

excepting such only as the above mentioned Trustees shall prohibit." The church began to be used exclusively by the Episcopalians about the time it became known as Ewell's Chapel.

On the morning of June 22, 1863, while Lee was moving into Pennsylvania and part of the Federal army occupied this area, Colonel John S. Mosby and 25 of his men ran into an ambushade at this church. Having spent the preceding night on the mountain, Mosby descended the slope early in the morning and rode through the farm of Dr. Jesse Ewell. Seeing about 30 cavalymen of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteers around the church, Mosby charged, only to be received by a poorly directed fire from a hundred men of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. Mosby and his men scattered and galloped back to the safety of the mountains. General Meade, who had ordered the ambushade because of the frequency with which Mosby visited Dr. Ewell's, blamed the infantry and expressed himself to General Howard: "Thus the prettiest chance in the world to dispose of Mr. Mosby was lost."

Left from Ewell's Chapel, a few hundred yards on a private road, is *EDGE HILL*, a rectangular two-story frame structure, including in its construction an original house built by Jesse Ewell (1771-1847), known as the "Squire." Edge Hill stands on land that lay within Carter Burwell's share of the Bull Run Tract and the portion that descended by entail to Nathaniel Burwell. In 1784 Nathaniel Burwell sold a 785-acre tract here to James Muschett. This was later owned by Thomas Briscoe. In 1829 Jesse Ewell bought from Briscoe the acres that made up the Edge Hill estate. Shortly thereafter, he built Edge Hill. It is said that he named the place in honor of the novel written by his kinsman, James Ewell Heath.

Squire Ewell, the son of Colonel Jesse Ewell of Bel Aire, married Mildred Beale in 1799 and for years was a merchant in Dumfries. He was a justice and also sheriff of the county. After removing to Edge Hill, he settled down happily as a country gentleman. His large family all left Edge Hill; the property passed to his eldest grandson, John Smith Magruder Ewell (1828-1918), son of Dr. Jesse Ewell.

In a burial plot near the house lie four generations of Ewells, whose tombstones with their pious inscriptions are strange to the modern eye: Jesse Ewell (1772-1847); Mildred Ewell (1775-1846); Charlotte Ewell (1808-1835); Fannie B. Ewell (1810-1883), "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God;" Thomas Beale Ewell (1806-1846); Alberta Ewell (1852-1853), "Like early dew, she sparkled, and was exhaled;" Alberta Ewell (1825-1855); Mildred Ewell (1819-1899), "A gracious woman attaineth honor;" Charlotte Marianne Ewell (1836-1853), "But God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave;" Helen Woods Ewell (1829-1854), "Wo unto us not, for she sleeps well;" John Smith Ewell (1828-1918); Alice Tyler Ewell (1835-1910), "He giveth his beloved sleep;" Jesse Ewell (1830-1852), "I. O. O. F. Behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace;" Elinor Mildred Beale Ewell (1832-1916), "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God;" and Ellen McGregor Ewell (1800-1890). A few hundred yards farther on the private road is *DUN-*

*BLANE*, a reproduction of a two-story house, with gable roof, that was built by Dr. Jesse Ewell about the time his father built Edge Hill. The original house was burned in 1911. Dr. Jesse Ewell (1802-...) was graduated in 1826 from Columbia College in the District of Columbia, married Ellen McGregor in 1827, and practiced medicine in this neighborhood. During the War between the States he suffered financial reverses and lost a son, Lieutenant Albert Ewell. For a time he was held a prisoner in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington. His son, John Smith Magruder Ewell, who later lived at Edge Hill, served in the Confederate Commissary Department and was likewise a prisoner in Washington.

During the war Dr. Ewell's home was a place of refuge for friends and relatives who fled from the battlefield. It was to Dunblane that General Richard Stoddert Ewell, a cousin, was brought after his leg had been amputated following the Battle of Gainesville, on August 28, 1862. This brave fellow was undoubtedly a hypochondriac. Forever fancying that he had some strange malady, he claimed to suffer from insomnia and passed his nights curled around a camp stool. He was rather impudent, moreover, in that he always referred to General Jackson as "Old Jackson" and declared that, though he admired Stonewall, he was certain of the general's lunacy. Wounded in the knee at the Second Battle of Manassas, he suffered the amputation of his leg. Absent-minded as he was, he now and then forgot his disability and, attempting to walk, came down on the stump with serious consequences.

On the main tour again, at 10.6 m. from Stone Bridge on State 55, is the entrance (L) to *CLOVERLAND*, a white frame mansion in a grove of lindens and locusts on a rise facing the spread of mountains to the west. A nicely designed cornice runs all around above the two full stories. An almost equilateral pediment formed by the tall gable-end tops the wide veranda façade. Large brick chimneys are on the sides, and a low wing makes an L toward the east. The house contains interesting portraits and some good period furniture. Various outbuildings, in disrepair, are scattered generously about. The log cabin behind the house was once used as a summer kitchen, with servant rooms above. An underground ice-house is nearby, and to the east is a garden with magnolias.

This was the home of Edward Carter (1767-1806), son of Charles Carter (1733-1806) of Corotoman and Shirley and half-brother of Ann Hill Carter (1773-1829), the mother of Robert E. Lee. The estate was originally within the 12,285-acre Broad Run Tract, patented in 1724 by "King" Carter in the names of his sons, John (1690-1742) and Charles (1707-1764) and in the portion that descended from John to Charles of Shirley. (see *Meadow Farm* above). The house,

with the exception of the kitchen, had been completed by 1797. Charles Carter, in his will, written in 1803 and proved in 1806, said: "I have given my son Edward 4,000 acres of my Broad Run Tract . . . with slaves, stock &c, and if there is any informality to the deed to him I confirm the gift." A few months before his death in 1806 he added the codicil: "As my son Edward has lately been killed by the caving in of part of said Edward's mill race, I bequeath the part of Broad Run called Saints Hill (with 42 slaves, 6 horses, 35 head of cattles, 43 hogs now thereon) . . . to my son-in-law Robert Randolph in trust for all the sons of said Edward Carter." This Edward Carter married his kinswoman, Jane Carter (.....-1777), the daughter of John Carter (c. 1739-1789) of Sudley, and granddaughter of Landon Carter (1710-1779) of Sabine Hall. He appointed as executors his brothers-in-law, Robert Carter of Sudley and Robert Randolph of Eastern View, and later substituted Thomas Turner for Robert Carter.

Thomas Turner (1772-1839) lived at Cloverland until 1817 as executor of the estate and guardian of Edward Carter's children. He was the husband of Edward's niece, Elizabeth Carter Randolph (1782-1866). His son, Rear Admiral Thomas Turner (1807-1888), and Commodore Bladen Dulaney (.....-1856), who married Edward Carter's daughter Mary Walker, are two naval officers to whom Cloverland may lay claim.

*BEVERLEY'S MILL* (R) 11.9 m., is a gable-roofed stone building six stories tall, formerly Chapman's Mill. Close by are the ruins of another mill. An inscription on a stone high in the wall of the present mill shows that the structure was rebuilt in 1858 and establishes the sequence of Chapman ownership from Jonathan, Nathaniel, Pearson, John, and George to another John. Since the Jonathan whose name appears first in the legend died in 1749, it is quite clear that a mill stood here before that date. When the Manassas Gap Railroad was organized in 1850, it is said that plans involved running the line on the other side of the present mill but that the Chapmans paid the railroad to divert its tracks so that their commercial interests might be served.

At the beginning of the War between the States the Confederates used the present mill for the storage of meats. While Southern troops occupied Manassas in the fall and winter of 1861-62, a meat-curing plant was established here. When General Johnston moved southward in March, 1862, he reported that more than two million pounds of

meat were on hand, besides large herds of cattle and hogs. The Confederates destroyed much of this vast supply and burned the interior of the mill lest both meat and storage-place prove useful to the enemy. The mill was restored after the war by William Beverley, who used it first for the making of plaster. It now has a daily capacity of 75 barrels of flour and 150 bushels of meal. Its walls are of stone quarried from the mountain nearby and built largely by slave labor, under the supervision of one Burr Powell.

Behind and to the right of the mill are the stone *RUINS* of Chapman's plantation house, Meadowland—one chimney and a side wall on a wooded flank of the mountain nearby. Half a mile distant was another Chapman home, of which nothing at all remains. These Chapmans were considerable people, owning—it is said—more than a hundred slaves. One old Negro remembers his childhood spent at Meadowland before the war. There was much nocturnal visiting, it seems, among the slaves of the Chapmans and those on the Blantyre plantation and at Cloverland. The weird songs and ghost stories that constituted a large part of the entertainment filled the children with such terror that the returns home through the haunted woods were experiences never to be forgotten.

Jonathan Chapman and his son Nathaniel settled in present Fairfax County early in the eighteenth century. In 1742 Jonathan took up 650 acres here, the grant confirming 295 acres he had acquired from Godfrey Ridge and adding thereto 355 acres along the mountain. The eastern line of his land coincided with the western boundary of "King" Carter's Broad Run Tract. From Nathaniel's son, Pearson Chapman (1745-84) descended the Chapmans of Maryland and Northern Virginia. The names of Jonathan, Nathaniel, and Pearson appear in the inscription on the wall of the mill. Pearson Chapman's son, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman (1780-1853), served on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first president of the American Medical Association and founder of the *American Journal of Medical Science*.

Beyond the site of the house, on the mountainside lies the Chapman graveyard. Here are buried George Chapman (no dates) and his wife, Susan Pearson Chapman (1780-1856).

At 12 m. is *THOROUGHFARE GAP*, a low pass in the Bull Run Mountains, which is a short range extending from U. S. 50 at Aldie to U. S. 211 at New Baltimore. It is traversed by the John Marshall