

eastward through New Market and thence to Alexandria. The Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company, organized in 1808, built a paved road from the little River Turnpike at Fairfax and, touching Centerville, reached Buckland in 1824, said the report of Claude Crozet, state engineer. Having pushed its way to Warrenton, it was ready in 1825 to welcome Lafayette, who marched upon it on his gay farewell tour. On January 29, 1827 William Horner wrote that it had been completed and that two stages plied each week between Alexandria and Orange.

Naturally enough, taverns sprang up to accommodate the travelers. One of these—kept first by Richard Shirley and later by his widow—was somewhat the prototype of the modern tourist home in that its guests were restricted to stage passengers and other transients. A stage stable, however, operated by Richard Graham, was more democratic in its character and catered to the comfort of drovers and stage drivers and other less pretentious travelers.

The area northeast of Gainesville, moreover, was included within the Page portion of the Bull Run Tract. Thomas Gaines, canny Welshman that he was and owner of the area when the Manassas Gap Railroad—chartered in 1850—sought right of way through this land, insisted that all passenger trains should stop here and that the place should be called Gainesville. This shrewd driver of bargains owned originally but 160 acres but so increased his holdings that his family ultimately acquired most of the land roundabout. An old chimney and a few boxwood bushes mark the site of the Gaines House, which was destroyed by fire like many other landmarks of Prince William. The Gaineses of the 1880's maintained on their estate a racetrack, considered then the second best course in Northern Virginia.

During the Second Battle of Manassas, Gainesville had the war on its doorstep. The armies then moved on, and the village thereafter saw Confederates only on rare occasions. On the afternoon of August 26, 1862, Jackson's corps, joined here by Stuart's cavalry, continued its arduous march to the Federal rear to cut Pope's railway supply line at Bristow and to destroy his supply depot at Manassas. On the morning of August 28, while Pope's army by various routes was hurrying to Manassas to intercept Jackson, Sigel's corps dallied here several hours, preventing the movement of other troops until well into the afternoon. During that day Jackson, having left Manassas before daylight, circled northward along Bull Run and took position between Gainesville and Sudley. That evening, while Lee and Longstreet were near at hand in Thornoughart Gap, Jackson brought on the Battle of Gainesville in an effort to prevent Pope's moving eastward, where he would be greatly reinforced by McClellan. About sunset, as King's division of McDowell's corps moved eastward along the turnpike, with Hatch's brigade near Groveton and Patrick's brigade near Gainesville, Jackson attacked the middle of the column—Gibbon's and Doubleday's brigades—with the divisions of General R. S. Ewell and General W. B. Taliaferro. The battle, furiously fought, lasted until well after dark. Gibbon reported a loss of 751, or about one-third of his brigade; Doubleday lost about half of his brigade. Jackson was successful in his

purpose, but his two division commanders—Ewell and Taliaferro—were severely wounded. Ewell, suffering a wound that necessitated the amputation of his leg, was out of service until May 29, 1863.

At 2.3 m. from Gainesville on U. S. 211-U. S. 29 is a junction (R) with County 604, part of the old Carolina Road. The trail that became one of the most important routes swept southward through Prince William just east of the Bull Run Mountains and entered Fauquier County a little below Greenwich. Tracing its ancestry back to the Susquehannock Plain Path, the Carolina Road played a major role in the drama of the white man's conquest of Virginia. Though the explorer, Colonel Abraham Wood, mentioned it as early as 1662, even at the very end of the eighteenth century, it was far from conducive to luxurious travel. Thomas Anburey, a lieutenant in Burgoyne's Army, who marched south in 1779 with the British captured at Saratoga, described the hardships that the Carolina Road inflicted upon travelers. "The men experienced such distresses," he wrote, "as were severe in the extreme: the roads were exceedingly bad from the late fall snow which was encrusted, but not sufficiently to bear the weight of a man, so we were continually sinking up to our knees and cutting our shins and ancles (sic): and, perhaps, after a march of sixteen or eighteen miles in this manner, at night, the privates had to sleep in the woods." All this, however, is a far cry from the excellent new highways that are traced upon the surface of Prince William.

The entrance (L), 2.4 m., to MEADOW FARM leads to a large modern house and extensive dairy buildings gleaming against a background of trees. Straggling boxwoods and a few coffee-berry trees mark the site of another Prince William house that was burned. Here lived at various times Tyler, McCrea, Halls, and Strothers. Dr. James W. F. McCrea, one time owner of Meadow Farm, married Susan Tyler, the daughter of George G. Tyler, whose brothers Charles and William lived respectively at Mill Park and Woodlawn. Judge John W. Tyler's release in 1851 of an old deed of trust, which had been made against James W. F. McCrea, proves that in 1835 Dr. McCrea owned Meadow Farm. It seems that the transfer of the estate to McCrea was made by Henry B. Tyler, a brother of Judge Tyler.

The highway here traverses another block of land granted the acquisitive Robert Carter of Corotoman. The Broad Run Tract it was—12,285 acres, which the "King" took out in the names of his sons, John and Charles. The land extended from the fork of Broad Run northward to Little Bull Run—the line coinciding then with that of the enormous Bull Run Tract for a distance of two-and-a-half miles—and reached southward to include a slice of the present Fauquier County, its southern boundary lying close to Greenwich.

At 2.7 m. is another junction (L) with County 604, the continuation of the Carolina Road. With the Saratoga prisoners in 1779 came the articulate Baroness Reidsel, who left a choice bit of writing that described the beauties and the hardships of the frontier and the character of the patriotic

1837? *Dr. Ewell's home abandoned through Stanton's 188. 2 dependencies collapsed in April 1901.*

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 23, 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 prettest 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 Murchett. 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 Air, married Mildred Beale in 1799 and for years was a merchant in Dumnfries. 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-

*Ernest M. Ewell's (Class) may have 194 4 mi west. Ewell before 1839 but changed name arranged by Squire Ewell on bank donated by his son Dr. Jesse Ewell & his wife Mrs. M. Ewell*

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 (1802-1878) 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 facade. 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,