



# Prince William Reliquary

RELIC, Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas, Virginia

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

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## FROM OUTPOST TO COURTHOUSE: PLOTTING BRENTSVILLE

By Pamela Myer Sackett

A fascinating combination of geographic, economic, social, and political factors – and last, but not least, family connections, finally put Brentsville on the map. Some of these transactions, infractions and interactions date back to the earliest beginnings of Prince William County. A closer look at some of the major landholders south of the future site of the Brentsville Court House will provide an interesting glimpse into a lifestyle that shaped much more than just the fourth Prince William County seat.

### FAMILY TIES TO BRENTON ROOTED IN “CHOTANK”

Clearly, Brentsville’s origin cannot be separated from *both* the rise and fall of the tobacco culture in Prince William County. In 1686, the



Brentsville Courthouse courtesy Prince William County Historical Commission

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30,000 acre Brenton grant (between Cedar and Broad Runs and Slaty and Dorrills Run, then all within Stafford County) was carved out of a vast region undergoing settlement known as “Chotank.” Chotank began at the mouth of Chotank Creek along the Potomac River. The region stretched from present day Charles and St. Mary’s County in Maryland, Alexandria to Fredericksburg, including Culpeper and Prince William.<sup>1</sup> “Chotank is neither a State, nor a county, nor a parish. To define its boundaries would be impossible for they are Protean, expansive and contradictory.”<sup>2</sup> The Chotank enterprise was tobacco, inherently dependent upon land speculation further inland, because tobacco cultivation depleted the land.<sup>3</sup>

The Brenton family tree intertwines “Chotank” families beginning with three London businessmen: Nicholas HAYWARD, Richard FOOTE and Robert BRISTOW, who together – with George BRENT of Chotank -- crafted a unique land investment package. Nicholas HAYWARD, a wealthy entrepreneur, forecast profit in his

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<sup>1</sup> George Fitzhugh, “Chotank, Alexandria – A Dive Into Herculaneum,” *DeBow’s Review*, Vol. 30, No. 1 (January 1861): 77; available at Making of America <http://moa.umdl.umich.edu>.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 78.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

plan to recruit displaced French Huguenots.<sup>4</sup> These Protestant dissenters were persecuted by the Catholic French King and forced to flee by the tens of thousands.<sup>5</sup>

HAYWARD hired Richard FOOTE as an agent to travel to Virginia scouting venture opportunities.<sup>6</sup> HAYWARD already owned a plantation next door to William FITZHUGH, who had already acquired vast land holdings in Virginia from Howson HOOE and Lord FAIRFAX.<sup>7</sup> Through FITZHUGH, HAYWARD became acquainted with a well-known Chotank attorney named George BRENT. BRENT served as legal counsel to HAYWARD's friend and neighbor, FITZHUGH.<sup>8</sup> As HAYWARD continued to scout financial backing in London, Richard FOOTE married during one of his return trips to London. His betrothed was Hester HAYWARD, daughter of Nicholas. Richard and Hester HAYWARD FOOTE produced a son, also named Richard.<sup>9</sup> Alliances strengthened.

Pragmatically, however, since Catholic King James was to issue the patent, HAYWARD solicited a fourth partner, George BRENT, (the first, of Woodstock) a Catholic, to politically balance his proposal to make it more palatable to King James II.<sup>10</sup> Richard FOOTE, now HAYWARD's son-in-law volunteered to relocate his family from London to Virginia to oversee development of "a towne with convenient fortifications."<sup>11</sup> However, HAYWARD lacked financing to fully fund his vision and enlisted a business partner, Robert BRISTOW, a monarchist, to bridge the financial gap.<sup>12</sup> Thus the "New World" entrepreneurs were assembled.

But one essential marketing tool was missing. What would entice French Protestant dissidents fleeing Catholic persecution for their faith to flock to land granted by a Catholic King? To seal the deal, either HAYWARD<sup>13</sup> or BRENT,<sup>14</sup> (depending upon the source consulted) convinced the King to also grant religious freedom to encourage their target audience (the Huguenots) to participate in his venture. Ultimately, The Crown acquiesced to "...therefore pray for the encouragement of Inhabitants to settle in said Town and plantation, we would be pleased to grant them the free exercise of their religion."<sup>15</sup>

That George Brent carried great weight with the Crown is evident in that the name of the tract was "BRENTON." The BRENT family arrived in Maryland in 1637. A branch of the family "had already removed to Virginia" in 1645, settling in present day Aquia, Stafford County. George BRENT, counsel and agent for Lord FAIRFAX, surveyed the entire BRENTON tract.<sup>16</sup> "The estimation in which he was held in Virginia and England, and the tribute to his worth in his funeral sermon...leave no doubt that he was no ordinary man."<sup>17</sup> Further endorsement for the attachment of the BRENT name to the tract is rooted in the British Civil War. "The Catholics were all monarchists, and friends of the House of STUART; the Chotankers had fought under the banner of Charles I and fled from England, rather than submit to the vulgar despotism of Cromwell."<sup>18</sup>

### A "FOOTE" HOLD IN BRENT'S TOWN

The Brenton patent was issued for 30,000 acres. The deal took a generation to fully assemble, for it was Richard FOOTE Jr., who first brought his family from England to settle Brenton. His father never lived to see the fruits of his networking in Virginia pay off. According to the original plan, FOOTE Jr.,

<sup>4</sup> A. Edward Foote, *Chotankers: A Family History* (Florence, Ala.: Thornwood, 1982): 27.

<sup>5</sup> Jerilyn Eby, *They Called Stafford Home: The development of Stafford County, Virginia, from 1600 until 1865* (Bowie, Md.Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc, 1997):165.

<sup>6</sup> Foote, 14.

<sup>7</sup> Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, Volumes I & II, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1987):177.

<sup>8</sup> Foote., 33.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 13.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 33.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 47.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 33.

<sup>14</sup> George Fitzhugh, "Ancient Families of Virginia, Maryland, Etc.," *DeBow's Review*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May 1859): 498; available at Making of America <http://moa.umdl.umich.edu>.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 489.

<sup>16</sup> Harrison, 69.

<sup>17</sup> Fitzhugh, "Ancient Families," 488.

<sup>18</sup> Fitzhugh, "Chotank, Alexandria" 79.

established a toehold along Cedar Run,<sup>19</sup> joining the BRENT family. Although the area where the FOOTE family settled became known as BRENT TOWN, the FOOTE family also established their own large imprint, one that would span generations, where the roots of the town took hold.



Moor Green photo courtesy Virginia Department of Historic Resources

The boundaries of the town within the Brenton tract commonly called “BRENT Town” are ambiguous, a mystery perhaps rooted in the “Protean”<sup>20</sup> boundaries of the Chotank tradition. “Brenttown was a sort of colony from Chotank. When we lived there, all of the people were Chotankers by descent.”<sup>21</sup>

Although the exact location of the town is uncertain, Brenton recruits were promised one acre for a house within town and 100 acres to farm outside the town limits.<sup>22</sup> In George BRENT’S 1694 will, he stated that he owned six lots in town and six hundred acres in the country “being lots to be laid out together, both in town and country.”<sup>23</sup> Obviously this town configuration presented problems for surveyors hired to draw distinct boundaries between town and country.

In 1720, the Virginia Assembly called for the proprietors to survey their lands. Brenton was not at this time surveyed,<sup>24</sup> perhaps because all 30,000 acres of Brenton had already been surveyed by George BRENT, in 1686.<sup>25</sup> The Brenton/Brent Town sprawl frustrated land baron Robert CARTER’S quest to acquire more land to his north, as he felt no clear definition of Brenton land could be determined. BRENT family influence over the tract was evident when CARTER reported in 1723 that “Young BRENT and his Mother declare that if I offer to Stretch a chain near there, they will Stop me.”<sup>26</sup> However, by 1742, a distinct point on the map called “Brent Town” convinced the members of the Virginia Assembly to call for the Courthouse “to be moved to a place called BRENT Town belonging to Richard FOOTE.”<sup>27</sup>

### A SOCIETY PLANTED & CULTIVATED

Who were these Chotank/Brenton families? By what authority did they amass enough political power and economic clout to establish a courthouse in this region just 56 years after obtaining a patent? Family ties certainly played a role, but nothing less than a calculated, political and commercially viable business plan advanced the fortunes of Brenton planters. The successful strategy elevated a new port city to prominence and relocated two new Prince William County Court Houses.

In Brenton, like the rest of the Chotank region, the plantation system was the name of the game. From the get go, William FITZHUGH advised Richard Foote II, to “send a servant carpenter and a servant bricklayer over for four or five years to build the house.”<sup>28</sup> As early as 1686, when the original Brenton patent was issued, Chotank was thus described: “*People are all well lodged in this country...they make plenty of bricks and I have seen several houses of which the walls were entirely of brick...if they need them, they build several such houses...a separate house for the Christian servants and a separate house for*

<sup>19</sup> Foote, 27.

<sup>20</sup> Fitzhugh, “Chotank, Alexandria,” 78.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 77.

<sup>22</sup> Harrison, 179

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 192

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 184

<sup>25</sup> Fitzhugh, “Chotank, Alexandria,” 79.

<sup>26</sup> Harrison, 184.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 193

<sup>28</sup> Foote, 28.

*the Negro slaves and several houses in which to cure tobacco. So it is that arriving at the residence of a person of some consideration, you would think that you were entering a village... ”*<sup>29</sup>

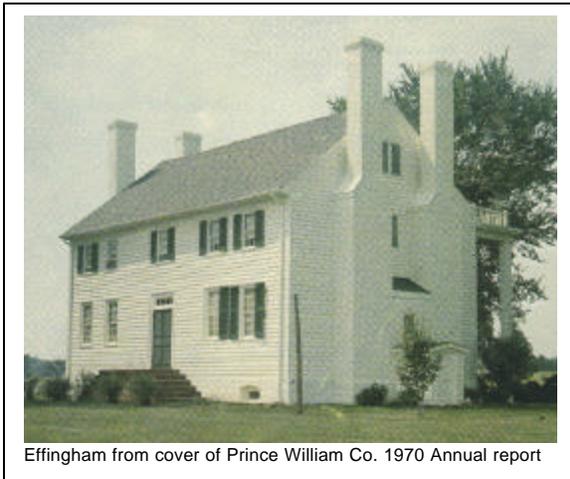
By 1724, the Stafford families of BRENT, MASON, WILLIAMS, TOWNSHEND, and MASSEY began to rise to prominence in the Cedar Run area.<sup>30</sup> In 1737, just six years after Prince William County was formed, an important survey that facilitated settlement of the 30,000 Brenton tract was completed. The tract was split into four parcels attributed to each of the four original proprietors: The BRISTOW tract encompassed the northern boundary along Broad Run, bounded by the BRENT tract to the south along Slaty Run. The HAYWARD tract extended farthest east, to the fork in the “Road to Dumfries.”<sup>31</sup> The FOOTE family established Truro, ca. 1729<sup>32</sup> on their tract, which encompassed Brent Town and straddled both sides of Cedar Run above Dorrill’s Run.<sup>33</sup>

In each 7500-acre parcel, Chotankers set a high standard in the Brenton neighborhood. Both the BRENT and BRISTOW tracts set a minimum lease of 200 acre plantations to be rented for “three lives” (99 years) to tenants at a rate of 530 pounds of tobacco per annum.<sup>34</sup> Even under lease agreements, the 1737 BRENT Town Survey showed that “Settlement was quite advanced on Cedar, Broad and Town Runs.”<sup>35</sup>

Other “Chotank” families who settled in the Brent Town region were: ALEXANDER, DADE, FITZHUGH, FOOTE, HOWSON, HARRISON, BERRYMAN, FOWKE, HOOE, LEE, ALLISON, STUART, THORNTON, and WASHINGTON.<sup>36</sup> Some of the plantation homes these families built are still standing:

Thomas LEE built **Park Gate** ca. 1760-1780<sup>37</sup>

Thomas FITZHUGH built **Pilgrim’s Rest** ca. 1759<sup>38</sup>



Effingham from cover of Prince William Co. 1970 Annual report

William ALEXANDER built **Effingham Plantation**, circa 1765.<sup>39</sup> Effingham “the family seat for generations”<sup>40</sup> was built with twin chimneys at both ends. “There is a large center hall, big enough, it is said, for square dancing or reels...”<sup>41</sup> In a 1937 description of the estate, the outbuildings “were a weaving room, which was a two room log structure, an outside kitchen connected to the house with a flagstone walk, meat house, ash house where ashes were turned into lye and thence into soap, a coach house and a red stone blacksmith shop. Slave quarters were still standing in 1934, in a row by the smokehouse.”<sup>42</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Harrison, 112.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 110. (See also Fitzhugh, “Chotank, Alexandria,” 80)

<sup>31</sup> Harrison, 186.

<sup>32</sup> Prince William County Historical Commission, *Prince William: A Past to Preserve*, (Prince William: 1998), 57.

<sup>33</sup> Harrison, 186

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Don Wilson, transcriber, “1737 Brent Town Survey,” *Prince William Genealogical Society Newsletter*, Dec. 1983, pg. 3.

<sup>36</sup> Fitzhugh, “Chotank Alexandria,” 85

<sup>37</sup> Prince William County Historical Commission, *Prince William: A Past to Preserve* (Prince William: 1998), 60.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., 59, 115.

<sup>39</sup> Betty Carter Smoot, *Days in an Old Town*, (Alexandria, VA: Smoot, 1934): 51

<sup>40</sup> Ruth Lincoln Kaye, *First Two Hundred Years of the Alexander Family of Virginia* (Alexandria, Va.: 1991):114.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 115

“John and Rice HOOE of Chotank received a grant of 2,900 acres in 1715.”<sup>43</sup> James HOOE built **Bradley** ca. 1816, a home also owned by Henry WASHINGTON.<sup>44</sup> Bradley was described in an 1831 “for sale” advert as “1400 acres with a large and convenient brick dwelling house.”<sup>45</sup>

**Moor Green** was built on property originally patented in 1711 by Clement Chevalle and Louis Renoe. Howson HOOE owned it around 1800.<sup>46</sup>

*(Note: These last two properties were just north of Broad Run, outside the Brenton tract. Development comparable to the Brenton area also progressed north and west of the Brentsville Court House site during this time period.)*

### “INFERIOR TO NONE”

By the late Eighteenth Century, advertisements placed in the *Alexandria Gazette*, provide a glimpse of the height to which Brenton families’ social and economic strata climbed in stature. The rise paralleled the subsequent refinement of the plantation system into both a sophisticated lifestyle and business venture:

In 1786, Hugh BRENT offered 470 acres for sale “on the head of Slaty Run and Walnut Branch...with a good quality dwelling house 20’X28’, 3 rooms on the lower floor and two above, a good stone chimney with 3 fireplaces.”<sup>47</sup>

Chancery Court proceedings over the settlement of Daniel Carroll BRENT’S will in 1824 described Park Gate plantation as “a tract of land which is comprised in lots, No. 1 and 3, containing 1024 acres...comprehends the mansion house.”<sup>48</sup>

Edward D. FITZHUGH advertised his plantation named GREEN LEVEL in 1813 “situated on Cedar Run...the surrounding neighborhood is inferior to none in point of genteel society...that in point of society, celebrity of air purity and plenty of water, it cannot be excelled.”<sup>49</sup>

### SLAVERY

Integral to the Chotank tobacco enterprise was the formation of plantations sustained by slave labor. William FITZHUGH wrote to Nicholas HAYWARD in 1689 “*I have not the expectation of receiving one penny in money for rent, but being placed in the middle of the purchase, and tobacco my method of dealing, tobacco will answer my ends, and suit my conveniency, and perhaps in time reimburse me, or my posterity for the money laid out.*”<sup>50</sup> Early Chotankers like the BRENTS and FITZHUGHS practiced “gentleman farming” on vast productive fields. These men “came to the county to practice law, to speculate in tobacco and buy lands and freshly imported Africans.”<sup>51</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Harrison, 200.

<sup>44</sup> Gary Moody, *Bradley-Limstrong Rural Historic District: Evidence and Documentation* (Gary Moody: 1995): 14.

<sup>45</sup> Ronald Ray Turner, *Prince William County Virginia Newspaper Transcripts 1784-1860* (Manassas:2000): 152.

<sup>46</sup> “More Green” (PW-104), *WPA Records of Prince William County, Virginia*, comp. by W. R. Hobbs, Teresa A. Kelley, and Sallie C. Pusey (Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 2001), p. 348. Bennie Scarton, “Civil War House Sits in Modern Times,” *Manassas Journal Messenger*, 22 May 1998, C4.

<sup>47</sup> Turner, 10.

<sup>48</sup> Turner, 119.

<sup>49</sup> Turner, 87.

<sup>50</sup> George Fitzhugh, “The Northern Neck of Virginia” *DeBow’s Review*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (1859) 292; available at Making of America at <http://moa.umdl.umich.edu>

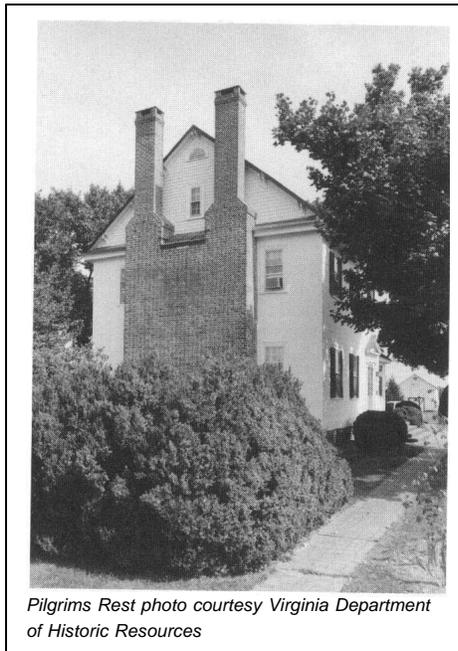
<sup>51</sup> Fitzhugh, “Chotank Alexandria,” 80.

Brenton families acquired slaves in addition to land acreage. In 1747, William ALEXANDER owned nine slaves.<sup>52</sup> In 1765, the following families owned slaves: Richard FOOTE, Jr. 6 slaves, 2027 acres; Thomas FITZHUGH, Jr. 12 slaves, 1000 acres; John FITZHUGH, Jr. 7 slaves, 1000 acres.<sup>53</sup>

Advertisements from the *Alexandria Gazette* speak to the value of the slave to the plantation owner as detailed descriptions of runaway slaves were provided in the hope that they would be retrieved. Richard BRENT offered a reward of ten pounds, in 1795 for “ELECK a Negro man of about twenty two years of age, ran away from the subscriber.”<sup>54</sup> Following Richard FOOTE’s death, part of his inventory was described in 1824 “Twenty likely NEGROES, most of whom are young and valuable, a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, mostly young and having been raised with great care and attention are valuable.”<sup>55</sup>

In 1790, Richard FOOTE’s widow received one third of his slaves “DAVID, MOSES, PETER, WILL, BOB & SARAH” valued at 5000 English pounds.<sup>56</sup> “The interesting settlement of the property, was however, that of the Foote lands, for here the proprietors established their own residences and, bringing with them from Chotank, Fitzhughs, Alexanders, Stuarts, and others, soon transplanted to the original town site a community which had all the characteristics of the tidewater civilization.”<sup>57</sup>

### THE PLANTERS’ PLOT



*Pilgrims Rest photo courtesy Virginia Department of Historic Resources*

From the early to mid-Eighteenth Century, as the Brenton tract plantation system developed, concurrently, the port city of DUMFRIES also rose to prominence. However, an interesting combination of events, family alliances and business acumen forced a surprising shift in the balance of power, as Alexandria was also acclaimed. This juxtaposition, whether targeted or by happenstance, had a long-range effect upon the future of the Brenton region.

Pragmatically, Brenton tobacco had to be shipped from a port city to market to profit planters upstream. Two Virginia port cities, Alexandria and Dumfries, vied for the business of tobacco planters. They received their town charters on the same day, May 11, 1749.<sup>58</sup> In Dumfries’ case, the General Assembly directed “that a town may be laid out upon the land of John GRAHAM, Gentleman, near the Public Warehouses on the upper side of Quantico Creek.”<sup>59</sup>

Brenton planters’ interests in Alexandria affected the balance of power between the planters and the Dumfries merchants. One word said it all “Wheat.”<sup>60</sup>

Alexandria was formed partly on land owned by the Philip ALEXANDER family, who also held considerable holdings along Cedar Run in Prince William County. (Philip’s father John ALEXANDER a Stafford County planter originally bought the land from the HOWISON family in 1669. When John ALEXANDER passed away in 1676, he bequeathed his property

<sup>52</sup> Residents of Western Dettingen Parish, 1747, *The Newsletter of the Prince William County Genealogical Society*, Vol. 3, No. 8, February 1985, p. 4, transcribed by Don Wilson; available from <http://www.pwccs.org>.

<sup>53</sup> Prince William County 1765 List of Tithables – Peyton’s List, *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 30, #2; available at <http://www.ancestry.com> (available at some libraries as AncestryPlus) under Periodicals/Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly, search terms: Prince William 1765.

<sup>54</sup> Turner, 31.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 161.

<sup>56</sup> Prince William County Will Book G 1778-1791: 93.

<sup>57</sup> Harrison, 186.

<sup>58</sup> *The Laws of Virginia, being a Supplement to Henning’s, The Statutes at Large, 1700-1750*, comp. by Waverly K. Winfree (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1971): 436 (note 176), 443 (note 179).

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 387.<sup>59</sup> Constance K. Ring, Wesley E. Pippenger, *Alexandria Virginia Town Lots 1749-1801* (Westminster, Md.: 1995): 4-6.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 416.

to his sons Robert and Philip. In 1702, Robert's will named Chotank planter Col. Rice HOOE as "friend" and listed Richard FOOTE and William FITZHUGH as witnesses. Robert willed his Prince William (then Stafford) holdings from the HOWSON patent to his brother Philip.<sup>61</sup> From the Prince William plantation called "Effingham," William ALEXANDER and his wife Sigismunde MASSEY had sixteen children.<sup>62</sup>

Trustees of Alexandria included Brenton planters Lawrence WASHINGTON, Gerard ALEXANDER, Hugh WEST and Philip ALEXANDER.<sup>63</sup> The ALEXANDER family also donated the land upon which the courthouse was constructed in Alexandria in 1765.<sup>64</sup> Gerrard ALEXANDER Sr., John ALEXANDER, Lawrence WASHINGTON, Henry FITZHUGH, and William FITZHUGH bought some of the first lots offered in Alexandria as soon as the 1749 survey was completed.<sup>65</sup>

The Brenton investment in Alexandria had not waned by the Nineteenth Century. An 1822 advertisement for property owned by William BRENT, Jr., ran one week prior to an advertisement for Brentsville lots for sale. The BRENT ad read: "a valuable and commodious dwelling house and one acre lot attached thereto, in the town of Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. LEE and were formerly the property of William FITZHUGH, Esq. Also a lot of 16 acres of land adjacent to said town..."<sup>66</sup>

Two Gerrard ALEXANDERS, father and son, owned land near Brentsville and were active in Prince William County government. Gerrard and Jane ALEXANDER settled on Slaty Run, near the place that was to become the fourth Prince William county seat (Brentsville) on an estate called "Green Wood,"<sup>67</sup> Green Wood was an 1149-acre plantation ALEXANDER acquired from Daniel Carroll BRENT who originally bought it from Philip FITZHUGH.<sup>68</sup> Greenwood was bequeathed to Gerrard ALEXANDER, Jr., in 1821.<sup>69</sup> Gerrard ALEXANDER, Jr. became a Trustee of Brentsville in 1820.<sup>70</sup>

True to form, these illustrious Brenton entrepreneurs had doubled their bets. In 1742, just before Alexandria and Dumfries received charters, as Dumfries jockeyed for top port city position, Brenton planters capitalized on *their* regional influence and took advantage of the opportune timing to push to relocate the Prince William County seat from the Woodbridge vicinity west to Cedar Run.<sup>71</sup> Reflective of this intra-county discord and disarray, the successful transfer to Brenton's Cedar Run was no less than a political and economic coup. By this time, the Brenton agrarians had successfully diversified tobacco crop production to include wheat. Alexandria had that market cornered.<sup>72</sup>

But Dumfries was not yet down for the count. Shifting county court houses was a cantankerous endeavor and evidence suggests that the Brenton planter community was still a loose confederation. No less than *five sites* below Cedar Run were offered as a potential perch for the new county seat.<sup>73</sup> At first, the Virginia Assembly voted in 1742, to relocate Prince William Court House to 'a place called BRENT Town belonging to Richard FOOTE.'<sup>74</sup> However, Governor Thomas Lee must have been lobbied by other equally influential Cedar Run voices. The Governor appointed Richard BLACKBURN (of Rippon Lodge) and Thomas HARRISON, Jr., who proposed four other sites in the BRENT Town vicinity for the new Cedar Run Court House.<sup>75</sup>

In the end, Nicholas HAYWARD's prophetic dream to offer a home to French Huguenots congealed on land owned by one of the original families, Philemon WATERS (patented 1712/15.)<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> T. Michael Miller, *Alexandria's Forgotten Legacy: The Annals of Wm. F. Carne* (Miller, 1983): 86.

<sup>62</sup> Kaye, 114.

<sup>63</sup> Miller, 86.

<sup>64</sup> Smoot, 28.

<sup>65</sup> Constance K. Ring, Wesley E. Pippenger, *Alexandria Virginia Town Lots 1749-1801*, (Westminster, MD, 1995): 4-6.

<sup>66</sup> (115, Turner)

<sup>67</sup> Kaye, 53.

<sup>68</sup> Prince William County, Virginia Deed Book 8: 108.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>70</sup> Harrison, 668.

<sup>71</sup> Harrison, 308-407.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, 193.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, 316.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 339.

Chotanker Henry FITZHUGH selected WATERS' property for the new court house site.<sup>77</sup> But the center of power was short-lived.

Still riding high on her newly issued charter, Dumfries merchants wrestled the county seat away from the planters in 1759. "By 1759, Dumfries was in full swing of her largest prosperity."<sup>78</sup> As the mercantile economy flourished, Dumfries invested heavily to support her specialized tobacco port. The newly constructed Tebbs-Mundy house and the 'Old Hotel' reflected new found optimism as a larger "more commodious" court house,<sup>79</sup> jail and tobacco warehouses were contracted.

In this milieu, Prince William's patriotic support of the American Revolution took form. Brenton Gentlemen: William ALEXANDER of Effingham, William BRENT, John HOOE, Howson HOOE, Hugh BRENT, and James and Jesse EWELL served on the Committees of Correspondence and Safety to ensure that no British goods or slaves were imported into Prince William and conversely, no goods could be shipped to England.<sup>80</sup>

Despite the ongoing war, in October 1779, residents of the county petitioned the Virginia Assembly to move the court house to "a more central location in the county."<sup>81</sup> About seven months later, Dumfries advocates submitted a petition "to deny the request to remove the Dumfries Courthouse to Cedar Run," the only sensible location because "Dumfries was the center of Prince William County trade."<sup>82</sup> The Dumfries Courthouse was described as "elegant and commodious," albeit a soon-to-be unaffordable extravagance as Revolutionary War expenses racked up.<sup>83</sup>

### DIVERSIFICATION "FLOURED"

As a new nation organized, Brenton planters continued to refine innovative agricultural practices: propagating timothy and clover or sowing plaster to replenish spent soil. Tobacco growers also practiced crop rotation and diversification by planting corn and wheat, a fortuitous adaptation to shifting economic markets and climate. The inter-connecting runs through Brenton adequately encouraged the rise of a complimentary industry to grain cultivation – mills.

Thomas BLACKBURN owned 1260 acres on Broad Run offered for sale in 1786 "*On this tract is a small mill...it furnishes the best convenience on said run, which is large and constant for damming water...in the heart of fine wheat country..on a large rolling road to Dumfries.*"<sup>84</sup> William TACKITT offered 300 acres on Cedar Run where "...there is on this land an excellent mill seat, allowed by several millwrights to be equal in any the State...1796."<sup>85</sup>

As land further inland was settled, rolling tobacco to Dumfries became "more difficult, while grain, especially when grain, converted into flour was a commodity much more readily adapted to inland transportation."<sup>86</sup> Simultaneously, as land was purchased and farmed to the west, the fate of Dumfries was sealed. Silt from plantations and farms traveled downstream, clogging the port and effectively dry-docked Dumfries.<sup>87</sup>

In contrast, colorful descriptions of these "improved" Brenton plantations and agricultural advancements are evident in the following advertisements from the Alexandria Gazette:

*"...a very productive farm on Cedar Run which is conveyed by Robert BRENT dec'd...produces wheat of the first quality..." 20 Aug 1796*<sup>88</sup>

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., 316.

<sup>79</sup> David McKinney, *Northern Virginia Heritage*, Vol. V11, No. 3, (October 1986):2

<sup>80</sup> Martha Eheart King, "Bustling Dumfries During the Revolution," *A Collection of Articles about Dumfries and Prince William County* (Historic Dumfries, Inc., 1990): 2.

<sup>81</sup> Prince William County Legislative Petitions, Rare Manuscripts, Library of Virginia, Dumfries, 14 Oct. 1779 ? 18--., #711193

<sup>82</sup> Prince William County Legislative Petitions, Rare Manuscripts, Library of Virginia, Dumfries, 16 May 1780, Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Turner, 11.

<sup>85</sup> Turner, 33.

<sup>86</sup> Harrison, 401.

<sup>87</sup> Harrison, 390.

<sup>88</sup> Turner, 38.

*“About 40 tons of PLASTER OF PARIS. As few people in the state are acquainted with its nature and qualities it may be necessary to inform such that nothing is equal to it for plastering or covering houses...but of late, more particularly valuable for manure, two bushels being found sufficient for an acre of land, and it serves to enrich the meanest soil.” Alexander Campbell, 2 December 1784<sup>89</sup>*

*Philip FITZHUGH offers “500 acres on Kettle Run...one of the best peach orchards in the county,” in 1814;<sup>90</sup> and in 1817, 600 acres “being part of the lands of the late Richard BRENT, lying on Kettle Run...this farm lies in the center of an excellent neighborhood, is handsomely situated, abundantly watered...the soil is naturally strong, and considerable portion of it has for some years past been cultivated according to the most approved rules of modern husbandry.”<sup>91</sup>*

By the end of the Eighteenth Century, planters had clearly diversified crops, capital ventures and political opportunities.

### **BRENTON or BRENT TOWN STAYING POWER**

Contrary to the popular assumption that Brenton had long ceased to exist, or that Brent Town was by then a mystery ghost town, both places were still used as addresses in these late 18<sup>th</sup> Century advertisements:

Eliza Scott, widow of Reverend John Scott offered two plantations for sale “lying on Town Run and Elk Run and joining Brenton,” 14 February 1785.<sup>92</sup>

Ten years later, in 1795, a list of letters unclaimed at the Dumfries Post office noted one addressed to “James Taliferro, BRENT Town”<sup>93</sup>

Similarly, John T. Fitzhugh offers the sale of a racehorse named “REPUBLICAN, bred by the late Mr. William BRENT...stands at my stable in BRENT Town, Prince William County; 1 April 1785.”<sup>94</sup>

A 1819 ad placed for a runaway slave named JACK states that he has a “wife and family belonging to Mr. Thomas FITZHUGH, of Brenton, Prince William County.”<sup>95</sup>

Brenton is also mentioned in a January 13, 1785 advertisement posted by Daniel Carrol BRENT who offered 4000 acres “being part of that noted tract of land called and well known by the name of the Brenton tract...this land produces very good tobacco, wheat, corn and is particularly well adapted to farming...This land will be laid in lots of 1, 2, or 300 acres.” Daniel Carroll BRENT gives is address as “Brenton, Virginia.”<sup>96</sup>

The demise of Dumfries and the importance of the Alexandria market were described in a petition attributed to the quest to remove the county seat from Dumfries:

*“Dumfries was then the only place in the county where the staple of agricultural product, tobacco could be inspected and then Dumfries offered a tolerably good market for that article, as well as most other productions of the country. But very different is the case now, the husbandry of the*

<sup>89</sup> Turner, 3.

<sup>90</sup> Turner, 88.

<sup>91</sup> Turner, 100.

<sup>92</sup> Turner, 6.

<sup>93</sup> Turner, 30.

<sup>94</sup> Turner, 7-8.

<sup>95</sup> Turner, 109.

<sup>96</sup> Turner, 5.

*country, having exchanged the culture of tobacco for wheat, which is now the staple of produce, the great bulk of that article, raised in the country, goes either to the large milling establishment on the Occoquan, or is manufactured into flour and sent to Alexandria, for it is not believed that a single wagon load of flour or other article from above Cedar Run finds its way to Dumfries as a market.”<sup>97</sup>*

### **BRENTON? BRENT TOWN? Or BRENTSVILLE?**

A complete study of the evolution of the Town of Brentsville must take the well established Brenton plantation system into deliberation. (*Note: plantations of similar size were developed north of Broad Run and to the west in this same timeframe*) In 1782, the area was still held by families with Chotank roots: John BERRYMAN 3500 acres, Burr HARRISON 1657 acres, Daniel Carroll BRENT 5700 acres, John ALEXANDER estate 2200 acres, William ALEXANDER 1600 acres, John FITZHUGH 3001 acres, Mann PAGE 5500 acres.<sup>98</sup> In 1809, the ALEXANDER family still held 2451 acres, Richard BRENT 1777 acres, the FITZHUGHS owned a total of 3389 acres, and the FOOTE family 1234 acres.<sup>99</sup>

John GIBSON owned two plantations on Slaty Run including the land upon which Slaty Run Church was constructed (about a mile outside of Brentsville on present day Old Church Road) in 1810. A total of 2348 acres was offered for sale, in addition to sheep, cattle, horses, apple and peach orchards, “a good new barn 44x24’, a framed overseer’s house with two chimneys, good out houses for Negroes, meat houses, stables, a well of excellent water, extensive quarries of substantial brown free stone, both under good fences.”<sup>100</sup> This plantation “whereon Slaty Run Church stands” likely bordered what would become the Town of Brentsville when it was authorized by the Virginia Assembly in 1820.

The Gibson plantation likely ran up to the BRISTOW tract border, the land upon which Prince William County’s fourth seat was eventually placed. Development of the BRISTOW tract, originally 7500 acres, stood in stark contrast to Brenton.

The BRISTOW family administered their 7500 acre tract holdings from London, leasing land to farmers.<sup>101</sup> For thirty years, in the mid 1700’s, they employed Richard BLACKBURN (of Rippon Lodge in Prince William ) as a local overseer and agent,<sup>102</sup> until the land was escheated by the Commonwealth in 1779, because Robert BRISTOW was a Loyalist to the Crown during the Revolution.<sup>103</sup>

Over the years, the BRISTOW tract was heavily timbered. This lack of amenity was used as a selling point for FITZHUGH land in an 1814 sale of 500 acres on Kettle Run “This land is contiguous to a tract of about 10,000 acres which has no wood on it and consequently the wood on this tract is very valuable.”<sup>104</sup>

Following a thirty year lawsuit filed on behalf of BRISTOW tract tenants (who claimed entitlement to the property based upon the 99 year leases they had), the Commonwealth eventually was awarded the land in 1806.<sup>105</sup> At that time Dumfries had a population of “about 300 inhabitants.”<sup>106</sup>

Brenton planters grew increasingly weary of traveling “upwards of forty miles to attend their elections and transact their necessary court business.” They argued that the court house be relocated closer to the center of the county “intersected by a considerable water course.” The new court, if fixed “near to this water course” would “secure the means of crossing it in a much greater degree than at present when the road is but little frequented.”<sup>107</sup>

<sup>97</sup> Prince William County Legislative Petitions, Rare Manuscripts, Library of Virginia, Dumfries? 18-- , #711193

<sup>98</sup> Prince William County Land Tax Records 1782-1861, Reel 2, Microfilm, 1782B

<sup>99</sup> Prince William County Land Tax Records 1782-1861, Reel 2, Microfilm, 1809B

<sup>100</sup> Turner, 76.

<sup>101</sup> Harrison, 187.

<sup>102</sup> Library of Virginia Colonial Records Project, available at <http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave>, choose Government Records, then Historical Government Records, then Virginia Colonial Records Project.

<sup>103</sup> Harrison, 187.

<sup>104</sup> Turner, 88.

<sup>105</sup> Mary Washington Center for Historic Preservation, *Historical Research & Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Brentsville Historic Centre* (Mary Washington: 1999): 32

<sup>106</sup> Harrison, 452.

<sup>107</sup> Prince William County Legislative Petitions, Rare Manuscripts, Library of Virginia, Dumfries? 18-- , #711193

The prospects were undeniably favorable to relocate the fourth Prince William Courthouse at the juncture of three Brenton runs: Broad, Cedar and Slaty, in a place called “Brentsville.”

Two new bridges were built in 1803, one over Cedar Run at Cornwallis’ Ford and another at Broad Run near Atwell’s Ford,<sup>108</sup> directly behind the present site of the Brentsville Courthouse. Bridged runs enhanced the viability of the old tobacco rolling road to Dumfries (present day Bristow Road.)

As the Nineteenth Century dawned, the infrastructure was in place in Brenton to support the political and economic arguments for a new seat of justice. Brentsville was platted around a six acre public square upon which a tavern, courthouse, jail and clerk’s office were to be built. Familiar names served as original Trustees: ALEXANDER, HOOE, and GIBSON.<sup>109</sup> First investors in the plats surrounding Brentsville were also Brenton descendants: Truman TOWNSHEND, Howson HOOE, Jr., J. D. HARRISON, Elizabeth and Robert ALLISON bought the first lots offered in 1823. By 1826, George FOOTE owned lots 51/52, Jane DAWE WILLIAMS, lot 68. In 1852, John ALEXANDER owned lot 1, next to the Courthouse and John WASHINGTON purchased lot 20.<sup>110</sup>

### “THE MOST POPULOUS PLACE”

In contrast to *Brent Town*, *Brentsville* did have clearly defined boundaries. The Brenton model was brought “full circle,” as plantations and farms surrounded the county seat in the exact geographic center of Prince William. By locating the courthouse to Brentsville, town and country were finally integrated. For *only when the courthouse itself* was placed *into the center of this model* did the Brenton proprietors’ dream a “towne with convenient fortifications”<sup>111</sup> come to fruition.

This stronghold was made fail-safe in 1824, when William FITZHUGH (son of Henry FITZHUGH, who chose the Cedar Run Courthouse site) purchased Dumfries Court house outright.<sup>112</sup> Brentsville served as the county seat for three quarters of the Nineteenth Century. (1820-1894) – evidence that the Brenton model worked.

Ironically, as development of Brentsville was underway in 1824, a chancery suit was held in the Superior Court in Fredericksburg where the will of Daniel Carroll BRENT was contested by a long list of petitioners. This transaction is notable for two reasons:

- 1.) ownership of the remnants of Brenton, including lots 2, 3, 4 “of Brenton” containing 1290 acres, “lands said to be highly valuable, situated in a healthy region, near Prince William Court House” were offered for sale “at Prince William Court House” (Brentsville) on 11 January 1825.<sup>113</sup>
- 2.) With the death of Daniel Carroll BRENT in 1814, and the subsequent sale of his Brenton lands, the last close BRENT family relation to Brenton was severed.<sup>114</sup>

Daniel Carroll BRENT left his own mark on history in the pioneering tradition of his Brenton forefather, George BRENT. Daniel joined other family members in a new entrepreneurial project further up the Potomac River, where he helped to build the newly designated capital City of Washington. President Thomas Jefferson, desiring to place in office, “men who will give weight to them and command the public confidence” offered the position of Marshall for the District of Columbia to Daniel Carroll BRENT in 1801.<sup>115</sup>

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<sup>108</sup> Turner, 52.

<sup>109</sup> Harrison, 662.

<sup>110</sup> Prince William County Land Tax Records 1782-1861, Reel 2, Microfilm, 1823, 1826, 1852.

<sup>111</sup> Foote, 35.

<sup>112</sup> Prince William County Deed Book 10, pgs. 73-75

<sup>113</sup> Turner, 122-123, 125.

<sup>114</sup> Harrison, 193.

<sup>115</sup> Saul K. Padover, Ed., *The Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress*, “Thomas Jefferson to Daniel C. Brent, March 18, 1801,” available at <http://memory.loc.gov>.

## A “MOST DESIREABLE NEIGHBORHOOD OF VIRGINIA”

The consolidation of the county seat in a town called Brentsville, epitomized culmination of the original Brenton proprietors’ 1686 vision. Brenton’s evolutionary progression from an outpost to court house is best depicted in Hurrah GRAHAM’s advertisement for the sale of his plantation in 1839. GRAHAM was a descendant of the Scottish merchant, John GRAHAM, upon whose land Dumfries was incorporated.<sup>116</sup> GRAHAM offered his estate called *The Grove*, “two and a half miles of Brentsville” at public auction at April Court in the Town of Brentsville. He himself called the area “one of the most desirable neighborhoods of Virginia.”<sup>117</sup>

Similarly, Robert WEIR’s executors offered a glimpse of Antebellum life 3 miles from Brentsville when his 675 acre plantation *Hartford* was offered for sale in 1846:

*“Adjoining lands of Colonel Gibson...a comfortable and convenient dwelling house (with a basement story) kitchen, laundry, dairy, smokehouse, ice house, large barn and granary under one roof, together with ample stallage...in the yard is a well of good water...a vineyard, a beautiful lawn of several acres shaded with majestic oaks and other trees...ample, well-laid out garden, filled with choice fruit and a great variety of shrubbery. In a word, any person disposed to purchase a beautiful and productive estate, in a remarkably healthy region, a wealthy and intelligent neighborhood, in eastern Virginia, would do well to attend the sale of this land.”<sup>118</sup>*



Park Gate 1993 by Keith Walker, Potomac News

Against the backdrop of this “most desirable neighborhood,” so long ago rooted in history, America moved closer and closer to Civil War. “The country on either side of Broad Run above the confluence with Cedar Run, had now become the most populous part of the county

and included landowners of the largest political influence.”<sup>119</sup> Ironically, the same political, economic and social forces that put Brenton on the map, would rock the very foundations upon which the community stood. But the county courthouse, the ultimate symbol of influence -- *however noble, or vile* -- remained.

Reverend John Carroll spoke prophetically of George BRENT (the first of Woodstock): “God provideth for him that showeth favor; He remembereth him afterward, and in the time of his fall he shall find a sure stay.”<sup>120</sup> Resolutely, Brentsville would literally rise from the ashes of wartime devastation and rebuild, presiding over almost three more decades of county government, until the seat of justice was removed to Manassas.

In the course of yet another ensuing political maelstrom over courthouse relocation, Brentsville was for all posterity defined. On February 11, 1882, an “*Act to Incorporate the Town of Brentsville in the County of Prince William*” was passed. The Act was never revoked. Today, the Brentsville Courthouse stands in silent witness to this legacy.

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<sup>116</sup> Harrison, 386.

<sup>117</sup> Turner, 176.

<sup>118</sup> Turner, 191.

<sup>119</sup> Harrison, 317.

<sup>120</sup> George Fitzhugh, “Ancient Families of Virginia, Maryland, Etc.,” *DeBow’s Review*, Vol. 26, No. 5 (May 1859): (Ecclesiastes 3:24) 501 available at Making of America <http://moa.umdl.umich.edu>.

## WWI DRAFT REGISTRATION: PRINCE WILLIAM RESIDENTS WHO REGISTERED IN FAIRFAX AND ALEXANDRIA

*Names gathered by Charlotte Cain, RELIC Volunteer*

As U.S. military involvement in World War I, 1914-1918, edged towards reality, the Selective Service System was established to register men for a military draft. Between June 1917 and September 1918, 24 million men aged 18 to 45 registered on one of a series of three dates. Thus, we have a near universal record of men born between 1872 and 1900 and alive on their registration date. This index includes registrants for the City of Alexandria, Alexandria (now Arlington) County, and Fairfax County. Our source is microfilm from the National Archives and Records Administration RG163 M1509, roll numbers: VA3; VA4; and VA20.

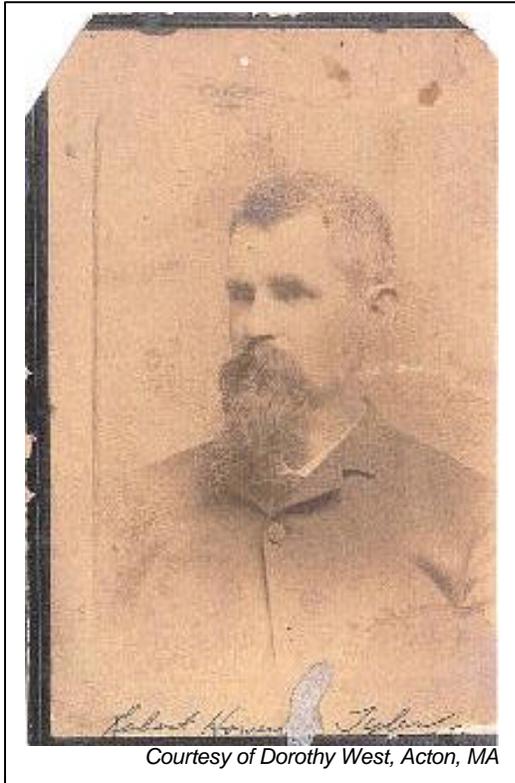
Information below was gathered from the Alexandria Library's website:

[http://www.alexandria.lib.va.us/lhsc\\_genealogy\\_resources/draft/ww1draft.html](http://www.alexandria.lib.va.us/lhsc_genealogy_resources/draft/ww1draft.html). Extracts printed by permission of Joyce McMullin, Virginiana Librarian, Alexandria Public Library. See also: Ronald Ray Turner, *Prince William County, Virginia, World War I Draft Registration* (Manassas: R. Turner, 2000).

Last Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Residence	Race	County	Reel #
Bleighs	George Chapman	Mar 8, 1883	Haymarket, VA	W	Alexandria	VA3
Clark	Harry Leo	Sep 12, 1898	Woodbridge, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Clark	James Henry	Feb 4, 1893	Woodbridge, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Deardorff	William Isaac	Mar 18, 1896	Occoquan, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Duncan	Cain McKinley	Apr 16, 1897	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Duncan	Gabriel	Aug 10, 1889	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Flemming	Clarence Lake	Jan 14, 1877	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Haislip	Bawner Nathan	Oct 5, 1881	Manassas, VA	W	Alexandria	VA4
Hamill	Bernard Thomas	Dec 31, 1882	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Harmon	Earnest	Jun 11, 1888	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Harris	Alfred Lewis	May 14, 1894	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Harris	Edgar	Jan 2, 1894	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Harris	George	Sep 30, 1890	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Harris	Jerome	Oct 2, 1884	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Harris	Norman	Aug 28, 1892	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Harris	Walter	Aug 21, 1894	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Hill	Ernest	Jul 4, 1899	Quantico, VA	B	Alexandria	VA4
Hutchinson	Eugene A.	1891	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Koch	Oswin W.	Feb 25, 1888	Manassas, VA	not noted	Alexandria	VA4
Lancaster	Norris	Jan 15, 1894	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Lee	Grafton Fitzhugh	Mar 6, 1894	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Lee	Oliver Hampton	Sep 22, 1896	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Metzger	Elmer Claude	May 21, 1889	Woodbridge, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Mitchell	George	1900	Quantico, VA	B	Alexandria	VA4
Naylor	Arthur Woody	May 22, 1884	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Naylor	Tasco Dulaney	May 10, 1886	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Puckett	Walter Curtiss	Jul 27, 1878	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Robinson	Henry Beverly	Feb 27, 1876	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Rowen	Thomas Bernard Jr.	Oct 15, 1899	Quantico, VA	W	Alexandria	VA4
Sanger	Irvie Garner	1894	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Scott	Charles William Henry	Jan 1, 1880	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Scott	Luther	Jan 16, 1880	Manassas, VA	B	Fairfax	VA20
Shipp	Harry Socrates	Jul 3, 1897	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20
Turner	Ernest	1893	Manassas, VA	W	Fairfax	VA20

## CAPT. ROBERT H. TYLER'S HOSTAGE EXPERIENCE IN THE CIVIL WAR

By *Ellie Ivancic*



*Courtesy of Dorothy West, Acton, MA*

Because I am a great-great granddaughter of Captain Robert Horner Tyler (8<sup>th</sup> Va. Regiment, Co. C), the information provided by Robert Kuemmerling (January 2003) concerning Tyler's hostage experience intrigued me, to say the least. Kuemmerling cited Webb Garrison's book, Civil War Hostages, as evidence to support the implication that Captain Tyler "was crazy like a fox" and somehow manipulated his exchange. After reading Garrison's account of the incident as well as his sources from The War of the Rebellion--Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, I don't believe Garrison's conclusions about Capt. Tyler are consistent with the facts.

Garrison devoted a chapter of his book to the case of "William H. F. Rooney Lee and Company" which involved the possible execution of Confederate prisoners by the Union if the Confederates carried out their threat to execute Union Captains John Flinn and H. W. Sawyer. The Confederates were threatening to execute Flinn and Sawyer in retaliation for the May 15, 1863 execution of William F. Corbin and T. G. McGraw, two Rebel prisoners who were found guilty of recruiting men "within the lines of the Union forces..." (Garrison, p.234)

As fate would have it, Capt. Tyler was taken prisoner just four days after the execution of Corbin and McGraw. He was visiting his wife, Sallie, at Mt. Airy, the Tayloe home in

Richmond County. She and her parents, Benjamin and Edmonia Chinn, were refugees from Manassas, and were probably living with her sister, Courtenay Tayloe. The Chinn home had been overrun during First Manassas and they were in Richmond County sometime before February, 1863, because that is when Robert and Sallie were married at a church in Tappahanock, across the Rappahanock river from Mt. Airy. Tyler's regiment was at Suffolk, Virginia, but would soon be marching to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and he had probably gone to Mt. Airy to say goodbye to his young wife, not knowing whether he would return. (John E. Divine, 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry, p. 84; Records of St. John's Episcopal Church, Tappahanock, Virginia)

The Confederates began threatening to execute two Union prisoners in retaliation for Corbin and McGraw as early as May 22 but didn't make their choice until July 6 when they finally chose Sawyer and Flinn. On July 13 Col. Robert Ould, the Confederate Agent for Exchange of Prisoners, informed his Union counterpart, Col. William Ludlow, of the selection telling him, "as yet no day has been designated for their execution." (OR, Series II, vol., 5, p.690; vol., 6, p. 87, 114)

The Union was swift in its response. On July 15, in an attempt to stop the Confederates from killing the two Federal captains, General-in-Chief H. W. Halleck upped the ante. He ordered Ludlow to place General Rooney Lee (already imprisoned at Fort Monroe, VA) and another officer "not below the rank of captain" in close confinement (ie: solitary) under heavy guard. He further ordered that upon receiving word of Sawyer and Flinn's execution, Gen. Lee and the other hostage should be immediately hanged. When Ludlow informed Ould of this action on the 16<sup>th</sup>, he named Rooney Lee but did not give Ould the name of the other officer. He said he would send the name later. (OR, Series II, vol. 6 p.1127)

That same day, Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D.C., "pursuant to the instructions of the General-in-Chief...selected by lot one of the captains held as prisoners of war in the Old Capitol Prison. The lot fell upon Capt. R. H. Tyler, Eighth Virginia Infantry, and I have communicated...the general's orders to place him in close confinement." (OR, Series II vol. 6, p.122)

Despite this evidence, Garrison claims that, "once the two Federal captains were chosen to die...Rooney Lee and Capt. John H. Winder were selected as hostages in an effort to stop the cycle of retaliation." (Garrison p.240) Who was Capt. John H. Winder and on what evidence does Garrison base this

claim? There was a letter dated August 20, 1863 written by Col. Ludlow in which he said, "I am satisfied...that Sawyer and Flinn will not be executed. This was settled by the prompt and significant selections of Lee and Winder." But when questioned by Col. Hoffman in a telegram on October 6 concerning the whereabouts of this Winder, Ludlow said he didn't know and referred to his July letter to Ould in which he had said no officer besides Lee had yet been chosen. He tells Hoffman, "having been relieved from duty, [I] have had no instructions as to the name of the [chosen] officer." Oddly, Col. Ludlow had been relieved from duty prior to August 20, so why he mentioned Winder in the first place is a mystery. Even odder, there is nothing in the official records cited by Garrison that proves a Capt. John H. Winder was selected as a hostage with Gen. Lee, so why Garrison makes his statement is a greater mystery. (OR, Series II, vol. 6, p. 219, 358)

In his book Garrison writes, "Capt. Tyler entered the controversy on October 6 by claiming that he had been selected as a hostage for Sawyer and Flinn. It took Col. William Hoffman a full month to notify Tyler that he was mistaken." (p. 240) What Garrison is referring to is a letter written by Tyler from Carroll Prison (Carroll Prison was another name for Capitol Prison) dated October 8, 1863 and Hoffman's response, dated Nov. 9. Reading both letters together tell a very different story than the one Garrison claims. First Tyler's:

*Colonel: On the 16<sup>th</sup> of July I was taken from our Confederate officers in the Old Capitol and placed in close confinement, as Superintendent Wood supposed, as a hostage for Captains Sawyer and Flinn. Since the release of Sawyer and Flinn from close confinement Mr. Wood has endeavored to have me released, but Colonel Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, will not order my release, nor will he state why or for what purpose I am still held in close confinement. The superintendent is unable to find out why I am held. I was placed in close confinement the same day that General Lee and Captain Winder were, and it was believed by all the officers of the prison that I was a hostage for Sawyer and Flinn. I would be extremely obliged to you if you would represent my case to General Meredith, and have me exchanged when our officers are and placed on the same footing with them until an arrangement for an exchange is effected. I am extremely anxious to know why I am held. Superintendent Wood has tried in vain to find out. I trust you will attend to my case at your earliest convenience. Yours, very respectfully, Robert H. Tyler Captain, Eighth Virginia Infantry. (OR, Series II, vol. 6, p. 362.)*

Tyler's letter was sent to two other people before finally being "respectfully referred" to Col. Hoffman who replied:

*Your reference of a note of Captain Tyler of October 8...making inquiry as to reasons of Captain Tyler's close confinement, is received, and I have to say that Captain Tyler is in error in his reference to Captain Winder as having been held as a hostage for Captains Sawyer and Flinn. We hold no prisoners of war by the name and rank referred to. Captain Tyler, instead of Winder, was placed in close confinement at the Old Capitol by order of the General-in-Chief when General Lee was likewise so confined at Fort Monroe. (OR, Series II, vol. 6, p. 488)*

Four conclusions can be drawn from these letters. First, Tyler had obviously been told by the prison officials that he was being held for Sawyer and Flinn and was, indeed, being held in solitary confinement, under heavy guard, with the threat of being hanged at any moment. Second, there were rumors that Sawyer and Flinn were not being held in solitary confinement and the superintendent of the prison himself is wondering why Tyler, then, is still being held in close confinement if they are not. Tyler, on the advice of the superintendent, wrote the letter to get some clarification of his situation. Third, there were obviously rumors about some Capt. Winder being held for Sawyer and Flinn, because Tyler mentions a Capt. Winder being held with Gen. Lee. But Tyler is not suggesting in any way that he holds claim to being the hostage instead of Winder. He believes that he, Winder, and Lee are all hostages but is asking why they are in solitary if Sawyer and Flinn are not. And four, Hoffman had obviously heard the rumors concerning a Capt. Winder being held, hence his Oct. 6 letter to Ludlow asking where this prisoner was. As we have seen, Ludlow's answer did anything but confirm the existence of a Capt. Winder. Hoffman was convinced there was no such person being held when he wrote "we hold no prisoners of war by the name and rank referred to. Captain Tyler, instead of

Winder, was placed in close confinement...when General Lee was likewise so confined at Fort Monroe.” Hoffman did not inform Tyler he was wrong about being held hostage for Sawyer and Flinn, as Garrison claims. Quite the opposite; he actually told him that there was no Capt. Winder and that Gen. Lee and Tyler were the only two being held hostage by the Federal Government.

The big question in these letters is whether Sawyer and Flinn were still being held in close confinement and, if not, whether Tyler should be allowed to be “placed on the same footing.” Tyler was held in close confinement from July 16 until after November 14, the date of a letter from Col. Ould confirming that “both Captains Sawyer and Flinn are treated exactly as other prisoners...neither of them is held in close confinement...that, however, will not long be the case unless our officers and soldiers in your custody are relieved from their close confinement”. (OR, Series II, vol. 6, p.522)

On December 15, 1863 Col. Hoffman informed the commander of Fort Lafayette that Tyler had been ordered there and that “General W. H. F. Lee...and Captain Tyler are to be held as hostages for Captains Flinn and Sawyer...but until further orders they will be treated as other prisoners”. When on February 8, 1864 Hoffman commanded the transfer of all rebel prisoners from Fort Lafayette to Fort McHenry in Baltimore he made a point to exclude Rooney Lee and Robert Tyler. (OR, Series II, vol. 6, p. 706 & 927)

Later in February, Maj. Gen. B.F. Butler at Fort Monroe, VA got a letter saying that word was coming out of Richmond that if the Union agreed to exchange Rooney Lee and two captains then the Confederates would release a General Dow along with Captains Sawyer and Flinn. (OR, Series II, vol. 6, p. 927) Webb Garrison writes that after Butler is given this information, “Tyler somehow knew what was taking place and immediately suggested that since he had been held for Sawyer and Flinn, he should be chosen to take part in the exchange. Tyler, who had earlier interjected himself into the intricate set of discussions, successfully managed to take the place of Winder.”(p. 241)

Garrison is wrong in claiming that Tyler “interjected himself into the discussions.” He, not Winder, had been chosen by Col. Hoffman to be held as a hostage and for months had been living with the very real threat of being hanged at any time. Therefore, when Capt. Tyler wrote on February 20, 1864 asking, “as I have been held as one of the hostages for Captains Sawyer and Flinn, I would respectfully request that I may be selected as one of the captains for exchange,” it was a perfectly valid request. Garrison’s statement that Tyler “successfully managed to take the place of Winder” erroneously implies that Capt. Tyler had purposefully manipulated his release from prison and inexcusably leaves his readers with the impression that Capt. Tyler achieved his exchange dishonorably, leaving some poor Capt. Winder to his fate in prison. Every contention that Garrison puts forth in his book concerning Tyler is actually the opposite of what the Official Records prove.

With all due respect to Mr. Garrison, his argument simply makes no sense. He’s claiming against all evidence that Winder, not Tyler, was the one being held as hostage for Sawyer and Flinn. He also claims that the Union officials implausibly replaced Winder with Tyler simply because he requested it. The record, however, clearly shows that, in fact, there was no “Capt. Winder” even being held prisoner, much less held as hostage.

Capt. Robert H. Tyler, however, was indeed chosen as hostage -- just one day after the orders came down from Halleck to pick one. He was kept in prison under constant threat of death, was held in close confinement for at least four months, and was, in March 1864, legitimately released with Rooney Lee in exchange for Sawyer, Flinn, and Dow. (Divine, p. 84)

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**POLL TAX LISTS FOR PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
TOWN OF MANASSAS (1940s)**

*Transcribed by Beverly R. Veness*

Copies of the 1940's poll tax lists for Prince William County are kept in the manuscript holdings at RELIC. A photocopy of the lists has been made and bound. The bound copy can be found at VA 929.5273 Pri in RELIC. The listings give the person's name with a record of which years of the previous three that taxes were paid; thus the list in 1944 includes the fees paid for 1941-1944. The lists for the years 1944-1949 have been combined and provide a "census" of those who had paid their poll tax 1941-1949.

Reported districts in the Poll Tax Lists for Prince William County are Brentsville (*Prince William Reliquary, vol. 1, No. 2*), Coles (*Prince William Reliquary, vol. 1, No. 3*), Dumfries including Quantico Town (*Prince William Reliquary, vol. 1, No. 4*), Manassas District (*Prince William Reliquary, vol. 2, No. 1*) & Town (*this issue*), Gainesville, and Occoquan District & Town. The remaining districts will be transcribed in upcoming issues.

If you see two middle initials indicated by a "or", it means recorded one year was one initial and on another year a different initial. It is unknown which one is a typo so I have left it in. All variant spellings of names have been recorded as well as any names added or crossed off.

Adams, Charles H.	1941-46	Ashby, Norman	1946-49	Bauserman, Charles L.	1948-49
Adams, Harry T./ Thomas	1941-47	Ashby, Wilton C.	1949	Bauserman, Roy C.	1942-49
Adams, John E.	1941-49	Ashford, T. J.	1941-44	Bauserman, Ruth/ M. Ruth	1942-49
Adams, Margaret	1941-49	Athey, Minnie	1941-49	Bauserman, Warren V.	1946-49
Adamson, Thelma	1941-49	Aversano, Joseph	1942-45	Bauserman/Buserman, Dorothy V.	1947-49
Akers, Bessie	1941-49	Ayres/Ayers, Sue F.	1941-49	Bayne, Garnett E.or B.	1942-45
Akers, Gene/Jean E.	1942-48	Bailey, Arthur W.	1943	Beach, Lester	1943
Akers, John E.	1944	Baker, Catherine/ Cathrine	1946-49	Beachley/Beacheley, Edwin L.	1941-49
Akers, Ruth	1941-43	Baker, Daisy M.	1945-49	Beale, Mildred L.	1941-47
Akers, Walter R.	1941-49	Baker, Dennis J./ J. Dennis	1941-49	Beale, P. B.	1941-49
Albrite, Clyde B.	1947-49	Baker, George D.	1945-49	Beane, Julia Ann	1943-44
Alexander, Charles D.	1941-49	Ball, Clay	1941-49	Beane/Bean, A. O.	1941-49
Alexander, Willie L.	1941-49	Ball, Ezra T.	1946-48	Beane/Bean, Josephine	1941-49
Alexander, Willis W. (colored)	1941-49	Ball, Maxine	1944-49	Bear, Va./Virginia L.	1948-49
Allen, G. G.	1941-49	Ball, Sallie K. or R.	1941-49	Beard, John W. or M.	1943-46
Allen, Gilbert W.	1941-49	Ballentine, Rev. A. W.	1941-44	Beard, Rose R.	1941-46
Allen, Nadine	1941-49	Barbee, Auvergne J.	1946-49	Beavers, A. J.	1941-49
Alpaugh, Eloise G.	1941-49	Barbee, William A.	1946-49	Beavers, Gracie	1949
Alpaugh, Luther A.	1941-47	Barnett, Wilmer E.	1944	Beeton, Frank E.	1941-44
Alstatt/Allstatt, George	1945-46	Barron, J./ James D.	1942- 43; 1946-49	Beeton, J. H.	1942-43
Anderson, H	1948	Bates, Eddie (colored)	1948-49	Bell, D. P.	1941-43
Anderson, Themis	1942-43	Bates, Edward (colored)	1941-43	Bell, Eva (colored)	1944-46
Andrus, Harold E., Sr.	1946-48	Bates, Jesse A. (colored)	1945-49	Bell, J. M.	1941-45
Andrus, Lavinia P.	1946	Bates, Thomas E. (colored)	1946-47	Bennett, Marie P.	1943-49
Arrington, Catherine S.	1941-49	Baucum, J. M. (colored)	1941-46	Bennett, Reams E.	1943-49
Arrington, D. J.	1941-45			Berry, Evelyn L. (colored)	1942-46
Arrington, Paul J.	1941-49			Bine, Neda B.	1946-47
Arthur, Elsa S.	1949				
Ashby, Iris M.	1943-49				

<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>	
Birkett, James	1941-49
Bisson, Mary H.	1941-49
Blackwell, Alice (colored)	1945
Blackwell, James (colored)	1945; 1949
Blackwell, Thornton (colored)	1942-46
Blakemore, Frank L.	1949
Blakemore, H. C.	1941-48
Blakemore, Jessie C.	1942-46
Blakemore, Mary A.	1944-49
Blakemore, Mary Mason Davis	1946-49
Blakemore, Roy H.	1942-46
Boardwine, Anna	1946
Boatwright, A. S.	1941-49
Boatwright, Estelle	1941-49
Boatwright, L. S.	1942-43
Boatwright, Lucile/ Lucille P.	1945-48
Boatwright, Marie B.	1945-49
Boatwright, S. G.	1944-49
Bolding, Artie J.	1943-46
Bolding, J. M.	1941-49
Bonowit, Obie	1941-43
Booth, Della V.	1948
Booth, Joe B.	1948
Bordwine, Joe S.	1945-47
Bourne, Eula S.	1944-49
Bourne, Leslie/ Lesslie G.	1941-49
Bowen, B. K.	1943
Bowers, Vilas L.	1943-44
Bowers, William	1943-46
Bradfield, B. J.	1941-49
Bradfield, Lois Gue	1941-49
Bradfield, Mary J.	1943
Bradford, Kathryn/ Katherine/Kathrine/ Catherine	1941-49
Bradford, D. K.	1941-49
Bradford, Dorothy E.	1941-49
Bradford, Grace S.	1941-49
Bradford, James E.	1941-49
Bradford, James E., Jr.	1941-49
Branch, Eloise C./ Compton	1941-48
Branch, George/Geo. F.	1943-48
Braxton, Carrol W. (colored)	1949
Breeden, Hilda A.	1945-46
Breeden, I. J.	1945-47

Broaddus, Hilda	1945-47
Broaddus, John T.	1941-49
Broaddus, Lula/Loula J.	1941-49
Broaddus, Margaret C.	1941-49
Broaddus, Marion/Maron L.	1942-49
Broaddus, Richard S.	1944-47
Broaddus, Thomas H.	1944-47
Broaddus/ Broaddue, T. J.	1941-49
Brooks, G. W.	1942-49
Brooks, George W.	1945
Brooks, Marjorie E.	1949
Brown, Annie B.	1941-49
Brown, Charlotte T.	1941-49
Brown, Curtis L.	1941- 43; 1946-47
Brown, Ethel M.	1941- 44; 1947
Brown, Frank Lee	1941- 44; 1946-47
Brown, John K. Jr.	1948-49
Brown, Lois N.	1948-49
Brown, Louise C. or S. (colored)	1941-49
Brown, Louise S.	1944
Brown, Rev. E. Guthrie	1946-49
Brown, W. Hill, Jr.	1941-49
Brown, Willard R. (colored)	1947
Brown, Willard R.	1946
Brumback, Richard R.	1948-49
Brumback, Thelma W.	1948-49
Buchanan, Anna N. (colored)	1949
Buchanan, Lawrence P. (colored)	1949
Buckhanan, Lawrence R. (colored)	1947-48
Bullock, Christianna	1944-49
Bullock, W. B.	1941-47
Burchard, Hazel Anne	1942-47
Burchard, Hazel B.	1947-49
Burchard, John W.	1947
Burchard, M. S. or M. F.	1941-49
Burchard, Sarah Ellen	1943-45
Burhen, Jane K.	1945-46
Burke, John H., Jr.	1941-45
Burke, John/J. H.	1941-49
Burke, Lillian H.	1941-49
Burke, Lorce Carter	1941-45

Burke, Ralph Eugene	1949
Burke, S. S.	1942-44
Bushong, Gladys	1941-49
Bushong, J. L.	1941-49
Butler, E. L.	1941-47
Byrd, Dorothy L.	1944-45
Byrd, Ethel M.	1941-49
Byrd, R. L.	1941-49
Bywaters, Laura	1941-44
Bywaters, T. R.	1941-47
Cannon, Bell/Belle M.	1943-49
Cannon, Frank L.	1941-43
Cannon, I/Ira E.	1943-49
Cannon, John H.	1941- 43; 1946-49
Cannon, Mary H.	1941-49
Cannon, Mattie H.	1943
Carper, Louis J.	1941-49
Carper, Virginia S.	1941-49
Carter, Arthur L.	1944-49
Carter, Doris	1947-49
Carter, H. M.	1947-49
Carter, Jane M.	1942-49
Carter, Josephine	1946
Carter, Odie M.	1942-49
Cassell, Marie C. (colored)	1944-46
Cassell, Marie C.	1943-45
Cavanaugh/Cavanagh, E. T.	1947-49
Cavanaugh/Cavanagh, Veronica R.	1947-49
Chapman, John (colored)	1943-47
Christopher, E. W.	1945-48
Christopher, Gene A.	1945-48
Churchill, Howard E.	1944-49
Churchill, Sallie R.	1943-49
Clark, Edgar T. or P.	1947-48
Clarke, Mary P.	1947
Clarke, Sallie M.	1941-43
Clore, Barbara M.	1943-45
Clore, Thomas	1946-47
Cocke, George B.	1941-49
Cocke, Lucy A.	1941-46
Cocke, Martha V.	1941-49
Cole, J. W. (colored)	1946-47
Cole, James W. (colored)	1943
Cole, Robert W. (colored)	1943- 45; 1947-49
Cole, Robert W.	1944
Coleman, India F.	1941-49

<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>		Cross, Roger W., Jr.	1946	Dellinger, R. L.	1946-49
Coleman, Warren E.	1941-49	Crouch, Charles	1941-46	DeRatt, A. E.	1948-49
Coles, Robert W.	1942-43	Crouch, Eva M.	1946-47	DeRatt, Genevieve M.	1948-49
Collins, Cordela	1948	Cullen, A. Russell	1947-49	Dessler, George C.	1945-47
Collins, R. A.	1948-49	Cullen, Don D.	1949	Dessler, Muriel L.	1941-48
Collins, Robert C.	1948	Cullen, Lois Y.	1947-49	Detwiler, Oscar L.	1949
Compton, Alvin B.	1941-49	Curtis, Clarence E.	1943	Detwiler, Welhelminia/ Wilhelmina L.	1948-49
Compton, C. B.	1941-49	Curtis, Janie/Janey/ Janney	1941-49	Dickens/Dickins, E. H.	1941-49
Compton, C. Lacey	1941-49	Curtis, W. B.	1946	Dickens/Dickins, Marion W.	1941-49
Compton, Claudia T.	1941-49	Curtis, W. N.	1941-49	Didlake, Marjorie H.	1941-49
Compton, F. B.	1941-46	Curtis, William P.	1948	Didlake, Nancy	1948
Compton, Mary B.	1941-49	Cushing, C. C.	1941-45	Didlake, T. E.	1941-44
Compton, Mary F. (Mrs. Will)	1942-48	Cushing, Harriet/Harriett E.	1941-49	Doggett, M. C.	1941-49
Compton, W. L.	1941-49	Daffan, Mary T.	1941-49	Doggett, Margaret E.	1941-49
Conner, E. R.	1941-49	Daffan, R. E.	1941-49	Doggett, Mary E.	1941-49
Conner, E. R., Jr.	1941-49	Dalton, Nina H.	1941-49	Doggett, Roy W.	1941-49
Conner, J. J.	1942-45	Dalton, Nina Wade	1944-48	Dorrell, James R. or H.	1941-47
Conner, Lucy	1942-46	Davies, Elizabeth S.	1941-49	Dorrell, Rose E.	1941-49
Conner, Minnie	1941-48	Davies, Frances S.	1941-49	Douglas, James (colored)	1943-44
Conner, Walser	1941-43	Davies, H. Thornton Jr.	1941-49	Douglas/Douglass, Bessie (colored)	1941-49
Conway, Clara (colored)	1944-49	Davies, H. Thornton	1941-49	Dowell, Lelia G.	1941-49
Conway, Henry C. (colored)	1944-49	Davies, J. Jenkyn/ Jenkyns	1941-49	Dowell, W. Fred Jr.	1949
Cooksey, Althea	1945-49	Davies, Mamie T.	1941-49	Dowell, W. Fred	1941-49
Cooksey, Howard	1947-49	Davis, Albert E. (colored)	1947-49	Downs, L. F.	1947
Cooksey, Norman/ Norma Y.	1941-49	Davis, Elizabeth H.	1945-46	Drabenstadt, L. or A.L.	1946-49
Cooksey, Paul J.	1941-49	Davis, Eugene	1941-49	Dulaney, Henry C.	1942-43
Cooksey, Paul N.	1942-44	Davis, Gordon W.	1945-47	Duncan, John H.	1945-49
Cornell, Robert L.	1946-49	Davis, Harry P. Jr.	1942-49	Dunn, Harry S.	1941-43
Cornwell, B. C.	1941-49	Davis, Harry P.	1941-49	Durst, Marana/ Maranna/Marianna L.	1947-49
Cornwell, C. P.	1941-49	Davis, J. Vincent Jr.	1948-49	Durst, Roy O.	1947-49
Cornwell, Emma L.	1941-49	Davis, Juanita/ Jaunita D.	1941-49	Dusseau, Ressler A.	1948
Cornwell, Rebecca L.	1943-49	Davis, Mary A.	1941-49	Dywer, Harry C. (colored)	1946
Cortright, Richard Dean	1944	Davis, Mary Mason	1944-47	Edens, Pauline	1948-49
Cortright/Cortwright, Richard V. or D.	1944-47	Davis, Ollie H.	1941-49	Edens, Rev. John D.	1948-49
Cortright/Cortwright, Virginia/Va. L./Long	1944-47	Davis, Orma	1941-49	Edmonds, Clara (colored)	1946-48
Corum, J. A.	1946	Davis, Pauline B.	1947	Edmondson, Clara	1947-49
Corum, Joe H.	1941-49	Davis, Raymond J.	1941-49	Edmondson/ Edmonston, J. N.	1941-49
Cox, Elvere C.	1941-49	Davis, Robert B.	1941-49	Edwards, Eleanore/Eleanor	1948-49
Cox, Frank B. or D.	1941-49	Davis, Rosa A. (colored)	1948-49	Edwards, Mary K.	1946-49
Cox, Lucille	1946-47	Davis, Samuel E. (colored)	1947-49	Edwards, William/ Wm. N.	1944-49
Cox, Mary/May J.	1941-47	Davis, Shirley	1949	Ellis, Frances S.	1941- 45; 1947-49
Cox, Sam W., Jr.	1946-47	Davis, Vincent/ J. Vincent	1941-49	Ellis, M. M.	1941-45
Creekmore, Joseph W.	1949	Dawson, James	1949	Ellison, Louis O.	1946-49
Creekmore, Louvia I.	1949	DeChant, J. M.	1941-43		
Crosby, Jesse/Jessie	1944-49	DeChant, Marion	1941-43		
Cross, Beatrice	1941-47	Delaney, Mamie L.	1941-49		
Cross, Marie D.	1946	Dellinger, R. L. Jr.	1949		
Cross, Roger W.	1943-48				

<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>		Gillum, Martha D.	1946-49	Hazenback, Mary E.	1947
Embrey, Bertha A.	1941-43	Gillum, Marvin L.	1946-49	Hedrick, E. S. Jr.	1949
Estes, Roy C.	1944-49	Gillum, V. V.	1941-49	Hedrick, Mary V.	1949
Eutsler, Daniel D.	1941-49	Golden, Doris S.	1947	Hemming, H. H.	1941-43
Eutsler, Luella S.	1941-49	Golden, George P.	1943-47	Henderson, Mary E. (colored)	1948-49
Evans, E. K.	1941-45	Golden, Myrtle Peters	1941-47	Henderson, Richard M. (colored)	1948-49
Evans, Pearl K.	1941-49	Golden, W. J.	1941-48	Henry, Elena/Elenea H. or A.	1945-49
Ewell, Susie (colored)	1948	Gorrell, Phoebe T.	1941-43	Herndon, Grace	1946-49
Fair, Burnette D.	1944	Gough, Mason E.	1946-49	Herndon, Phil P.	1944-49
Fair, Hubert E.	1942-44	Gowl, Ava S.	1946-49	Herrell, Elizabeth	1941-49
Farris, Margie	1948	Gowl, Ralph L.	1946-49	Herrell, Jane S.	1941-49
Farris, Thomas G.	1946-48	Grady, W. S.	1944-46	Herring, H. A.	1947-49
Faulkner, Mary B. or V.	1941-46	Graham, Irma B.	1945-46	Herring, Joseph A.	1942-49
Faulkner, Rev. Thomas/T. G.	1943-46	Graham, Polly R.	1942-46	Hewlings, Georgia M.	1943
Finger, Quinnetta/Quennetta (colored)	1944-48	Graham, Rev. R. M.	1942-44; 1946	Hewlings, H. N.	1942-43
Fisher, C./Cleveland H.	1941-49	Greenburg, Samuel	1943	Hibbs, Anna Marie	1948-49
Fisher, Olive B.	1941-49	Gregory, John O.	1947-49	Hibbs, Helen M.	1941-44; 1946-49
Fishpaw, R. R.	1943-49	Grimes, Martha A.	1944	Hibbs, Herbert R. or H.	1948-49
Fitzwater, C. W.	1941-49	Grissom, George Melvin	1949	Hibbs, Herbert	1941-44
Fitzwater, Edith	1941-49	Groseclose, Paul	1948	Hibbs, Laurie	1943
Fitzwater, Josephine	1947-49	Gruesser, Franklin	1946	Hibbs, Madie D.	1941-49
Foley, Willis A.	1948	Grymes, Martha Ashton	1944	Hibbs, W. Franklin	1941-49
Ford, Chaney (colored)	1941-46	Gue, Edna	1942-49	Hibbs, Walter F.	1941-43
Fosmark, Dorothea B.	1948-49	Gue, Ferris	1942-49	Hickey, Cledtha	1943
Fosmark, Olaf L.	1948-49	Gue, Florence	1941-49	Hickey, George W.	1943
Foster, Wm.	1947	Gulick, Alice W.	1943-49	Hicks, H. H.	1944-46
Fox, C. E.	1941-49	Haislip, Ora	1945-49	Hisey, Jack O.	1947
Fox, Carl Emerson	1947-49	Hall, Robert R.	1948	Hixson, Claude E.	1941-49
Fox, Carroll L.	1942-44	Hancock, Robert J.	1948-49	Hixson, Louise R.	1941-49
Fox, D. E.	1942-49	Hancock, Susanne/Suzanne B.	1948-49	Hobbs, Clark	1946
Fox, Gertrude	1947-48	Hanlon, Sadie	1947	Hoffman, Burgess L.	1947-49
Fox, Helen Strode	1945-48	Hanlon, Wm.	1947	Hoffman, Iva Lee F.	1949
Fox, Katherine	1948	Harder, Colleen	1949	Holler, Ella M.	1948
Fox, Robert L.	1947-48	Harding, M. L. or L. M.	1942-47	Hollor, O. O.	1941-43
Frye, J. A.	1941-44	Harding, Myrtle D. or O.	1942-47	Hollor, Rilla V.	1947-49
Gardner, C. A.	1946	Harlow, Sadie H.	1947	Holsenback, J. L. Jr.	1945-47
Gardner, Mabel L.	1945-47	Harlow, William	1947	Hooff, A. A.	1941-43
Garner, Agnes	1947	Harrell, Emma J.	1941-49	Hooff, Althea	1943-46
Garner, Joe	1941-49	Harrell, J. L.	1941-49	Hooff/Hoff, A. A. Jr.	1941-49
Garner, Katie	1944-49	Harrell, Minnie C.	1941-49	Hooff/Hoff, Ruth A.	1941-49
Garth, Ella W.	1941-49	Harris, Charles E. (colored)	1941-49	Hook, Evelyn M.	1941-49
Geris, Francis J. and/or Jr.	1945-49	Harrison, Susan Ish	1941-49	Hook, Wallace/G. Wallace	1941-49
Geris, Hilda E.	1945-46	Havener, Ollie/Olie M.	1944-47	Hopkins, Margaret T.	1941-49
Geris, Philip L.	1946-48	Havener/Heavener, A. T.	1944-48	Horne, Ada	1944-49
Giddings, Kathleen C.	1941-49	Haydon, Irene L.	1941-49	Hoskins, A./Andrew J. (colored)	1941-49
Gillan, C. S.	1943	Haydon, R. C.	1941-49	Hoss, Dorothy Lee	1946
Gilley, Harry C.	1949	Haydon, Ruby R.	1941-49	Hoss, Frank A.	1946
Gillum, Joselyn/ Joclyn/Jocelyn	1944-49	Haydon, W. M.	1941-49	Hottle, Kennie F.	1945-49
Gillum, Lois	1941-49				

<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>	
Hottle, Lizzie C.	1946-49
Hottle, Robert D.	1941-49
Hough, Nannie G.	1941-43
Howard, Minnie S.	1941-49
Howard, Thomas W.	1941-49
Huffman, James W.	1946
Huffman, W. E.	1941-49
Hughes, Leon B.	1942-43
Hughes, Norman B.	1941-43
Hurst, E. W.	1941-49
Hurst, Meeker/Meca B.	1941-49
Hurst, Sudie	1947-49
Hurst, T. R.	1947-49
Hutchison, P. Isabel/Isabelle/Iseballe	1941-49
Hynson, Eleanor W.	1949
Hynson, Esther/Estelle	1941-47
Hynson, Florence	1941-47
Hynson, Fred R.	1941-47
Hynson, John L.	1944-49
Hynson, Margaret/ Marguerite U.	1944-48
Hynson, R. B.	1941-49
Hynson, R. S.	1941-44
Hynson, Shirley	1943-45
Hynson, Warren N.	1941-43
Hynson, Warren P.	1946-49
Iddings, Wm. R.	1947
Jackson, Carolyn/ Carolyn C.	1944-49
Jackson, Hebe M.	1941-49
Jackson, Irene C. (colored)	1944
Jackson, Worth W.	1941-49
Jacobs, George	1948
Jacobson, Benj. L.	1941-44
Jacobson, Leigh H.	1941-45
Jamison, H. W.	1944-47
Jamison, Mary L.	1941-49
Jamison, W. L.	1941-47
Jenkins, Catherine/ Kathryn F.	1943-49
Jenkins, E. Carolyn	1942-43
Jenkins, Elizabeth C.	1942-48
Jenkins, Fannie F.	1941-49
Jenkins, Robert M.	1941-48
Jewell, B. L.	1947
Jewell, T. Hunter	1947
Johnson, Allen M.	1941-48
Johnson, Ben (colored)	1942-44
Johnson, Betty E.	1945-49
Johnson, Edgar S.	1943
Johnson, Eleanor C.	1941-49

Johnson, Frances E.	1941-45
Johnson, James/Jas. A. (colored)	1943-48
Johnson, Jessica M.	1943-44 1946-49
Johnson, Margaret B.	1941-49
Johnson, Nellie (colored)	1942-44
Johnson, R. Tyrrell/Terrell	1941-49
Johnson, Robert C.	1943-49
Johnson, Shirley W.	1946-49
Johnson, Viola A. (colored)	1946
Johnson, Viola A.	1943-45
Johnson, W. Marshall	1944-49
Johnson, William/ Wm. M.	1942-49
Jones, A. B.	1941-49
Jones, H. R.	1941-49
Jones, Princess/Princes M.	1943-46
Jordon, D. W. (colored)	1943
Jordon, Odie (colored)	1943-45
Jordon, Thomas (colored)	1941-49
Jussame, Alpherie E.	1948-49
Jussame, Henrietta	1948
Keith, Christine M.	1945-47
Keith, Warren G.	1945-47
Kelso, Adele Rose	1947-49
Kelso, Daniel M.	1947-49
Keys, Allen E.	1948-49
Keys, Minnie W.	1945-47
Keys, Nettie R.	1946
Kincheloe, Connie	1941-49
Kincheloe, Elizabeth G. or C.	1941-49
Kincheloe, Maude H.	1941-49
King, Elsie	1942-46
King, G. L.	1942-46
King, Joseph W.	1941-43
King, Lester M.	1941-49
King, Mary Louise	1946
Kite, Lizzie	1941-49
Kline, E. H.	1950
Kline, Leona M.	1948-49
Kline, Nellie	1941-49
Kline, Oscar	1941-49
Knox, B. F.	1941-49
Knox, James H.	1941-43
Knox, James Howard	1948
Knox, Julia S.	1941-48
Knox, William L.	1943

Knupp, Alda/Ada/Aldar H.	1941-49
Knupp, Rev. Stanley	1941-49
Lake, Robert D.	1942-44
Lanahan/Lanaham, Eva	1941-49
Lanahan/Lanaham, Frank R	1941-49
Lanford, Carrie B.	1942-49
Larkin, Marie A.	1941-48
Law, Jane Lewis	1945
Laws, Layton/ H.	1941-43 1949
Laws, Nina V.	1941-43 1946-49
Laws/Law, Margaret L./Lewis	1941-49
Lawson, V. L.	1949
Leachman, Beatrice	1941-49
Leachman, C. C.	1941-44
Leachman, John P.	1949
Leachman, William H.	1941-49
Ledman, Ellen A.	1941-49
Ledman, Emma Ellen	1941-43
Ledman, Hornbaker B.	1941-45
Lefever, Rosa/Rose E.	1943-46
Lefever/LeFever, Ethel H.	1943-49
Leith, Frances B.	1942-44 1947-49
Leith, Robert/R. L.	1941-44 1946-49
Leo, James J.	1946-49
Leo, Mary H.	1947-49
Lewis, Esther (colored)	1945-49
Lewis, George R.	1941-49
Lewis, Jane L.	1945
Lewis, Katie/Katherine P.	1941-49
Lewis, Lawrence G. (colored)	1948-49
Lewis, Margaret P.	1941-49
Lewis, Maria (colored)	1945-49
Lewis, Reginold/Reginald	1942-45
Lewis, Rowena	1941-49
Lewis, S./Stephen J. (colored)	1941-49
Lewis, Virginia A.	1941-49
Lewis, Wilbur L.	1944
Lewis, Wilhelmenia Va.	1946
Lion, Kenworth E.	1947
Lloyd, Blanchard (colored)	1947-48
Lloyd, Elizabeth	1946-49
Lloyd, Lucille (colored)	1947-48

<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>		Marsteller/Marsteller, Dr. E. H.	1941-49	Meetze, Mattie E.	1941-47
Lloyd, Ruth E.	1941-49	Marsteller/Marsteller, Emlyn H.	1941-45	Meetze/Metz, Hugh Y.	1941-49
Lloyd, W. L.	1941-49	Marsteller/Marsteller, Nancy Selden/Seldon	1942-49	Meetze/Metz, Sallye/Sallie E.	1941-49
Lohr, Edwin S.	1944-45	Marsteller/Marsteller,El izabeth R.S.	1941-49	Meier, Harvey H.	1946
Lohr, Ethel May	1945	Martin, Charles B./Dr. Charles B.	1947-49	Merchant, Cora E.	1941-43
Lomax, Emma (colored)	1941-49	Martin, D. J.	1945-49	Merchant, Eula M./Mae/May	1945-49
Lomax, George/Geo. C.(colored)	1941-49	Martin, Doll	1943-46	Merchant, Eula/Elua H./Holt	1941-48
Lomax, Macio (colored)	1942-49	Martin, James M.	1946-49	Merchant, Evelyn	1941-49
Lomax, Pearl (colored)	1941-44 1947-49	Martin, Mattie A.	1945-49	Merchant, C./Cock/Cocke	1949
Lonas, L. L. Jr.	1949	Martin, Ruth D.	1944-49	Merchant, John H./Holt	1941-49
Lonas, L. L.	1941-49	Martino, Hazel L.	1947-49	Merchant, Lizzie/Lizize V.	1941-49
Lonas, Margaret C.	1941-49	Martino, Michael/Mitchael J.	1947-49	Merchant, Patsy B.	1944
Lorence, John B.	1942-49	Mason, Edward J.	1948	Merchant, Ruth L.	1941-49
Lovenshimer, Raymond	1948-49	Mason, Redfield	1944	Merchant, Vera H.	1941-49
Luck, Howard	1944-49	Mathias, Charles H.	1947-49	Merchant, W. C.	1941-49
Luck, Ralph	1941-49	Mauch, J. L.	1941-43	Merchant, W. Caton	1944-49
Luck, Sara V.	1944-49	Mauck, Alvin O.	1946	Meredith, William L. (colored)	1941-43
Ludwig, Grace N.	1946	May, Dorothy (colored)	1945-46	Miller, Charles B.	1941-49
Ludwig, Rev. R. F.	1946-47	May, John W. (colored)	1943-49	Miller, Charles W.	1947-49
Lyles/Llyles, Clara B. (colored)	1944-49	May, Louis	1948	Miller, Elizabeth S.	1944
Lynch, Margaret	1941-49	May, Luther A.	1942-45	Miller, Lizzie O.	1941-49
Lynch, Mary Jane	1941-44	May, Luther A., Jr.	1943	Miller, William L.	1948
Lynch, Thomas B.	1941-44	May/Mays, Charles E.	1948-49	Million, John W.	1948
Lynn, Carrie W.	1944-46	Mays, Clifton O.	1941-47	Milnes, Alfred S.	1941-49
Lynn, Elizabeth A.	1945-48	Mays, Dora	1941-44	Mitchell, B. L.	1944
Lynn, Josephine M.	1942-46	McBryde, Amelia F. or B.	1941-49	Mitchell, Emma Mae	1946
Lynn, L. Kyle	1941-49	McBryde, Dr. Stuart	1941-49	Mitchell, Frances M.	1942-44
Lynn, Mary H./Henslee	1943-48	McBryde, Mildred R.	1941-49	Mitchell, Paul (colored)	1946
Lynn, Mary Stotts	1942-44	McBryde, Stuart/Stauart	1945-49	Monaghan, Elizabeth D.	1942-49
Lynn, Nelson	1942-47	McCuin, J. R.	1943-49	Moncure, Anna/Anne E.	1943-48
Lynn, Neva L.	1941-49	McCuin, John/J. R. Jr.	1946-49	Moncure, Dr. E. B.	1941-49
Lynn, Wallace	1942-48	McCuin, Lacey	1941-49	Moncure, E. V.	1943-45
Lyons/Lyon, Keith/G. Keith	1941-49	McGlothlin, Gladys	1948-49	Moore, Addie B.	1944
Lyons/Lyon, Nancy W./Weir	1941-49	McGlothlin, Robert	1946-49	Morgan, Janet	1942-43
Maggard, Lorraine/Lorraine C.	1943; 1947	McIntosh, Alfred	1949	Morris, Lucy C.	1941-43
Maggard, Richard E.	1943-48	McIntosh, Genevieve	1944-46	Morris, Mary	1941-44
Maloney, John	1941-49	McIntosh, Maggie	1942-49	Morton, Edmonia (colored)	1943-47
Maloy, William (colored)	1943	McIntosh, William	1941-47	Moser, J. L.	1941-49
Marple, Henry W.	1944-49	McKenzie, Anna Bruce	1946	Moser, Olive M.	1941-49
Marshall, Effie	1941-49	McManaway, Judson	1942-44	Muddiman, Minnie M.	1941-48
Marshall, Grace	1943-45	McManaway, Luka M./Metz	1941-49	Muddiman, Roy	1941-48
Marshall, Jane L.	1945	McManaway, Norman T.	1942-49	Muncie, Jane F.	1949
Marshall, T. H.	1941-49	McNair, P. W.	1947-48	Muncie, John D.	1949
Marshall, Thomas E.	1943-47	McNair, Sophia D.	1946-48	Munday, Kate P.	1946
Marsteller, Beulah	1941-43	Meeks, Hazel H.	1943	Munday, Lynn L.	1946
		Meetze, H. Yost	1941-43	Myers, Cora L. or A. or B.	1941-49

<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>	
Myers, James B.	1948-49
Myers, Williette R.	1941-43
Narron, Ellen L./Ledman	1944-48
Nash, E. H.	1941-48
Nash, Laura W.	1941-48
Nash, Philothia	1941-49
Naylor, Blanche (colored)	1944-49
Naylor, Jared (colored)	1944-49
Neil/Neel, Miss Sabina	1941-46
Nelson, Clyde R.	1948-49
Nelson, Louise E.	1948-49
Nelson, Mary Barkley/Berkley	1941-49
Newman, Daniel L.	1947-48
Newman, Florence H. or E.	1941-49
Newman, Ida May	1941-49
Newman, Robert/Robt. E.	1941-49
Nicholson, J. Frank	1948-49
Nicholson, Margaret L.	1948-49
O'Neil, Elizabeth	1942-48
O'Neil/O'Niel, Everett	1942-48
Orange, E. H.	1941-44
Orange, Lillian L.	1943
Osbourne/Osborn, Miss E. H.	1941-49
Owens, Janet T.	1941-49
Owens, Stanley A.	1941-49
Painter, Nannie	1945
Papa, Frank	1946
Papa, Joseph	1949-50
Park/Parks, Phillip/Philip	1941-47
Park/Parks, Virginia P.	1941-47
Parks/Park, Evelyn K.	1948-49
Parks/Park, Harry R.	1948-49
Parrish, Alverda/Alverta	1941-49
Parrish, Bettie	1948
Parrish, Edgar G.	1941-49
Parrish, Frank J.	1947-49
Parrish, Grace E.	1949
Parrish, Harry J.	1944-49
Parrish, John H.	1947
Parrish, John W.	1947-49
Parrish, Lucille B.	1948-49
Parrish, Mattie C.	1946-49
Parrish, Mildred C.	1942-49
Parrish, Nancy	1948

Parrish, Nannie	1941-45
Parrish, W. Curtis	1941-49
Parrish/Parish, Loraine/Lorine/Lorene	1944-49
Partlow, Alida	1944-46
Partlow, Hattie Mae/May	1941-46
Partlow, W. E.	1941-46
Partlow, William W.	1941-43
Paschke, Arthur A.	1948
Patterson, Clifton H.	1945-49
Patterson, Wilma C.	1948-49
Pattie, R. Lee	1941-46
Patton, John	1941-44
Patton, Louise L.	1943
Payne, James H.	1943-49
Payne, Mae A.	1943
Payne, Marion L.	1943-49
Payne, Wilson	1941-43
Pearson, Luther B.	1945-48
Pence, A. L.	1941-49
Pence, G. H.	1943-49
Pence, Lila	1946
Pence, Maude C.	1949
Penn/Pinn, Adeline (colored)	1944-49
Peters, Bessie M.	1941-49
Peters, Frank W.	1941-49
Peters, Gerald A.	1947-49
Peters, Gladys S.	1941-49
Peters, Marie C.	1947-49
Peters, R. Worth	1941-49
Pevevill, E. S.	1948
Pickere/Pickeral, Catherine	1941-49
Pickere/Pickeral, Dr. H. E.	1941-45
Pope, Mary E.	1941-49
Porter, James W.	1949
Porter/Portor, James W. (colored)	1947-48
Posey, George E.	1946
Powell, Nina K./Keane	1945-49
Powell, R. C.	1945-49
Price, Carrie M./Mae	1947-49
Price, Thomas/Thos. C.	1947-48
Proffitt, P. L.	1941-44
Proffitt, Sallie	1943
Proffitt/Profitt, Viola D.	1941-49
Putman/Putnam, Leonard R.	1947-49
Putman/Putnam, Marguerite W.	1946-49
Quinn, James E.	1942-44
Ragland, Elizabeth	1945-49

Ratcliffe, G. R.	1941-43
Ratcliffe, Lillian S.	1941-49
Ratcliffe, R. Jackson	1941-49
Ratcliffe, Virginia	1941-49
Rector, Julian E.	1941-49
Reedy, Clifford F.	1947-49
Reedy, George H.	1945-46
Reid, Mary Lee	1945
Rennoe, Alma	1944
Rheinehart, Ralph L.	1943
Rice, C. E.	1946-48
Rice, Dorothy M.	1948
Rice, Edith D./Dextor	1941-46
Rice, J. E.	1941-49
Rice, James E. Jr.	1948-49
Rice, Sarah	1941-49
Rinker, Rebecca	1941-49
Ritter, Catherine/Cathrine L.	1944-49
Ritter, James W.	1944-49
Robertson, G. W.	1946-48
Robertson, George E.	1946-49
Robinson, Beverly G. (colored)	1944-46
Robinson, James H.	1946
Rodgers, Charles C.	1945-49
Rodgers, Ollie J.	1948-49
Rodgers, Ruth S.	1949
Rohr, E. E.	1943-49
Rohr, Jessie E.	1944-45
Rohr, L. S.	1944-45
Rohr, Walser C./Conner	1942-49
Rohr, Walter [Walser?] C.	1943-45
Rollins, Carl A. Jr.	1947
Roseberry, Jane E.	1941-49
Roseberry, John Y.	1941-49
Roszel, Nina W.	1947-49
Roszel/Rozel, Francis D.	1947-49
Round, Emily C.	1941-49
Round, Louise M.	1941-49
Round, Roswell/Rowell E.	1941-49
Roy, A., Jr. (colored)	1941-49
Roy, Adolphus (colored)	1941-49
Roy, Althea (colored)	1947-48
Roy, Catherine (colored)	1942-44
Roy, Charles H. (colored)	1941-49
Roy, Lillian (colored)	1946
Roy, Margaret S. (colored)	1943-48

Roy, Marshall (colored)	1942-48
<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>	
Roy, Spencer James (colored)	1949
Roy, Willa H. (colored)	1943-49
Royer, Ernestine F.	1941-44 1946-49
Royer, J. P.	1941-49
Runalduie, Angie W.	1941-49
Runalduie, Effie	1941-49
Runalduie, H. H.	1941-49
Runalduie, Herbert B.	1941-49
Runalduie, J. B.	1941-46
Runalduie, Mary A.	1941-49
Runalduie, Roy R.	1942-49
Runalduie, Virginia L.	1947
Russell, J. M., Jr.	1946-48
Russell, Pearl C.	1946
Sabatell, Ralph W.	1948
Saunders, Frances B.	1941-49
Saunders, Hazel A. or D.	1941-49
Saunders, Herbert J.	1941-43
Saunders, Mattie V.	1941-49
Saunders, Pattie	1941-48
Saunders, R. A.	1941-43 1946-48
Saunders, Sue A.	1941-43
Saunders, W. S.	1941-49
Schlotzhouser, H. Earl	1947
Schlotzhouser, Mona	1947
Schneider, Evelyn T.	1947-49
Schneider, Ralph	1947-49
Schroers, Josephine I.	1949
Schroers, Robert J.	1949
Secord, Irvin B.	1947-49
Secord, Virginia N.	1947-49
Seeley, Conway L.	1941-49
Seeley, Mary Lee	1941-49
Seeley, R. H.	1944-49
Seeley, Ruth Cox	1941-49
Seeley/Seely, C. H.	1941-49
Service, E. Arnold	1947-49
Service, Jane Lynn	1945-49
Shepherd, Mary W.	1945-49
Shepherd, Max O.	1945-49
Short, Ruby (colored)	1945-47
Short, Wilson (colored)	1947
Sigman, Ada M.	1941-49
Sigman, Frank G.	1941-49
Simms, Charles S.	1947-48
Simpson, M. C.	1947-49
Sinclair, Ann B./Bradford	1941-49

Sinclair, Arthur W.	1941-49
Sinclair, C. A.	1941-49
Sinclair, C. A., Jr.	1941-49
Sinclair, Frances E.	1941-49
Sinclair, Odell/Odelle	1941-49
Slaybaugh, Stewart	1945-47
Smith, Aperlia/ Arperlia/Arpearlia/ A. Perlia (colored)	1941-48
Smith, Alpheus C. (colored)	1946
Smith, Esther	1945
Smith, Gem B.	1941-49
Smith, H. S.	1947-49
Smith, Harold F.	1947-49
Smith, Helen Lloyd	1942-49
Smith, Helen Lucy	1947-49
Smith, J. W.	1941-44
Smith, Maggie R.	1941-49
Smith, Mary E.	1941-49
Smith, Maurice B.	1942-49
Smith, Pearl (colored)	1949
Smith, Rembert P.	1941-49
Smith, Robert W.	1946
Smith, Silas W. Jr.	1949
Smith, Virginia M.	1949
Smith, Virginia R.	1949
Solberg, Jane	1945-49
Sonafrank, Dorothy C.	1946-49
Sonafrank, Edward A.	1948-49
<del>Speakes, Joseph L.</del>	<del>1947</del>
<del>Speakes, Lorene</del>	<del>1947</del>
Speakes, W. H.	1948
Spencer, James R.	1947-48
Spittle, Wm. E.	1947-49
Spittue [Spittle?], Alice S.	1947-49
Stair, Helen T.	1949
Stair, R. M.	1949
Stanley, Cleveland	1943-46
Stanley, Edward	1944
Stanton, Rev. John A.	1943
Stauff, Beulah/Beulah	1941-49
Stauff, J. H.	1941-48
Steele, Elizabeth	1941-49
Steele, J. H.	1941-49
Stewart, John Edward	1949
Stewart, Lenora M.	1949
Stickle/Stickel, Charles H.	1942-47
Stickle/Stickel, Noma/Naoma F.	1942-46
Stone, Harry R.	1946-49
Stone, Lucille H.	1944-49
Storke, Irene F.	1948-49

Storke, Worth H.	1941-49
Strauss, Minna	1948-49
Street, Tally R.	1949
Street, Thurman E.	1948
Strode, Helen A.	1944-46
Stutzman, Clyde	1943
Sutphin, John W.	1941-49
Sutphin, Ruth	1941-49
Sutphin, Wilson L.	1941-43
Sutton, Barbara Lillie	1947-49
Sutton, Lillie	1941-48
Swank, Robert E.	1946
Tallent, Raymond E.	1947
Taylor, Clyde C.	1944
Taylor, Elizabeth Pope	1941-46
Taylor, James (colored)	1948
Taylor, James R.	1949
Taylor, W. D.	1941-46
Teats, R. A. or R. R.	1941-47
Thomas, C. M.	1947
Thomas, J. Nelson	1941-49
Thomas, Leda S.	1941-49
Thomas, Raymond (colored)	1944-47
Thomas, Raymond	1942-44
Thomas, William M. (colored)	1944
Thorpe, Audrey L.	1944-47
Thorpe, Mary Reid	1944-49
Thorpe/Thrope, B. F.	1943-48
Tiffany, Hunton	1941-49
Tiffany, Stuart A. or S.	1941-49
Tiller, Harvey P. or T.	1942-44
Tiller, Thelma A.	1942-44
Tipton, Osie L.	1945-49
Tobin, Alma B.	1942-49
Todd, H. L.	1943
Tribby, D. R.	1943
Tribby, Daniel R.	1946-49
Tribby, Howard	1948-49
Trusler, Dorothy H.	1941-49
Trusler, Mamie N.	1941-49
Trusler, W. E.	1941-49
Trusler, W. N.	1941-49
Tubbs, Bessie	1943-49
Tuberville/Turberville, Ellen B.	1944-49
Tucker, Dave (colored)	1946
Tucker, Mary (colored)	1941-46
Turner, Ernest A.	1941-48
Turner, Louise H.	1943-49
Turney, Barbara L.	1949
Twyman, James T.	1949
Tyler, Flora B.	1941-47
Tyson, Stewart W.	1949

<i>Town of Manassas (cont'd)</i>			
Vance, Billy L.	1946	Wells, Ruth S.	1947
Ventura, Tony	1943	Wells, Wilbur L.	1946-47
Vetter, A. S.	1949-50	Wenrich, Charles C.	1942-44
Vetter, J. Arthur	1941-49	Wenrich, W. N.	1941-49
Vetter, Margaret	1941-44	Weston, Dora J./Jane	1942-48
Vetter, Sarah M.	1941-45	Weston, Rev. E. L.	1942-48
Vetter, Wade Cleveland	1947	Wetherall, Eleanor M.	1941-49
Walker, Helen T.	1948-49	Wetherall, H. L.	1941-49
Walker, Samuel A.	1948-49	Wetherall, Hazel K.	1949
Wallace, Henry C.	1941-44	Wetherall, Martin C.	1949
Walls, Lloyd	1943-44	Wheeler, James D.	1947-49
Walters, Carl F.	1944	Wheeler, May C.	1947-49
Walthall, E. C.	1947-49	Wheeling, Elizabeth	1945-49
Walthall, Edith M.	1947-49	Wheeling, T./Turner D.	1944-49
Warder, Sarah/Sara Bailey	1948-49	Whetzel, Gayle	1941-44
Warder, W. T.	1948-49	Whetzel, Wade	1942-44
Warner, L./Lon C.	1941-49	White, Ashby H.	1947
Warner, Virginia D.	1941-49	White, Bessie (colored)	1942-44
Waters, Louise A.	1941-49	White, John W. (colored)	1941-49
Waters, O. D.	1941-43	White, Julia A. (colored)	1948-49
Wayland, Florence L.	1944-49	White, Lucy M.	1947
Wayland, R. J.	1944-49	Whitmer, B. R.	1941-49
Webster, Ethel (colored)	1944-49	Whitmore, Annie F.	1941-49
Weddle, Dollie	1944	Whitmore, Bruce/M. Bruce	1941-46
Weedon/Weeden, Elizabeth N.	1941-49	Wightman/Weightman, Esther C.	1943-49
Weightman, Esther	1943	Wightman/Weightman, J. W.	1943-47
Weightman, J. W.	1943	Wilkins, June C./Catherine	1943 1945-49
Weir, Flora M. or B.	1941-49	Wilkins, Paul C.	1944-49
Weir, Grace F.	1941-48	Willcoxon/Wilcoxon Kate/Katie N. or M.	1942-47
Weir, R. M.	1941-48	Williams, A. G.	1947-49
Wells, Ethel	1943-44	Williams, Alice C. (colored)	1941-49
Wells, Keen/M. Keen/M. Keene	1941-49	Williams, Daisy B.	1941-49
Wells, LeRoy, Jr.	1946	Williams, Dr. John D. (colored)	1942-45
Wells, Leroy/LeRoy	1941-46	Williams, Emily/Amily May (colored)	1945-49
Wells, Maury L.	1947-49	Williams, Ivol/Ival B.	1942-46
Wells, N. F.	1942-47	Williams, John D. (colored) [same as Dr. John D.?.]	1941-49
		Williams, L. B.	1941-43
		Williams, Lula M.	1941-49
		Williams, Paul S.	1944-46
		Willis, Viola (colored)	1946
		Wilson, Selina/ Selena T.	1941-45
		Wine, C. H. Jr.	1947-49
		Wine, C. H.	1941-49
		Wine, M./Marie W.	1944-45
		Wissler, E. D.	1941-49
		Wolverton, Clara B.	1944
		Wolverton, Earl B.	1944
		Wood, Anne/Ann/Annie C.	1946-49
		Wood, Annie M.	1945-47
		Wood, Florence M.	1945-49
		Wood, Frank J.	1948
		Wood, J. H.	1941-47
		Wood, J. L.	1941-49
		Wood, James H.	1945-49
		Wood, Mabel K.	1948-49
		Wood, Rev. Clark H.	1948-49
		Woodford, J. Carson	1943
		Woods, Gary O.	1945-47
		Woodyard, Beulah	1943
		Woodyard, C. A.	1941-49
		Woolfenden, Nannie P.	1941-49
		Woolfenden, T. J.	1941-49
		Worley, Eugene S.	1941-49
		Worley, Sidney	1945
		Yates, James H.	1949
		Yawetz, Alice	1948
		Yawetz, Nat	1948

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**PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY PUBLICATIONS**

*Citations to Prince William County, Virginia found in other publications. [compiled by Beverly R. Veness]*

Prince William County residents from the book *Connections and Separations: Divorce, Name Changes and Other Genealogical Tidbits from the Acts of the Virginia General Assembly* by Wesley E. Pippenger [Westminster, Md.: Willow Bend Books, 2000.] The book contains full transcripts of these acts. Abstracted with the permission of Mr. Pippenger.

[Page 1] 1789. Chapter LXXIX. – An ACT concerning the marriage of Ann DANTIGNAC (passed the 19<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 1789)  
Marriage solemnized September 1780 between John DANTIGNAC (then of Colchester, in the county of Fairfax, and Ann PEACHY of the county of Prince William. He departed July 1783 from the state. The marriage was totally dissolved by the above act.

[Page 11] 1806. Chapter LIX. – An ACT divorcing Daniel ROSE from his Wife Henrietta (passed December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1806)  
Marriage solemnized between Daniel ROSE of Prince William county, and a certain Henrietta WHITE Feb 1806. Divorced granted on her giving birth to a mulatto child within seven months of their marriage. The marriage was totally dissolved by the above act.

[Page 28] 1817. Chapter 151. – An ACT for the relief of the heirs of Edward CARTER, deceased (passed February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1817)

Lands of which Edward CARTER late of Prince William county should be equally divided among his four sons Edward, Cassius, Charles, Shirley and John Hill Carter [sic]. Other names mentioned Robert RANDOLPH, tract of land called *Saints Hill*, Thomas TURNER, Landon CARTER, John CARTER, John Love WASHINGTON, John WASHINGTON, Griffin STITH, Ariss BUCKNER.

[Page 107] 1795, November 14 (Legislative Petition #A3360-a). Jacob EGBORN. Prince William County. Divorce from his wife Delilah (Dilly) WILLIAMS to whom he was married in 1786. She left him three years after their marriage and later was living in Dumfries. Witness Justice, William BARNES, claims she is reputed to be a prostitute.

[Page 108] 1810, December 17 (Legislative Petition #A5700). Sophia McCAUGHEN. Prince William County. Divorce from husband Charles McCAUGHEN to whom she was married in 1803 while he was a resident of Dumfries. *Rejected.*

[Page 108] 1815, December 9. (Legislative Petition). Sophia McCAUGHEN. Prince William County. Divorce from her husband, Charles McCAUGHEN, to whom she was married July 28, 1803, as Sophia CAVE, formerly of the town of Dumfries. He left her and went to Fredericksburg. *Rejected.*