages of Piedmont and Leopold's Preserve* and Significant Historic Sites** and a **Master Plan of *The Villages of Piedmont at Leopold's Preserve*** follow the aerial photographs.

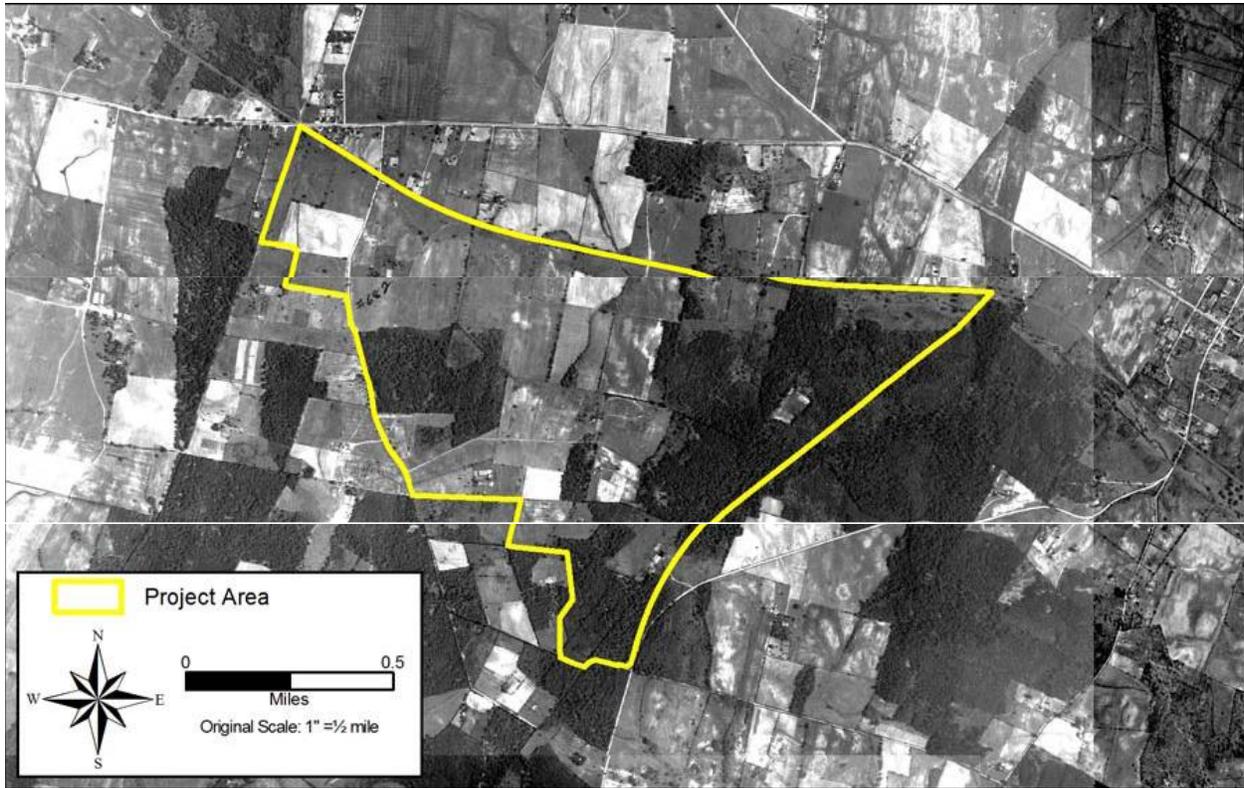


Figure 45: 1937 Black and White Aerial Imagery Showing *The Villages* ¹⁰⁹

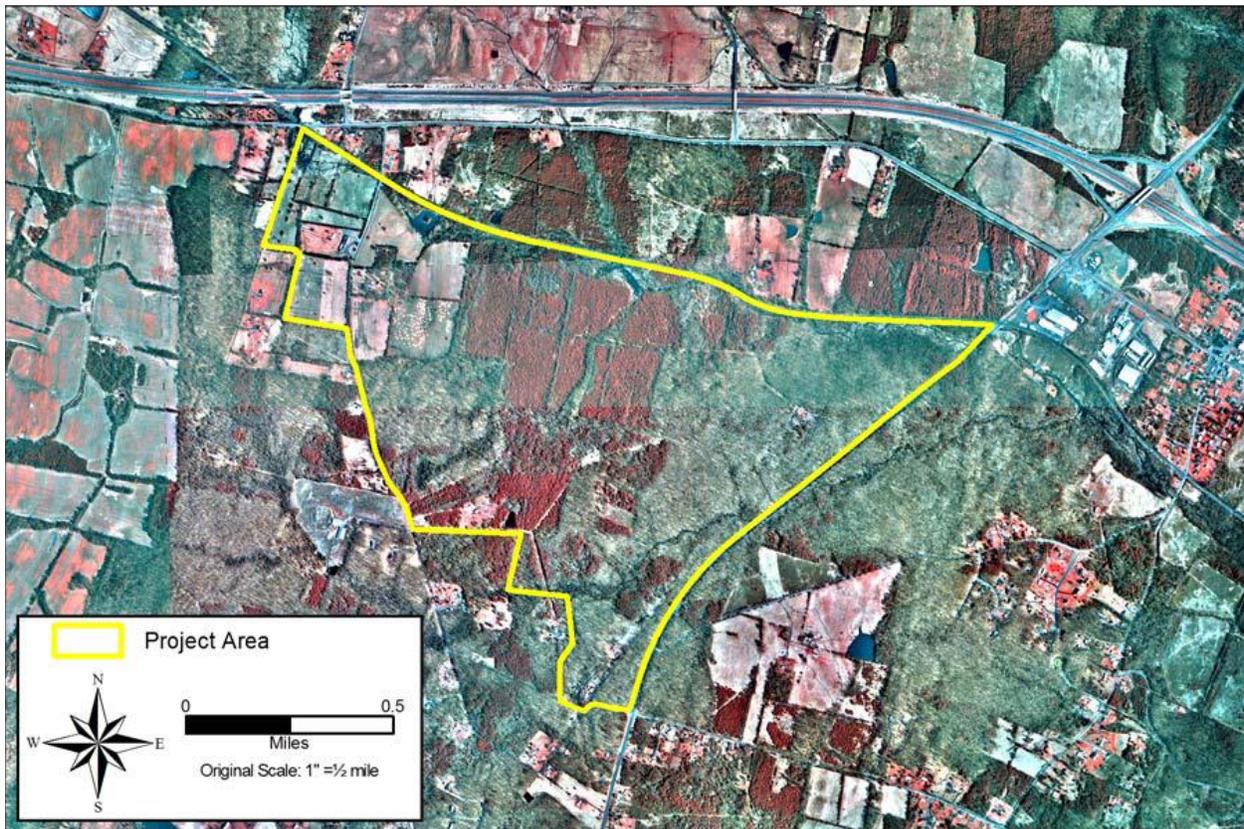


Figure 46: 1994 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads Imagery of *The Villages* ¹⁰⁹

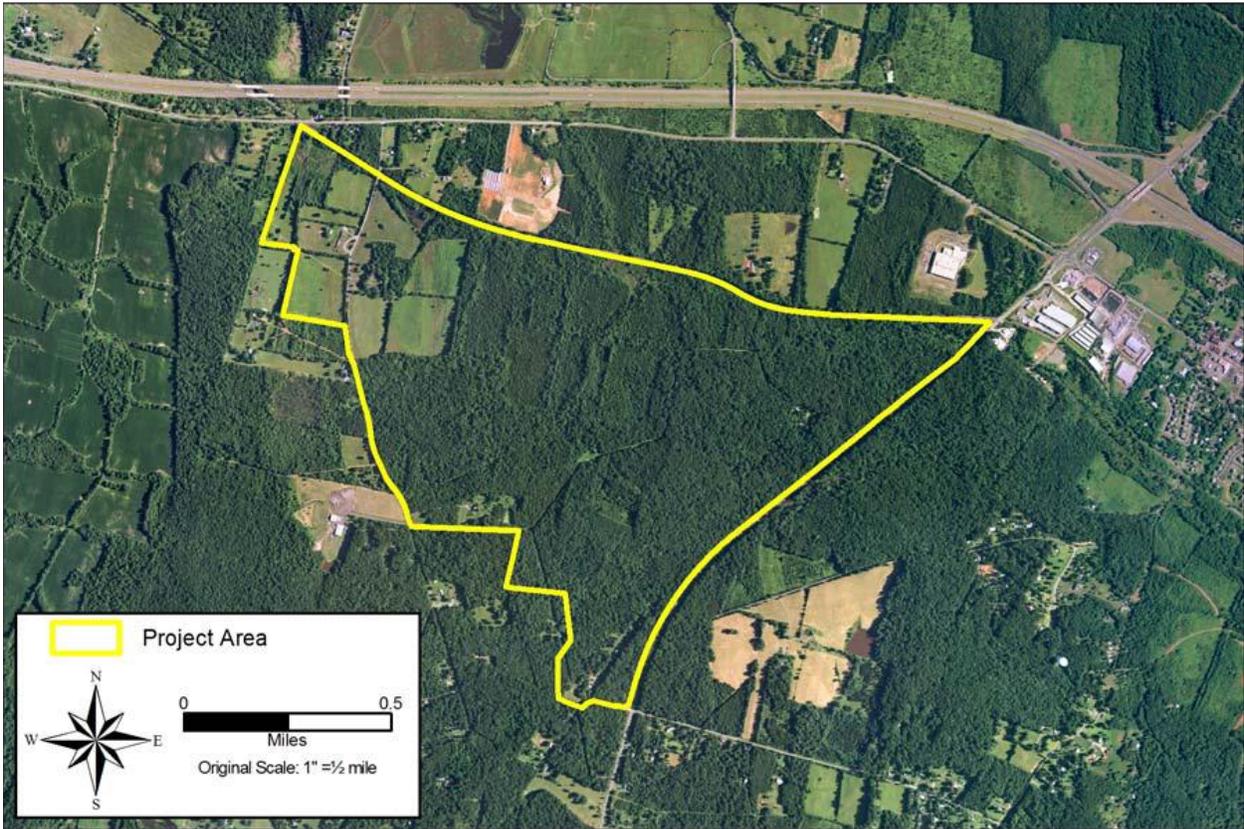


Figure 47: 2001 Air Photo USA Imagery of *The Villages* ¹⁰⁹

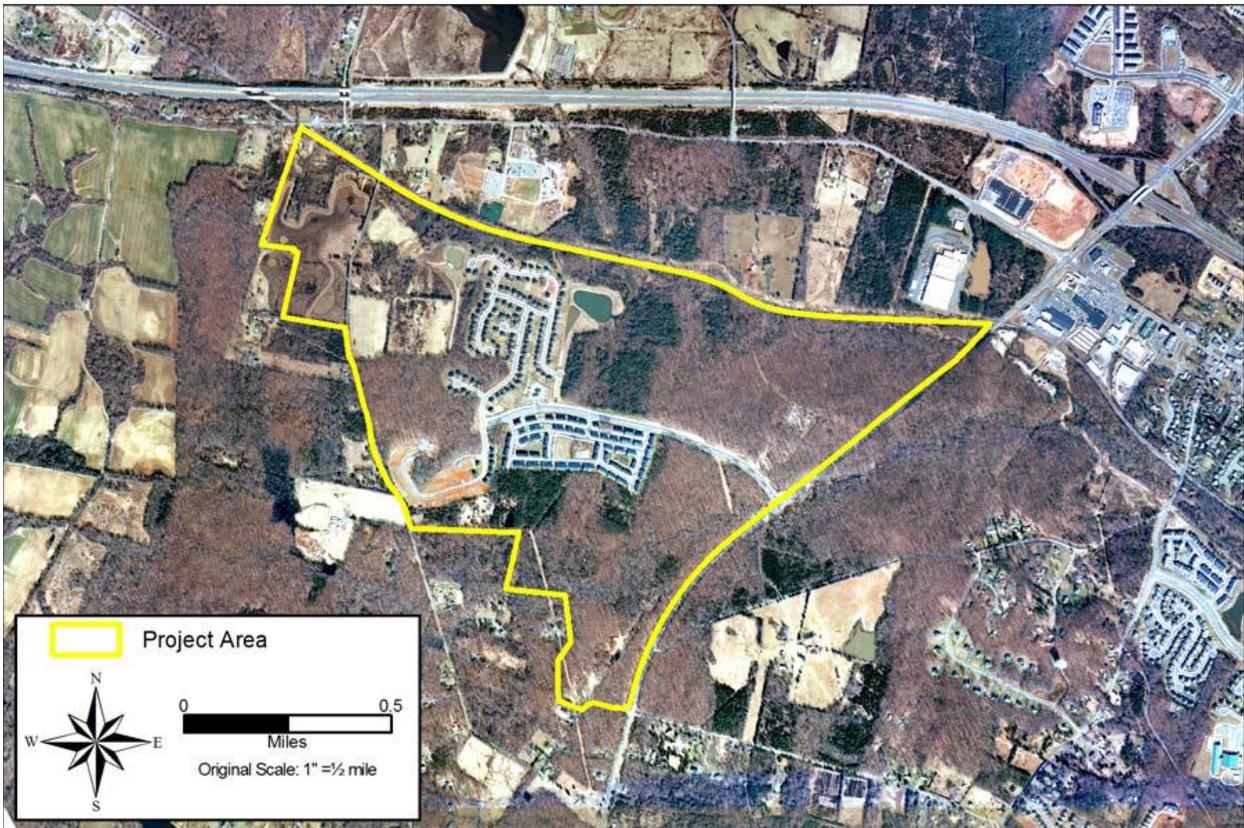


Figure 48: 2012 Aerometric Imagery Showing *The Villages* ¹⁰⁹

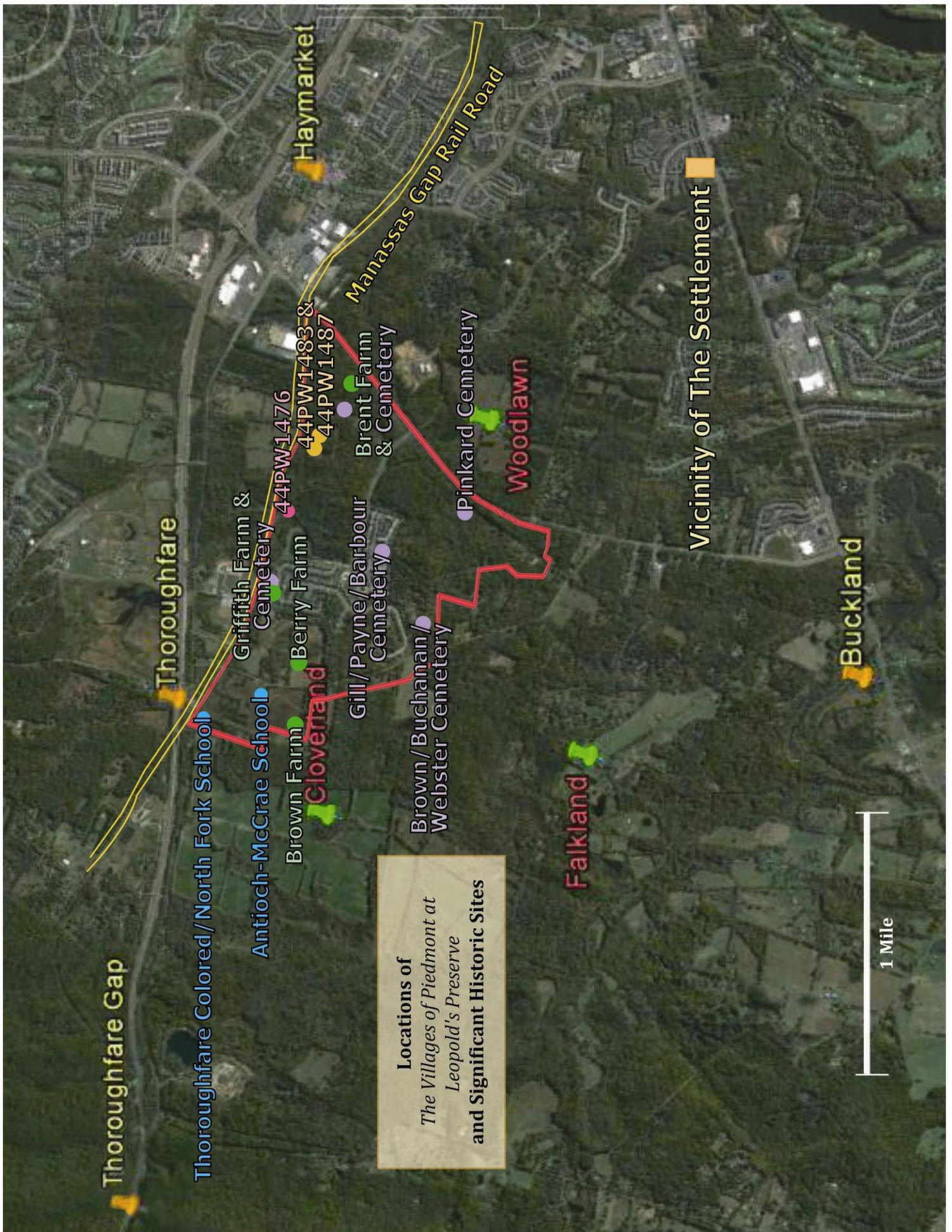


Figure 49: Locations of *The Villages of Piedmont at Leopold's Preserve* and Significant Historic Sites



VILLAGES OF
PIEDMONT
at Leopold's Preserve

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Prince William County, Virginia

Figure 50: Master Plan of The Villages of Piedmont at Leopold's Preserve

Endnotes and Credits

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80. Image No. 4 of Photographs Taken from the Maneuvers at Manassas, VA, September 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers, United States Army.
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