

Furnishing & Interpretative Plan

Haislip – Hall House



**Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre
12229 Bristow Road Bristow, VA 20136**

**Prince William County
Department of Public Works – Historic Preservation Division
17674 Main Street
Dumfries, VA 22026**

Furnishing and Interpretative Plan for the Haislip-Hall House at Bristow, VA

**Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre
Historic Preservation Division
Prince William County**

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Administrative Information

Mission Statement

The town of Brentsville served as the county seat of Prince William County from 1822-1893 and was the political and social center of the county. Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre consists of five historic structures, several significant archaeological sites and natural resources consisting of woodlands, diverse wildlife and Broad Run. These varied resources exist on 24 acres that are managed by Prince William County Historic Preservation Division.

The mission of Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre is to preserve, protect, and educate the public about these diverse cultural and natural resources. Supported by on-going research and professional standards, the site's programs, events and collections create a diverse learning environment that addresses the needs and interests of the community's residents, visitors and tourists. The site serves as an educational resource interpreting life as it was at a government center and rural village during key points of our national growth.

Staff

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Interpretive Plan

- History of the Haislip and Hall families
- Farm and family life in Prince William County in the 1850s
- Enslaved life in Prince William County
- Rural architecture

Interpretive Objectives

Efforts to restore the Haislip-Hall House began in 2007 and were complete with the help of architects and historians in 2008 to its original 1850 appearance. Using documentary and physical evidence, the house interior and exterior resemble the most historically accurate recreation of the house that was possible through current standards and information.

It is the objective of the Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre to interpret the house to a circa 1850 date. This date falls within the antebellum period of American history and follows the Jacksonian era, during which the common man was admired and hard work respected. The Haislip and Hall families would have belonged to this common man category and while this was respectable, the wooden siding on the house is intended to look like a much more expensive frame house.

In the 1850s, Brentsville was still the county seat of Prince William County. It hosted court and county business, but the major industry in the area was farming. The Haislip-Hall house is interpreted to represent a 19th century farmstead. Part of the grounds surrounding the house has been fenced off to represent a farm animal enclosure. There are plans to continue to restore the

farmhouse's surroundings to a 19th century farm-like appearance. The building consists of four sections: on the first floor there is a main room (1) to the north of the building which includes a fire place and a hall (2) in between the front and back door, to the left of the back door there are stairs leading up to the second floor which is comprised of a lumber (storage) room (3) on the south side and a bed chamber (4) to the north.

During the restoration of the house in 2006, the interior was intentionally modified slightly from the original by moving the door from the entry way vestibule into the main room from about the center of the partition to the exterior wall. This was done to significantly reduce the angle of the steps going upstairs in the interest of safety to seniors and young visitors.

Historical Information

Time Period

The building was used as a residence from when it was constructed in 1850 until the early 20th century in the 1920s when it was used as a kitchen. Many other structures were also added on to it during this time period.

Key Events of the Time Period

- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is published (March 20, 1852).
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act is enacted into law (March 30, 1854).
- James Buchanan becomes the 15th president of the United States (March 4, 1857).
- Oregon becomes the 33rd state (February 14, 1859).
- South Carolina secedes from the Union (December 20, 1860).
- Abraham Lincoln becomes President of the United States (March 4, 1861).
- The Civil War begins with the first shots at Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861).
- The Civil War ends (April 9, 1865).
- Abraham Lincoln is assassinated (April 14, 1865).
- The Thirteenth Amendment is enacted (December 18, 1865).
- The United States purchases Alaska from Russia (March 30, 1867).
- The transcontinental railroad is completed (May 10, 1869).
- Women gain the right to vote in Wyoming (December 10, 1869).
- The 15th Amendment is enacted (March 30, 1870).
- Yellowstone National Park is established (March 1, 1872).
- The Battle of Little Big Horn takes place (June 25-26, 1876).
- Albert Einstein is born (March 14, 1879).
- The Statue of Liberty arrives in the United States (June 17, 1885).

History of Title/Occupancy

1961-1983 Fred and Mildred Chalupsky

1950-1961 Lloyd and Marjorie Dalton

1946-1950 William Spitler

1931-1948 Edward Hansborough

1930-1931 Mackall and Edward Hansborough

1885-1930 John W. Hall

1838-1885 Samuel Haislip (but possible occupied by his brother Henry C. Haislip)

1837-1838 Margaret Lee
? – 1837 Daniel Thornsburry
1828-1831 (at least) Jacob Langyher
1740 Land Grant to Daniel Tebbs Jr.

Historical Narrative

Haislip-Hall Families

In 1838 Samuel Haislip bought 197 acres on Broad Run from Margaret Lee. He owned and used the land hence forth but did not finish building the log house until late in 1850. Around 1836 he married Sophia and together they had seven children. Their first child was Robert Henry born in 1836, followed by Mary, in 1838, James in 1840, Charles in 1842, Anna in 1844, Montafice in 1845, and their last child was Sophia in 1848. Sophia Haislip, the mother, died in 1848 possibly during child birth or shortly after. Unfortunately, this meant that Sophia, his wife, never saw or lived in the house that Samuel built and left him a widower at age 37. Samuel lived with his children in the new house for some time but by 1860 his brother, Henry Haislip and his wife Jane were residing in the farmhouse, in charge of the children's upbringing. In the 1860 census, Samuel is listed under the household of Lucinda M. Dogan, a tutor, whose husband had died in 1854. Samuel never remarried, but why he was living with a widow who was about 10 years younger than him is unknown. In the 1870 census, Samuel is listed as living with his son, Robert.

By 1850 Samuel Haislip owned two enslaved people, a 60 year old woman and a 25 year old man. It is very likely that the 25 year old enslaved man helped in the construction of the farmhouse. By 1860 when Samuel's brother Henry was more than likely residing at the farmhouse, Henry is listed as owning 11 enslaved people between the ages of 34 and 1. The oldest enslaved individual, the 34 year old woman is listed on the 1860 Slave Schedule as being a fugitive, so only ten enslaved people were on the Haislip farm. While not a member of the planter class, the Haislip farm contained far more enslaved people than the typical farm in Prince William County. Curiously, no slave quarters are listed on the Haislip farm, suggesting that a few probably spent inside the farmhouse while the rest resided in other agricultural buildings.

Meanwhile, Samuel's brother, Henry C. Haislip and his wife Jane took care of Samuel's children since they had none of their own. Because of this, Henry and Jane were probably living in the house that Samuel built since he was living elsewhere. In 1873 Samuel's daughter, Sophia, married John W. Hall and they both continued to live with Henry and Jane in Samuel's house. It is interesting to note that when Henry Haislip passed away his obituary thanked his "son-in-law" John Hall for providing the information.

John W. Hall had been born to William T. Hall and Mary A. Hall in 1839 as the third out of seven children. His father worked as a carpenter in Prince William County. Sophia and John married on March 27, 1873. Their marriage certificate states that at the time of their marriage John was 31 and Sophia was 23 years old.

In 1880, Sophia and John had three small children, Henry, Elizabeth, and Charles. At the time they were all living with Henry and Jane. In addition there was also a mulatto farmhand named John Lambert, and two other women listed in the household.

In 1885, Samuel Haislip, who still owned the land and the house, deeded it to his son-in-law, John W. Hall. So from then on, John and Sophia's family were the main inhabitants. The census from 1890 has been lost, but by 1900 John Hall was a widower and his house was a home not only for his children, but his sister Elizabeth, his brother-in-law James Haislip, a ward, a cook, and an aunt. For a second time, a total of ten people lived in the Haislip- Hall house.

Starting in 1924, John rented some of his property to the Bailey family. They lived in the house that had been built connected to the original log house. Mr. Martino was a farmer and one of his daughters, Hazel Bailey Martino recalls that at the time she lived there the original house was furnished as a summer kitchen, "it had a stove, chairs and a couch" (Martino). The Baileys lived there until John sold the land in 1930 to Mackall and Edward Hansborough.

John Hall died on August 10, 1931 at the age of 91.

Historical Narrative: Prince William County in 1850

Prince William County in 1850 was a collection of small farms and large plantations that relied primarily on crops of wheat, corn, and other grains. Long gone were the large prosperous plantations that relied heavily on slave labor to produce tobacco. Many of these once prosperous farms had fallen into disrepair and were being bought by New York farmers moving southward for cheap farmland. Most of these farmers were using new methods of crop rotation and fertilization developed in the northern states that made the once barren fields productive.

The decline in business and agriculture is reflected in the 1850 census, which shows 8,129 people living in Prince William County. This was the lowest population shown in Prince William County since 1800 when the population was 12,733. Many of these people left to find new farmland out west. There were 2,498 enslaved people in the county in 1850; this number was in constant decline. The number of large labor intensive tobacco plantations has diminished, as well as the need for a large slave force. This is reflected in the population decline. However during the decade, the institution saw a slight revival in with 2,510 enslaved people in Prince William County, making up 27.5% of the county's population.

This overall decline in population, agriculture, and business was not restricted to Prince William County, but all of Virginia had been on two decades of steady decline. Long gone was the prominence the state once shared in the national scene. In 1810 Virginia had twenty three members in Congress; by 1860 that number had fallen to eleven. It had fallen from the most populous state in 1820 to the fifth in 1850. The rampant use of tobacco with the lack of crop rotation quickly ruined Virginia's once fertile soil. The practice of clearing and planting virgin soil had caused much erosion (which was one of the causes of Dumfries' decline) and led to desolate fields. Many held on to outdated ways of farming. Virginia was deeply rooted in agriculture by its political leaders and efforts to modernize and create manufacturing plants were minimal.

As of the 1840 census, western Virginia contained the majority of white residents of the state though the General Assembly was still dominated by eastern elites. Many western Virginians were greatly dissatisfied with the electoral scheme adopted in 1830 in which some concessions were granted to the western counties though the state government was still dominated by eastern elites. Western Virginians made several attempts to win electoral reform in the Virginia legislature, but were defeated each time. Their resulting sense of frustration reached the point that some began to openly discuss the abolition of slavery or secession from the state. Ultimately, these pressures could not be ignored by the East, and a new constitutional convention was called to resolve the continuing tensions.

The most significant change adopted is the resulting 1851 Constitution was that the property requirement for voting was eliminated, meaning that all white male residents of Virginia could now vote. The 1851 Constitution further established that the Governor, the newly created office of Lieutenant Governor, and all Virginia judges would be popularly elected. In light of the progress made toward resolving long festering issues of suffrage and representation, the 1851 Virginia Constitution became known as the "Reform Constitution."

Some effort to improve the state and county's economic position can be seen in various internal improvements that were made in the antebellum period. Several turnpikes and railroads were built through the county that would have a large impact on the role it would play in the next few decades. One important roadway was the Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike which was completed through the county to Buckland in 1823. This road, privately built that charged fees for its use, was innovative for its use of macadamized surface. This "paved" road used stones to enhance durability. This project was supervised by French engineer Claude Crozet. Other roads that had roots in colonial times, such as the King's Highway, Carolina Road, and Mountain Road continued to be used, but the use of mechanized travel was soon on its way to the county.

In 1850, a massive railroad project was started that would link the interior of Virginia's heartland to the port at Alexandria. This railroad, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O & A RR) would cut through the center of Prince William County. It was completed in 1854 and allowed citizens a direct and quick link to the cities of Alexandria and Washington, D. C. and their markets. Soon after the creation of the O & A RR, another railroad was planned from the fertile Shenandoah Valley to Alexandria. This was to be a competitor to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which ran through Maryland. This new track would allow Virginia farmers to ship their goods to Alexandria rather than through Maryland. The Manassas Gap Railroad was started in 1851 at Tudor Hall in Prince William County and completed at Strasburg in 1859. Both of these railroads would have a positive impact on the area's economy, but not until after the Civil War. They had little time to operate before the war started, which put an end to all private use of the tracks. The location of where these two tracks met, Tudor Hall or Manassas Junction, would make Prince William County a household name during the Civil War. Since both railroads were seen as strategic for both sides in the moving and supplying of troops, the junction of these two roads in the county made it vital to the war effort.

Other manufacturing entities existed in Prince William County such as mills and mines in 1850. Broad Run contained several mills along its banks, including Chapman's Mill in Thorofare Gap and a large milling complex at Milford near Bristoe Station. One of the region's largest milling complexes was located in Occoquan where textile and grain mills were located. Also, several "gold" mines popped up in Prince William County. Three mines that saw considerable production were the Cabin Branch Mine near Quantico, Crawford Mine near Dumfries, and Greenwood Mine near Independent Hill. Gold production peaked in Virginia in 1849, when the California gold rush began. Other large industrial operations, such as the Neabsco Iron Works had long ceased operation by the 1850s.

Towns- Dumfries, Haymarket, Occoquan, Brentsville (county seat), Buckland, Tudor Hall/Manassas Junction, Greenwich

U.S. Representatives- Jeremiah Morton 1849-1850, Whig party
Prince William County was in the 9th district in the Thirtieth and Thirty-First Congress. The 9th District included Fauquier, Stafford, Rappahannock, Prince William, Fairfax, Loudon, and Culpeper.

Virginia General Assembly

The General Assembly Session: December 3, 1849- March 22, 1850: House of Delegates: Prince William- Benoni E. Harrison; Senate: Fauquier and Prince William- John W. Tyler* (*An election was ordered to choose a successor to John W. Tyler who had resigned).

Convention of 1850-1851: Prince William, Alexandria, Fairfax, and Stafford: Richard C. L. Moncure, William L. Edwards, Edgar Snowden, Ira Williams, Daniel Jasper (Jasper was appointed to fill the vacancy after Moncure resigned on Mar 13, 1851).

The General Assembly Session: December 2, 1850- March 31, 1851: House of Delegates: Prince William- Benoni E. Harrison; Senate: Fauquier and Prince William- Inman Horner and John W. Tyler (Horner succeeded John W. Tyler who had resigned).

Architectural Description

(Drawn from two articles by Robert Orrison)

Structure

The Haislip-Hall House is a two story log house with a gabled roof and a front porch. Stone was used for the foundation, chimney, and porch floor. The main logs were covered in siding to protect the building from the elements and give it the appearance of a more expensive frame house. There are two doors, the front door is situated on the side of the front façade and the back door is on the left of the back façade. In between these two doors is a small hall, off of which are the stairs to the second floor and the main room on the first floor.

Wood

The main logs are made of chestnut. From the original logs we can see that they were shaped from felled trees with a broad axe. The broad axe was used to “square” or “hew” a log in a precise manner since mills were not prevalent until later in the 19th century.

Most of the rafters for the second floor are original to the building and the cut marks are easily identifiable. By matching the visible cut marks, which are fine at a slight angle, with the saw technology being used in the 19th century it seems that a broad axe was used.

Nails

The original nails that were used were cut nails which began to be used in 1800. The head of these nails are flat, indicating that they were stamped, not hammered out.

Chimney

The original construction of the chimney is unknown. At some point mortar was used but it cannot be verified that this is original. When the chimney was redone it was constructed with the dry laid method which was common in the area and for the time period.

Fireplace

The fireplace is a working hearth constructed using a dry laid method to match the foundation and made with locally found stone.

Foundation

The original house had no foundation; it just sat on stone pillars. When the building was moved, it was placed on a new dry laid stone foundation three feet off the ground and was made of locally found stone.

Floor

The original floor would have set on the stone pillars and would have been connected with floor joists. To meet modern safety codes, concrete piers with a floor joist system were installed. This “floating floor” is not attached to the exterior walls of the building to allow for the building to move and change independently. Over top this modern floor was placed rough cut pine flooring that was harvested from Rippon Lodge.

Porch

According to oral history and common 19th century building practices, it was determined that a front porch would be constructed. The porch has a stone floor with cedar posts and joints. The stone and cedar were harvested from the Brentsville area.

Walls

The walls were constructed with chestnut wood.

Furnishing Plan

First Floor, North “Kitchen” Room

This room contained the fire place so it would have been used as a kitchen, common area and probably a sleeping area in the winter for any whites and a year round sleeping area for any enslaved blacks.

Dutch oven

“There was also a Dutch oven, which was a large cast iron pan; the common ones about [a] foot or fifteen inches in diameter and six inches deep. It stood on three legs, and had an ear cast on opposite sides by which it could be lifted or hung over the fire, and a cover with a raised rim. In this oven they could bake bread, biscuit, or pies; or roast meat, by drawing some coals out on the hearth, and putting some on the lid.” (Janney 21)

“3 Dutch ovens” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Butter Churn

“1 churn” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Large Table

“1 Walnut table” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Coffee Grinder

With coffee being sold as whole beans, a coffee grinder would have been present to help make coffee.

Cheese Press

2 cheese presses listed in the will inventory for Theron Newman’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Chairs

“14 chairs” listed in the will inventory for Benson Lynn’s estate (PWC Will Book). “Half dozen chairs” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Arm Chair

1 arm chair listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Family Life on the Frontier by George Caleb Bingham

Dough Trough, with lid

No kitchen was complete without a “dough-trough”. This was a box four or five feet long, about two feet deep and the same width at the top but narrower at the bottom, with a wide cover or “lid”, which was used for making bread or pies” (Janney 21).

Shelves

“On the kitchen shelves were the table ware...the spoons lying in notches along the edge of the shelf” (Janney 18).

Crocks and jars

11 crocks and 2 jars listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book)

China plates and platters

A solid middle class house, the Haislip family is listed in owning \$250 in household and kitchen furniture. With commercial china plates well within the purchasing power of the Haislips, china plates would have been present in the Haislip house (PWC Property Tax List).

1 Lot of China and cooking ware valued at \$6.50 listed in the will inventory for Theron Newman’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Family Life on the Frontier by George Caleb Bingham

Corner Cabinet

A corner cabinet would likely have been extant to store the family china.

Family Life on the Frontier by George Caleb Bingham

Silverware

The Haislip family was listed as owning \$8 worth of gold and silver plate and jewelry (PWC Property Tax List).

Clock and noon mark

In the 1855-1861 property tax list, Henry C. Haislip is listed owning 2 clocks worth \$6 (PWC Property Tax List).

“1 Brass clock” listed in the will inventory for Benson Lynn’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Family Life on the Frontier by George Caleb Bingham

Weight and scales

“1 weight and scales” listed in the will inventory for James Purcell’s estate (PWC Will Book).

“1 weight and scales” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Bible

The Sportsmen’s Last Visit by William Sidney Mount

Brass Kettle

“...brass kettles were used in every kitchen. Every family had a brass kettle for cooking fruit, making preserves and similar uses” (Janney 19).

“1 brass kettle” listed in the will inventory for Benson Lynn’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Iron Pot

“Iron pots and brass kettles were used in every kitchen...a large iron pot [was used] for boiling on wash days. The “dinner pot” was the one most used. It was of iron, to hold two or three gallons; and with a bail to hang over the fire” (Janney 20).

Skillet

This was also often known as a spider because of the long legs it stood on. “The “skillet” was cast, with three feet to stand on, a long handle cast on one side and a lid to fit the top, with a rim to hold coals on top. It was used for many purposes, cooking meat, baking biscuit, cooking hash and similar purposes. It was one of the most useful vessels about the kitchen” (Janney 20).

“2 Small skillets

3 small skillets” listed in the will inventory for James Purcell’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Dried garden herbs

Herbs of a wide variety were probably grown in the garden and either used fresh or cut and dried to be used at a later date for cooking or medicinal purposes.

Candle holders

“One [candle] would be lighted, and placed on the “candle stand,” around which the women would sit and sew or knit, and the men read, except my grandfather, who would have a candle to himself, hung on the back of a kitchen chair by hook in the top of the iron candlestick. Sometimes when the candle was hung on a lower slat it would set fire to the one above it” (Janney 85).

Kerosene Lamps

While candles would have been present in the farm house, kerosene lamps would have likely also been present in the house as well.

Candle snuffers

3 candle snuffers listed in Theron W. Newman Will Inventory (PWC Will Book)

Period Image on the wall

Family Life on the Frontier by George Caleb Bingham

Looking glass

“1 Looking glass” listed in the will inventory for James Purcell (PWC Will Book).

“1 Small looking glass” listed in the will inventory for Benson Lynn (PWC Will Book).

“1 Looking glass” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Shotgun

3 guns listed in the will inventory for Theron Newman’s estate (PWC Will Book)

1 musket listed in the will inventory for Benson Lynn’s estate (PWC Will Book)

The Sportsmen’s Last Visit by William Sidney Mount

Cradle

A cradle would have likely been present inside the while Sophia Haislip was a newborn. It may have been located in downstairs to be closer to the fireplace.

Pallets

With approximately 11 enslaved people owned by the Haislip family and no evidence of a slave quarter in the 1860 Slave Schedule, a few enslaved probably would have slept in the downstairs so as to make a fire early in the morning for cooking.

Curtains

“4 window curtain” listed in the will inventory of Benson Lynn’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Andirons, shovel, and tongs

Listed in the will inventory of Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

The Sportsmen’s Last Visit by William Sidney Mount

Rug

The Sportsmen’s Last Visit by William Sidney Mount

Stool

Winding Up by William Sidney Mount

First Floor, Closet

“There was but one room left for a winding “kitchen stairs” up to the kitchen loft, under which was the kitchen closet and in which the iron ware, pots, kettles bake irons and such things were kept” (Janney 18).

A former resident of the Haislip- Hall House, Mrs. Martino, remembered the location of the stairs, which was further backed up by physical evidence (Mrs. Martino’s interview with Morgan Breeden on April 19, 2007).

Spade Shovel

“1 Spade Shovel” listed in the will inventory for Benson Lynn (PWC Will Book).

“1 spade” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

First Floor, Hall

Floor Cloth

A floor cloth would more than likely have been located at the entrance of the house.

Dry Sink

Since there was no indoor plumbing the family would have used this for cleaning dishes, washing hands, and any other activities that needed water.

Tin Dinner Horn

“Farmers did not have bells to ring for meals as they now have, but they had either a tin “dinner horn” or a conch shell with the point cut off, which made a capital trumpet” (Janney 30).

Shingles with molasses

“We had no “fly papers” such as are now used but we had fly traps...two shingles tied together at the thick end, hung up by a string and smeared with molasses. When covered with flies, clap them together” (Janney 30).

Bench

Used for seating a large number of people if chairs were not plentiful enough. Benches could have also doubled as cutting boards or work benches.

Boot jack

This would have been used to assist in taking off dirty shoes or boots so that the wearer would not have to get dirt on the rest of his clothes.

Wall pegs

These would have been used to hang hats, jackets, or other attire.

Bucket for water

Used for carrying water up from the stream or spring.

Fire Bucket

This bucket would have been made out of leather and would have been sitting by the door the fire place increase water was needed for cooking or putting out a fire.

Ladle

This would have been used to draw water from the water buckets or liquid from the cooking pots.

Yoke

This would have been used for carrying two water buckets at once.

Second Floor, Bed Chamber

This room would have been the sleeping space to the family; only on exceptionally cold nights would they have perhaps slept downstairs in the main room and made use of the fireplace.

Bedstead and furnishing

“1 Bed and Bedstead and furnishing
1 Yellow bedstead bed and furnishings
1 Dark bedstead bed and furnishings”

Listed in the will inventory for James Purcell (PWC Will Book).

Bedstead

The wooden bed frame.

Bed Ticking

Mattresses filled with either straw or feathers and placed on rope beds or on the floor. These could be rolled up and stored during the day.

Quilts

“We had our own bed, made of heavy spreads, or “quilts”, wide enough for two...”
(Janney 31).

Bureau

“1 bureau” listed in the will inventory of Theron Newman’s estate (PWC Will Book)

“1 bureau” listed in the will inventory of Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Chest

“1 large chest” and “1 small chest” listed in the will inventory of Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book)

“1 old chest” listed in the will inventory of James Purcell’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Trundle Bed

“In almost every house there was a trundle bed in which the young children slept, which was made to move on castors or rollers and short enough and low enough to be “trundled” under the parents bed during the day” (Janney 84).

Curtains

“4 window curtain” listed in the will inventory of Benson Lynn’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Wash bowl and pitcher

“Wash bowl and pitcher” listed in the will inventory for James Purcell (PWC Will Book).
“1 Wash stand bowl” listed in the will inventory for Benson Lynn (PWC Will Book).
“1 table and washstand” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Second Floor, Small Bedroom

This area, to the left of the top of the stairs would have been used as extra sleeping space.

Chest

“1 Old chest” listed in the will inventory for James Purcell (PWC Will Book).
“My room...was large enough got a large “colonial chest” (Janney 40).
“1 large chest” listed in the will inventory for Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book).

Shelves

These would have been necessary for organizing stored materials and keeping things up off of the floor.

Curtains

“4 window curtain” listed in the will inventory of Benson Lynn’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Bed Ticks

Bed ticks would have been in this room for additional sleeping space for the Haislip children.

Comforts

“3 comforts” listed in the will inventory of Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Blankets

“9 blankets” listed in the will inventory of Joseph Johnson’s estate (PWC Will Book)

Grounds Plan

Garden

Hops

“The women made their own yeast (or east as we called it) by fermentation of hops. Compressed yeast, not having been heard of, could not be bought at the store, as it can now. Every garden had a hop vine in it and every housekeeper a hop bag” (Janney 23).

Herbs

“Every garden had a root of Elecampane, or Helenium, the root of which was used as a medicine for some common diseases. There was also a bunch of Lavender, one of Rue, one of Garlic, a bed of Thyme, one of Chamomile: a bunch of Balm, some Parsley and some Sage, a bed of Tansey, and some Wormwood” (Janney 47).

Greens

Besides herbs and spices, which could be used for adding flavor to cooking or for medicinal purposes, the family would have probably grown edible greens such as beets, potatoes, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, and corn (Janney 35).

Animal Paddock

This would have been used to contain the family’s larger animals such as horses and cows.

“2 Red heifers

1 speckled cow

1- colored cow

1-cow

2 Calves” listed in the will inventory for James Purcell (PWC Will Book).

In the 1861 Property Tax List, the Haislip family is listed owning 5 “horses, mules, asses, and jennets” worth \$385 and 20 cattle worth \$135.

Hog Pen

Probably located adjacent to the animal paddock, this would have been used to contain the family’s pigs and hogs.

“4 Sows and pigs” listed in the will inventory for James Purcell (PWC Will Book).

In the 1861 Property Tax List, the Haislip family is listed owning 60 hogs worth \$30.

Smoke House

Fresh meat was a rarity for most farm families and in order to preserve extra meat they would have salted or smoked it. Families could have smoked meat, even multiple times, to make it last for months.

“During the summer we ate salt meat or salt fish daily. We always had a barrel of salt, fat “pickled” pork. This or bacon was eaten boiled with cabbage or greens” (Janney 29).

Spring House

A former resident of the Haislip- Hall House, Mrs. Martino, recalls that there was a spring house located on the hillside by Broad Run. (Mrs. Martino’s interview with Morgan Breeden on April 19, 2007).

Spring houses could also be used to keep meat or fish fresh.

“At night one [fish] would be taken to the spring house and put in the “drain”, where a stream of fresh water would run over it all night and in the morning it would be nearly fresh” (Janney 30).

Appendixes

Appendix 1

Interpretive/Tour Outline

Visitors to the Brentsville Courthouse Historic Center should be presented with a clear and objective interpretation of Brentsville and Prince William County's history within the larger context of Virginia and United States history. Tours, exhibits, and signage for the Haislip-Hall House should be written with the four objectives in mind. The Haislip-Hall House Interpretive Plan coincides with the Prince William County Historic Preservation Division Interpretive Plan and the overall site interpretive plan of Brentsville Courthouse Historic Centre.

Tours of the Haislip-Hall House will reflect the individual who is leading the tour but should touch on each of the interpretive objectives. Individual interests are encouraged as a means to give varied and diverse tours. A basic tour outline should be as follows:

Station 1- Outside in front of the porch and on north end by side viewing window

[Historical background, original location, restoration, and architecture]

This house was originally built by Samuel Haislip and probably his enslaved worker in 1850 as a two story log house with a gabled roof and a front porch. It had a stone foundation, as well as stone chimney, and porch floor. The main logs were covered in siding to protect the building from the elements and give it the appearance of a more expensive frame house. It was originally on a tract of land in the Greenwich area but was moved to this site in 2000. Restoration began in September 2007 and was finished in April 2008. Over the years the house had been built onto and updated by various owners but by using architectural evidence it has been restored to its 1850 appearance. From the logs that are original to the house we can see that they were shaped from felled trees with a broad axe. There were also many original nails which were identified as cut nails, meaning that the heads of the nails are flat, indicating that they were stamped, not hammered out. If you look through the Plexiglas covered viewing window you can see how the logs under the siding are notched together. The chimney and the inside hearth have also been redone by using the dry laid method. Originally this house was part of a working farm; the enclosed pasture would have held animals such as horses and cows. There is also an adjacent hog pen, as well as a garden. There are plans to add a spring house and smoke house next to the farmhouse itself.

Station 2- North Room

[Room usage, cooking, furniture, Haislip-Hall families, enslaved individuals]

This room would have been the center of activity for the families that lived here. It contains the house's only fireplace so all of the cooking and eating would have been done in this room. It also provides additional heat and light so any socializing or evening activities, such as sewing or reading would have taken place here. At times, as many as ten Haislip family members lived in this house so cooking and preparing meals would have been a large task. [Ask people to identify various objects and then explain their uses; i.e. Dutch oven, dry sink, butter churn, and dough trough. With such a large enslaved population by 1860, some of the enslaved workers at the Haislip farm, more than likely worked in this space. Since there is no recorded slave quarter for the Haislip family, it is more than likely that a few enslaved individuals would have slept in this space while the white Haislip family members slept upstairs. Also mention other furniture that

might not be acquired yet such as other cooking utensils, large table and shelves for plates]. The Haislip- Hall House is named for the first two families to live here. It was originally built by Samuel Haislip in 1850 for his wife and seven children. Unfortunately his wife died before the house was finished leaving Samuel a widow at age 37. Samuel left his children to be taken care of by his brother Henry C. Haislip and his wife Jane. They moved into the house with the children although Samuel retained the deed to the land. Samuel's youngest daughter, Sophia married John W. Hall in 1873. The couple and their three small children were still living in the house with Henry C. and his wife in 1880. In 1885 Samuel deeded the house and land to his son-in-law.

Station 3- Upstairs, Bedchamber

[Room usage, sleeping arrangements, lumber room, daily life and farm chores]

This room would have been the sleeping quarters for the family, at times there would have been ten members of the Haislip family sleeping in here. In the winter, since there was no fireplace, the extra body heat would have been welcome. The rope bed would have been used by the parents and occasionally shared with small children. Older children would have had mattresses on the floor probably filled with straw, called bed ticking. These could be rolled up and stored in the corner during the day to make more space. [Mention other items that would have been located in this room; i.e. washstand and pitcher, quilts, and chest]. The opposite room is called the lumber room, not necessarily because it stored wood but because that is what families of the time called storage spaces. This room would have stored barrels of food, extra farm equipment and could have doubled as an additional sleeping space for guests. Although this space, even the whole house, is small by modern standards, most of the family's time would have been spent outside doing daily or seasonal chores. The children would have taken part in making candles, tending to the animals, planting and harvesting. There were always plenty of activities for everyone at the Haislip-Hall House.

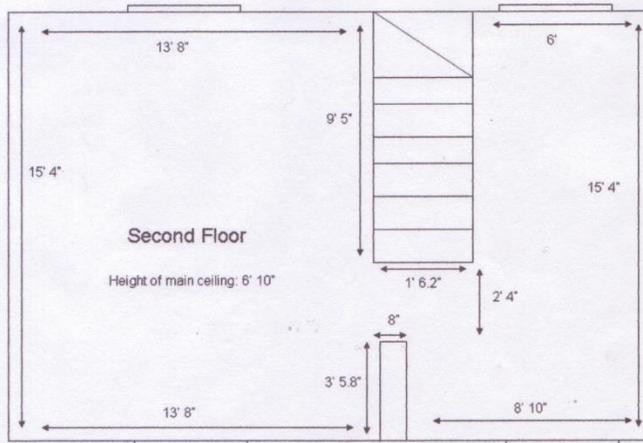
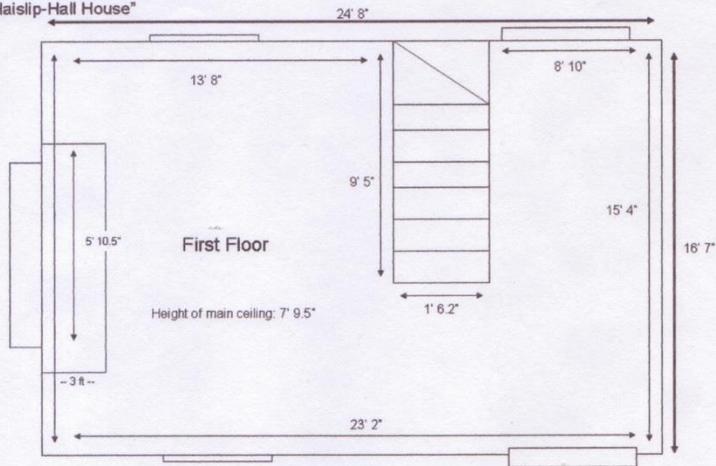
Appendix 2

House Layout

Appendix 3

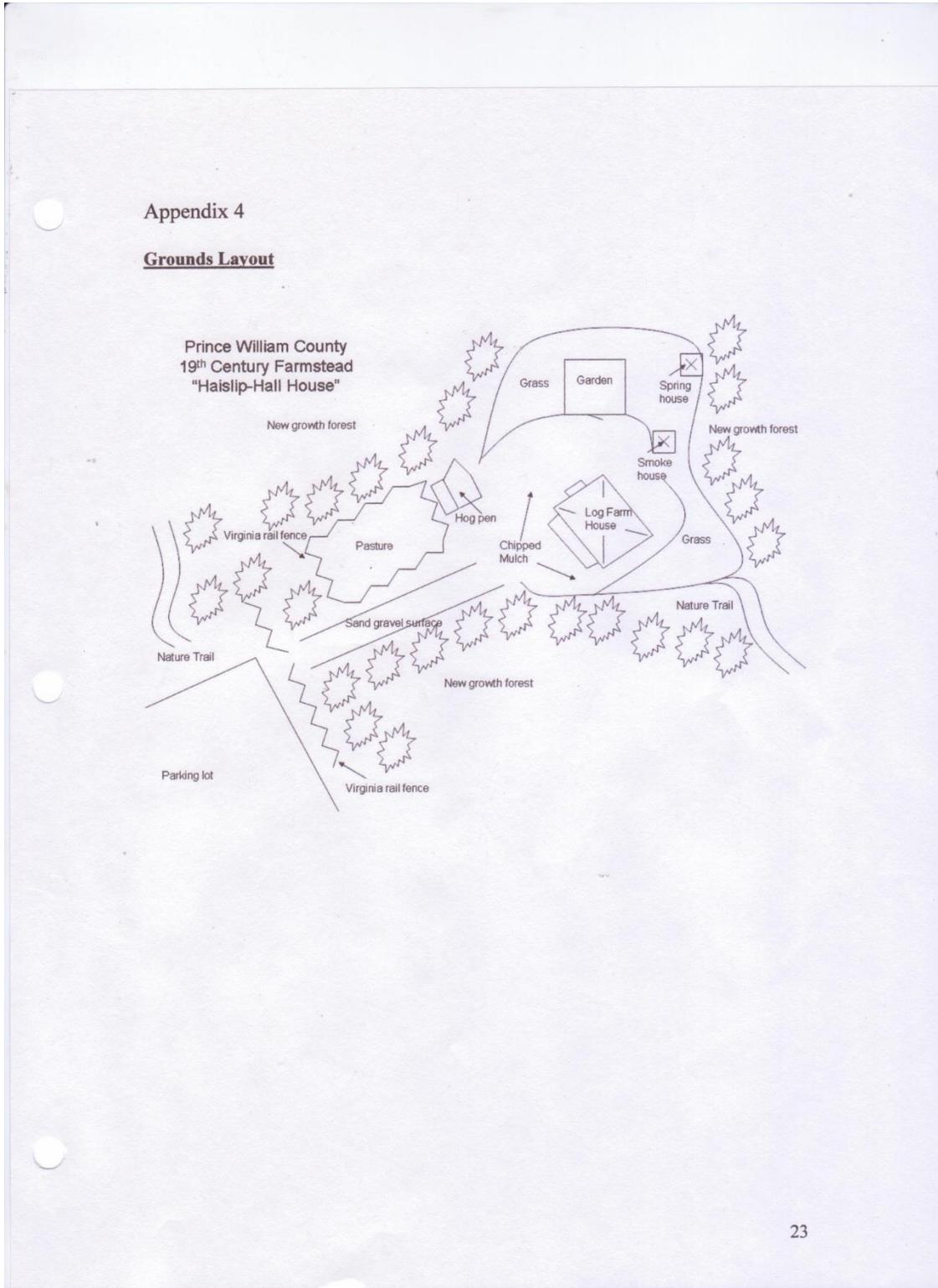
House Layout

Prince William County
19th Century Farmstead
"Haislip-Hall House"



Appendix 3

Grounds Layout



Appendix 4

Federal Census Information

Census Information for the Haislip- Hall House

From Prince William County Library Census Record Books of 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900; from National Archives 1890 Real Estate Taxpayers book; and from Marriage List.

1840 Census

Samuel Haislip	WM	b ca. 1811	
Robert Henry	WM	b ca 1836	
James	WM	b ca 1839	
(Sophia?)	WF	20-30	
Mary	WF	b ca 1838	
	SM	10-24	
	SF	24-36	
	SF	0-10	
William H. Hall	WM	20-30	manuf. 11 person
	WM	5-10	
	WM	5-10	
	WM	0-5	
	WF	50-60	(mother/mother-in-law?)
	WF	20-30	(wife?)
	SF	24-36	
	SF	0-10	
	SF	0-10	
	SF	0-10	

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in _____ in the County of Prince William State 423
of Virginia enumerated by me, on the 14th day of June 1900. Wm. A. Bryant Ass't Marshal.
Post Office Gainesville.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11	12	13	14
			Age	Sex	Color		Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate					
		Chas. S. Haislip	17	mi		Farm Laborer			Virginia				
		Ann C.	15	f									
		Sophia B.	11	f									
29		Antonia Lambert	39	f	No			30					
		Betty	15	f	No								
		Penelton	13	mi	No								
		Lur Long	11	mi	No								
		Noble	8	mi	No								
		Joseph	1	mi	No								
		John	10	mi	No								
		Mary	50	f								1 Pauper	
		Levellyn	13	mi	No								
38	30	Alfred Murphy	49	mi	No	Farmer	800	165				1	
		Amanda	45	f	No							1	
		William H.	13	mi	No								
		Amanda	8	f	No								
		Lucretia	7	f	No								
		Robert	4	mi	No								
		Cassius	1	mi	No								
39	31	Emack Harris	24	mi	No	Farm Laborer	150	20				1	
		Nancy	23	f	No							1	
		Virginia A.	3	f	No								
		Margaret	1	f	No								
40	32	Sarah Owens	59	f				300	35				
		Edwin	18	mi		Farm Laborer							
41	33	Margaret Robinson	45	f	13				93			1	
		Caroline	15	f	No								
		Randolph	5	mi	No								
		Anna	3	f	No								
		Felicia A.	80	f	13							1	
42	34	Wm. S. Rollins	38	mi		Farmer			197			1	
		Oliver A.	50	f								1	
		George W.	12	mi								1	
		Maria A.	9	f								1	
43	35	William Rollins	72	mi		Farmer	800	558					
		Mary A.	58	f									
		Louisa	34	f									
		John W.	22	mi		Farm Laborer							
		Bushrod W. Croft	13	mi								1	
		John W.	9	mi								1	

No. white males, 9 No. colored males, 11 No. foreign born, _____ No. blind, _____
No. white females, 8 No. colored females, 12 No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____
2,050 1,005
63,180 97,720
66,230 101,740

40 8/8 12/12

1860 Slave Schedule- Henry Haislip

Page No. 1
 SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in _____ in the County of Prince William State
 of Virginia, enumerated by me, on the 12th day of June, 1860. Wm. A. Bayne Ass't Marshal.

1	2	DESCRIPTION.				7	8	9	10	11	12	DESCRIPTION.				17	18	19	
		3	4	5	6							13	14	15	16				
NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.		Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.		Number of Slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
1	Michael Blouse	1	65	f	B	1				James W. Hancock	1	42	m	M					
2		1	36	f	B					"	1	38	f	M					
3		1	5	f	M					"	1	26	f	M					
4		1	3	f	B					"	1	24	f	M					
5		1	12	m	B			1		"	1	24	f	B					
6	L. A. B. Marshall	1	60	m	B	1				"	1	19	m	B					
7		1	20	f	M					"	1	18	m	M					
8		1	16	m	M					"	1	15	m	M					
9		1	14	f	B					"	1	14	f	B					
10	Maria B. Stanton	1	24	f	B	1				"	1	12	f	M					
11		1	8	f	M					"	1	12	f	B					
12		1	6	f	B					"	1	8	f	B					
13	Joseph Colles	1	40	f	B	1				"	1	7	f	M					
14		1	19	f	B					"	1	7	m	M					
15		1	18	m	B					"	1	4	m	B					
16		1	16	f	B					Matthew Davis	1	65	f	B	1				
17		1	14	m	B					"	1	26	f	B					
18		1	11	m	B					"	1	24	m	B					
19		1	9	f	B					"	1	21	m	B					
20		1	1	f	B					"	1	14	m	B					
21	Henrietta C. Smith	1	26	f	B	1				"	1	4	f	M					
22		1	32	m	B					"	1	2	f	B					
23		1	17	f	B					Catherine Colthard	1	12	m	M					
24		1	16	f	B					Catherine Smallwood	1	66	f	M					
25		1	15	f	B					Henry C. Haislip	1	24	f	B					
26		1	8	f	B					"	1	38	f	B					
27		1	7	f	B					"	1	24	m	B					
28		1	7	m	B					"	1	18	m	B					
29		1	4	m	B					"	1	17	m	B					
30		1	3	m	B			1		"	1	16	m	B					
31	William L. McIntosh	1	4	f	M					"	1	16	m	B					
32	Ann Ballou	1	32	m	M					"	1	12	f	B					
33		1	32	f	B					"	1	9	m	B					
34		1	26	m	B					"	1	5	m	B					
35		1	24	m	B					"	1	1	f	B					
36		1	22	f	B					William McLean	1	70	m	B	1				
37		1	15	m	B					"	1	60	f	B					
38		1	12	m	B					"	1	58	f	M					
39		1	8	m	M					"	1	36	m	B					
40		1	6	m	B					"	1	37	m	M					

No. of owners, _____ No. of male slaves, 51 No. fugitives, _____ No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____
 No. of houses, _____ No. of female slaves, 13 No. manumitted, _____ No. blind, _____ No. idiotic, _____
 Total slaves, _____

80

Page No. 47

See Instructions numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be added in regard to infants. Statistics numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 19 are to be answered, if possible, by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Gainesville, in the County of Prince William, State of Virginia, enumerated by me on the 29 day of July, 1870. 425
 Post Office: Manassas James Green Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Age	Sex	Color		Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate		Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Number of foreign birth	Number of foreign birth								
29324	Robinson	William	5	M	B	Farm laborer			Virginia											
	Margaret	44	F	B		Keeping house			Virginia											
	Abdel	13	F	B					Virginia											
	Georgiana	4	F	B					Virginia											
	JAMES	8	M	B					Virginia											
	Thomas	5	M	B					Virginia											
29325	Lambert	35	F	M		Keeping house	100		Virginia											
	Amanda	12	F	M					Virginia											
	Mary	9	F	M					Virginia											
	Agnes	7	F	M					Virginia											
	Thomas	5	M	M					Virginia											
	Artie	1	F	M					Virginia											
29326	Kendrick	62	M	M		Farm laborer	2555	90	Virginia											
	Jane	56	F	M		Keeping house			Virginia											
	James	30	M	M		Farm laborer			Virginia											
	Charles	23	M	M		Farm laborer			Virginia											
	Samuel	23	M	M		Carpenter			Virginia											
	Anna	25	F	M					Virginia											
	Sophia	1	F	M					Virginia											
	Larkin	10	F	M					Virginia											
	Robinson	4	F	M					Virginia											
29327	Mitchell	30	M	B		Farm laborer			Virginia											
	Ellen	30	F	B		Keeping house			Virginia											
	Emily	16	F	B					Virginia											
	William	21	M	B					Virginia											
	Charles	6	M	B					Virginia											
	Kampton	6	M	B					Virginia											
	Mary	4	F	B					Virginia											
	Ellen	3	F	B					Virginia											
	Lucas	1	F	B					Virginia											
	Edgar	7	M	B					Virginia											
	Robert	7	M	B					Virginia											
29328	Cogan	61	M	M		Carpenter	100		Virginia											
	Charles	29	M	M		Farm laborer			Virginia											
	Sarah	33	F	M		Keeping house			Virginia											
	Mattha	31	F	M					Virginia											
	Mildred	31	F	M					Virginia											
	Jane	19	F	M					Virginia											
	Lucy	11	F	M					Virginia											
29329	Collins	67	M	M		Farm laborer	500	205	Virginia											

No. of dwellings 6 No. of white females 8 No. of males, foreign born 0
 " " families 6 " " colored males 11 " " females " 0
 " " white males 8 " " females 13 " " total 0
 3,185 1,195 No. of males 0 1178 700

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

B

State Virginia County Prince William Supervisor's District No. 8 Sheet No. 8

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

Township or other division of county Leesville District Name of Institution, Ward of city, Enumerated by me on the 11th day of June, 1900, L. S. Taylor, Enumerator.

Table with columns: LOCATION, NAME, RELATION, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP, OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION, EDUCATION, and WHETHER OF AGE. Contains handwritten entries for various individuals like Mary E. Lee, John A. Lee, etc.

Appendix 5

Agricultural Census

1860 Census

Page No. 1

SCHEDULE 4 - Productions of Agriculture in the County of *Green* in the Post Office *Greenville* 509

NAME OF OWNER, AGENT, OR MANAGER OF THE FARM	ACRES OF LAND		Cult. in other crops	Value of growing crops at the end of the year	LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1860											PRODUCTS DURING THE YEAR					
	Improved	Unimproved			Horses	Asses and Mules	Milk Cows	Working Oxen	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Swine	Number of Lard Swine	Wheat, bushels of	Rye, bushels of	Indian Corn, bushels of	Oats, bushels of	Other Grains, bushels of	Value of all products at the end of the year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1. Richard House	250	70	3,000	120	5	6	11	15	20	10	100	100	100	100	100						100
2. John A. Hester	100	60	3,000	100	5	5	2				10	100	100	100	100						100
3. John W. Hester	200	20	6,000	70	2	1	2	3			10	100	100	100	100						100
4. William de Cille	85	85	6,000	70	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	200	100	100	60						100
5. James C. Gough	175		2,000	110	5	2	3	10			200	100	100	100	100						100
6. George B. Hall	200	120	6,000	100	5	5	5	10	10	10	100	100	100	100	100						100
7. John W. Hester	200	20	6,000	10	2	4	4	4	4	4	100	100	100	100	100						100
8. James W. Hester	275		9,000	20	5	6	7				100	100	100	100	100						100
9. W. S. Moore	280	270	10,000	200	7	6	7	10			10	100	100	100	100						100
10. William Hester	265	265	5,000	100	10	8	9				100	100	100	100	100						100
11. James Hester	77	77	1,000	20	5	3	3				10	100	100	100	100						100
12. George Hester	100	80	1,000	20	5	5	5				10	100	100	100	100						100
13. John W. Hester	110	100	2,000	60	1	8	8				100	100	100	100	100						100
14. George Hester	150	150	2,000	100	2	11	11	10	10	10	100	100	100	100	100						100
15. John W. Hester	80	80	1,000	10	1	1	1				10	100	100	100	100						100
16. William Hester	60	60	1,000	70	1	6	6	6	6	6	100	100	100	100	100						100
17. William Hester	150	150	2,000	100	2	6	6	6	6	6	100	100	100	100	100						100
18. John W. Hester	260	260	3,000	100	3	1	2	1			10	100	100	100	100						100
19. John W. Hester	160	160	2,000	100	1	11	11	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100						100
20. Wm. W. Hester	160	160	2,000	100	1	6	6	6	6	6	100	100	100	100	100						100
21. John W. Hester	200	200	3,000	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100	100	100						100
22. William Hester	150	150	2,000	100	2	1	2	1			10	100	100	100	100						100
23. William Hester	70	70	1,000	100	3	11	11	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100						100
24. John W. Hester	260	260	2,500	60	3	10	10				10	100	100	100	100						100
25. John W. Hester	160	160	1,000	100	1	7	7	7	7	7	100	100	100	100	100						100
26. James Hester	80	80	1,000	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100						100
27. John W. Hester	160	160	1,000	100	10	6	7				10	100	100	100	100						100
28. William Hester	170	170	1,000	100	1	7	7	7	7	7	100	100	100	100	100						100
29. William Hester	150	150	2,000	100	3	2	2				10	100	100	100	100						100
30. William Hester	220	220	2,000	100	3	1	7				10	100	100	100	100						100
31. John W. Hester	150	150	1,000	100	3	2	1	7			10	100	100	100	100						100
32. John W. Hester	160	160	1,000	100	2	2	1				10	100	100	100	100						100
33. George Hester	150	150	1,000	100	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	100	100	100	100						100
34. John W. Hester	200	200	3,000	200	7	5	2	8	8	8	100	100	100	100	100						100
35. John W. Hester	300	300	2,000	100	4	5	7	7	7	7	100	100	100	100	100						100
36. John W. Hester	160	160	1,000	200	1	6	10	10	10	10	100	100	100	100	100						100
37. John W. Hester	280	280	1,000	100	10	5	2	7	7	7	100	100	100	100	100						100
38. John W. Hester	160	160	2,000	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100	100	100						100
39. John W. Hester	80	80	1,000	100	1	4	4	4	4	4	100	100	100	100	100						100
40. George Hester	160	160	1,000	100	5	5	11	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100						100
	7,000	3,500	100,000	2,000	100	20	20	20	20	20	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000						1,000

1870 Census

Page No. 5

SCHEDULE 3.—Productions of Agriculture in *Guinness* in the County of *Wimborne*, in the
 Post Office: *Marshall*

Name of Agent, Owner, or Manager	Area of Land			Product Value			Crop													Other			Totals	
	No.	Ac.	R.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Hay	Straw	Other	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Hay	Straw	Other	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Hay	Straw	Other	Total	Total	
1 Smith James 11060	1	33	0	200	100	50	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

State of *Virginia*, enumerated by me on the *15* day of *July*, 1870.
J. S. Marshall, Asst. Marshal.

Dist. (1870)	WHITE					BLACK					MIXED					TOTAL				
	Male	Female	Total	Under 16	16 & over	Male	Female	Total	Under 16	16 & over	Male	Female	Total	Under 16	16 & over	Total				
1																				
2																				
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Appendix 6

Miscellaneous Government Records

Marriage List

Hall, John W. 31 Prince Wm s/o William T/Mary A to Sophia V. Haislip 23 Prince Wm d/o Samuel/Sophia 27 March 1873

1890 Real Estate Taxpayers

John W. Hall 180.0 acres taxes \$3.90

Appendix 7

Haislip Personal Property Tax List 1855-1861

1855

*Date of receiving lists
March 26

*Persons Chargeable with Tax
Haislip, Samuel

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)
1

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from taxation on account of bodily infirmity.
1

*Male free negroes between the ages of 21 and 55 years

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value
100

*Aggregate of values
100

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects
60

1856

*Persons Chargeable with Tax
Haislip, Samuel and son

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)
2

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from taxation on account of bodily infirmity.
1

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value
100

*Aggregate of values
100

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects
1 20

1856

*Persons Chargeable with Tax
Haislip H.C. and Mother

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)
1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 16 years (tithables)
5

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from
taxation on account of bodily infirmity.
1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 12 years
6

*Horses, mules, asses, and jennets. No. & Value
5 \$300

*Cattle, sheep, and hogs. No. & Value
79 \$335

*Clocks. No. & Value
2 \$6

*All gold and silver plate and jewelry. Value.
8

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value
250

*Aggregate of values
899

*Amount of tax for county purposes.
11 60

1857

*Persons Chargeable with Tax
Haislip Samuel and Son

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)
2

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from
taxation on account of bodily infirmity.
1

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value
100

*Aggregate of values
100

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects
1 20

1857

*Persons Chargeable with Tax
Haislip H.C. and Mother

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)
1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 16 years (tithables)
4

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from
taxation on account of bodily infirmity.
1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 12 years
5

*Horses, mules, asses, and jennets. No. & Value
5 325

*Cattle, sheep, and hogs. No. & Value
81 382

*Clocks. No. & Value

2 6

*All gold and silver plate and jewelry. Value.

8

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value

250

*Aggregate of values

971

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects

10 68

1858

*Persons Chargeable with Tax

Haislip Samuel and son

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)

2

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from taxation on account of bodily infirmity.

1

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value

100

*Aggregate of values

100

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects

1 20

1858

*Persons Chargeable with Tax

Haislip H.C. and Mother

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)

1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 16 years (tithables)

4

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from taxation on account of bodily infirmity.

1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 12 years

5

*Horses, mules, asses, and jennets. No. & Value

5 325

*Cattle, sheep, and hogs. No. & Value

81 382

*Clocks. No. & Value

2 6

*All gold and silver plate and jewelry. Value.

8

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value

250

*Aggregate of values

971

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects

10 68

1859

*Persons Chargeable with Tax

Haislip Samuel and sons

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)

3

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from taxation on account of bodily infirmity.

1

*Aggregate of values

100

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects
20

1859

*Persons Chargeable with Tax
Haislip H.C. and Mother

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)
1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 16 years (tithables)
5

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from
taxation on account of bodily infirmity.
1

*Slaves who have attained the age of 12 years
6

*Horses, mules, asses, and jennets. No. & Value
5 350

*Cattle, sheep, and hogs. No. & Value
97 320

*Clocks. No. & Value
2 6

*All gold and silver plate and jewelry. Value.
8

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value
250

*Aggregate of values
934

*Amount of tax on all persons and subjects
11 74

1861

*Persons Chargeable with Tax
Haislip Samuel and Son

*Free male persons above the age of 16 years (tithables)

1

*White male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, except those exempted from taxation on account of bodily infirmity.

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value

25

*Aggregate amount of all moneys, contracts for money or other things, solvent bonds, securities, liquidated claims and credits whether in or out of the state

1,100

*Total value of all property taxed under this general head, at the rate of 40 cents on every hundred dollars value

1,125

*Total amount of state taxes on all subjects

5 30

*Number of white males above the age of 16 years

2

1861

*Persons Chargeable with Tax

Haislip Henry C.

*Number of white male inhabitants who have attained the age of 21 years, taxed at 80 cents

1

*Number of slaves of both sexes who have attained the age of 12 years, taxed at \$1.20

5

*Horses, mules, asses, and jennets. No. & Value

5 385

*Cattle. No. & Value

20 135

*Sheep. No. & Value

35 70

*Hogs. No. & Value

30 60

*Clocks. No. & Value

1 3

*All gold and silver plate and jewelry. Value.

8

*All household and kitchen furniture. Value

250

*Aggregate amount of all moneys, contracts for money or other things, solvent bonds, securities, liquidated claims and credits whether in or out of the state

1,500

**Total value of all property taxed under this general head, at the rate of 40 cents on every hundred dollars value

2,411

*Total amount of state taxes on all subjects

16 45

*Number of white males above the age of 16

1

* Slaves of both sexes over the age of 16 years of age

4

Appendix 8

Land and Deed Timeline and Information

(Research done by Donald Wilson)

1983 Fred A. and Mildred Chalupsky of Chattanooga, Tenn. The property address was 13030 Vint Hill Road, 195.50 acres, active farm with residence, improvements worth \$46,000. Year built given as 1924. Deed Book reference: 272:302.

1961- 272:302. Lloyd H. Dalton Jr. and Marjorie S. his wife to Fred A. and Mildred Chalupsky, 195 ½ acres.

1950- 147: 194. William V. Spitler and wife Ada, Lou A. Foster and wife Inez O. to Lloyd H. Dalton. Includes roadway from Cummett's Store into the land.

1946- 123:172. Stanley A. Owens, special commissioner, to Spitler and Foster, 195 ½ ac. Being land conveyed to the late Edward Hansborough and Mackall T. Hansborough in 1930. (Mackall Hansborough conveyed his half to Edwards Hansborough in 1931, 93:23) 195 ½ acres.

1930- 88:45. Thomas H. Lion, special commissioner, and John W. Hall, widower, to Edward and Mackall Hansborough. (See Chancery case, Feb. term 1930, John W. Hall vs. Maude M. Lester and Ed Lester) Same land was conveyed his half to Edward Hansborough in 1931, 93:23) 195 ½ acres.

1885 land tax list, 1st District:

Hall, John W., 195 acres on Broad Run, 7 miles NW [of Brentsville], worth \$5/acre, \$250 improvements, \$975 total value, taxes \$2.93 and \$0.98.

1882 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, 195 acres on Broad Run, 7 miles W, worth \$5/acre, \$250 impr, \$975 total, \$3.90 tax.

1878 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, 195 ac. On Broad Run, W7, \$8/ac, \$250 impr, \$1560 total, \$7.80 tax,

1870 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, 195 ½ ac on Broad Run, NW8, \$10/ac, \$250 impr, \$1955 total, \$9.78 tax.

1865 land tax list:

Haislip, Smaul, 195 ½ ac on Broad Run, NW8, \$10/ac, \$250 impr, \$1955 total, \$3.98 tax.

1853 Haislip, Samuel, 195 ½ ac. On Broad Run, 8W, \$9/ac, \$150 impr, \$1769 total, \$3.53 tax.

1852 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, 195 ½ ac, on Broad Run, 8 W, \$9/ac, \$150 impr, \$1777.50 total, \$3.20 tax.
"Reduced by deed to M. House.

1851 Nov 4 Samuel Haislip of Prince William County to Michael House of same, for \$16 paid, land on south side of Broad Run, part of a tract conveyed to Samuel Haislip by Margaret [Lee] by deed dated 16 Oct. 1838. 2 acres. Signed: Samuel Haislip [no wife's dower mentioned].
Witness: Wm. P. Hereford. [PWC Deed Book 21:400]

1850 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, 197 ½ ac. Broad Run, 8 m N, \$3.75/ac, no impr, \$740.63 total, \$1.11 tax.

1849, 1847 same. (1847 says 8 mi. NW)

1843 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, 197 ½ ac, Broad Run, 8 m N, \$3.75/ac, no impr, \$740.63 total, \$1.11 tax.

1839 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, 197 ½ ac, Broad Run, 8 mi N, \$34/ac [[sic, old assessment], no impr; \$3/ac [new assessment], no impr, total \$592.50. [Properties were revalued unb 1839 due to the nationwide financial panic.]

1839 land tax list [before assessment]

Haislip, Samuel, of Lee [conveyed from Lee], 197 ½ ac, Broad Run, 6 mi. NW, \$34/ac, no impr, \$6715 total, \$6.72 tax.

1838 land tax list:

Haislip, Samuel, of Lee, 197 1/2 , Broad Run, 6 NW, \$34/ac, no impr, \$6715 total, \$6.72 tax.
"By deed from Marg'o Lee."

Lee, Margaret, of Thornsbery, 247 ¾ ac, Broad Run, 6 NW, \$34/ac, no impr, \$8423.50 total, \$8.43 tax. "By deed from Thornsbery & wife." [Have not determined if this is the same as the grantor of Haislip, but believe it may be based on the value per acre and the location. She must have had some additional land.]

1837 May 1. An indenture between Daniel Thornberry & wife and Margaret Lee of the 2nd part ordered to be recorded. [PWC Court Minutes, from Ron Turner's transcript, on his website. www.pwcvabooks.com.]

1831 land tax list:

LANGYHER, Jacob, 623 acres, Broad Run, 6 W, \$34/ac, \$10,500 impr, \$21182 total, \$14.92 tax.

1829 land tax list:

LANGYHER, Jacob, [same details], \$17.70 tax.

1828 land tax list:

LANGYHER, Jacob, [the 623 acre tract seems to be made up of the following parcels which are shown separately]:

221 ac, Broad Run, 6 W, \$10/ac, no impr, \$2210 total, \$1.77 tax.

118 ac, Broad Run, 6 W, \$100/ac, \$10,000 impr, \$6336 total, \$5.07 tax.

[The preceding line and the one above may represent two mills]

of Ewell, 81 ac, Broad Run, 6 W, \$10/ac, no impr, \$810 total, \$0.65 tax.

granted, 17 ac, Broad Run, 6 W, \$10/ac, no impr, \$170 total, \$0.14 tax.

Appendix 9

James Purcell's Land and Will Inventory

From Prince William County Public library microfilm: Land Tax Book

James Purcell 210 acres \$100 improvement w/ building \$1902 total worth

From Prince William County Public library microfilm roll 24, Will Book R page 370

Estate for James Purcell

1 Bed and Bedstead and furnishing	1 Oven
1 Wash stand	2 Small skillets
1 Looking glass	3 small kettles
1 Parlor stove	2 Red heifers
Wash bowl and pitcher	1 Speckled cow
1 Yellow bedstead bed and furnishings	1- colored cow
1 Dark bedstead bed and furnishings	1- cow
1 Red wash stand and bowl	2 Calves
1 Old chest	4 Sows and pigs
Weight and scales	1 Wagon
1 Cooking stove and utensils	11 Wine glasses
8 Jars	

Appendix 10

Benson Lynn's Land and Will Inventory

From Prince William County Public library microfilm: Land Tax Book

Benson Lynn 315 acres \$200 of improvement w/ buildings \$1260 total worth

From Prince William County Public library microfilm roll 24, Will Book R page 147

Estate for Benson Lynn

7 Hogs	4 Window curtains
16 Sheep	1 Small looking glass
1 Bill Can	1 Wash stand bowl
1 Woke of work oxen	Flax Wheel
1 Black heifer	14 chairs
1 Loom	1 Musket
3 Ploughs	1 Shovel
1 Cradle	1 Wheel, large
1 Buggy and Harness	Barrels
1 Spade Shovel	Cooking Stove
1 Bay horse	1 Brass clock
1 Bay horse	2 Hives and Bees
1 Bookcase	Lot of Cabbage
1 Round table	1 Brass kettle
1 Small table	

Appendix 11

Joseph Johnson's Land and Will Inventory

From Prince William County Public library microfilm: Land Tax Book

Joseph Johnson 120 acres \$300 of improvements \$1570 total worth

From Prince William County Public library microfilm roll 24, Will Book

Item	\$ Worth	Item	\$ Worth
1 Lot of old Iron	1	Lot old barrels and cement	.50
1 set of Blacksmith books	50	1 loom and fixtures	10
3 Big Ploughs	10	1 big wheel	1.25
1 horse cart and harness	25	1 walnut table	1.50
2 Big Chairs	6	1 spade	1
Lot of light barrels	2.50	11 barrels cider	8
5 Hogsheads	5	Peach brandy barrel	10
Lot of ashes	.50	2 well buckets	2
5 axes	.25	Lot of tallow	1.25
1 grind stone	5	One churn	.50
3 Mowing scythes	1	11 crocks and 2 jars	2
1 Boad wagon	25	4 iron pots and hooks	5
1 Jersey wagon and harness	30	3 Dutch ovens	2
5 set of plough gear	8	Lot of bread trays	1.25
1 set wagon gear	16	Bed, bedstead and furniture	25
1 horse cart and harness	12.50	1 Bureau and glass	6
Ox cart	15	1 Table and washstand	2
6 Molly Stands and old Barrels	3	1 Large chest	.50
1 straw cutter	10	1 Small chest	.25
Black horse	75	9 blankets	14
Bay mare	20	3 comforters	5
[Brindle] cow and calf white face	14	4 bed quilts	12
Red buffalo white face	13	15 sheets	9
Pale red buffalo	14	1 white counterfan	.75
1 yoke of oxen	40	1 arm chair	.50
1 red cow white face	10	Scales and weights	.75
1 black cow buffalo	15	Desk, bookcase, books	6
1 black heifer	10	15 table clothes	15
5 yearlings	25	2 dozen towels	3
6 calves	6	1 pair mahogany tables	10
1 bay horse	5	1 wooden clock	2.50
24 hogs (large size)	79	Candle stand	.75
9 pigs	3	Half dozen chairs	3
30 head/heard? sheep	60	8 old chairs	2
4 scythes and cradles	3	1 Looking glass	2
3 flax wheels	1	4 glass lamps	.75
4 brass candlesticks	1.50	Brass andirons, shovel and tongs	5

Appendix 12

Theron W. Newman Land and Will Inventory

From Prince William County Public library microfilm: Land Tax Book

Theron W. Newman

Acres 475 \$100 improvements \$1781 total worth

From Prince William County Public library microfilm roll 24, Will Book

Item	\$ Worth	Item	\$ Worth
32 slaves	11000	Lot old lumber in cellar	3
1 Lot shovel and plough	1	1 barrel soap	2.50
2 cheese presses	4	1 bed bedstead and washstand	15
Threshing machine	50	1 fine quilt	7
4 McCormick ploughs	9	3 blankets	1.50
1 ox yoke and wagon bows	2.50	2 white (counterpanes?) and yarn do.	10
5 mowing scythes and briar scythe	5	3 quilts	4
8 grain cradles		1 wagon tent	1
1 Lot carpenter tools	8	5 chairs, 1 chest, table	3
1 Lot hides	10	2 chairs, cradle and washstand	2.50
1 wheat fan	1	2 beds and bedsteads	46
2 old threshing machines	10	1 pair andirons, shovel and tongs	1.50
1 old hay rake	.50	3 guns	20
1 carpenter wash bench	2	2 trunks	1
1 set wagon gears	10	1 loom and tackle	5
1 lot chains and harness	2.50	1 bureau and looking glass	5
1 Boad wagon	50	4 chairs and 1 chest	1.50
1 Farm wagon, horse bed, hay frame	30	1 clock and watch	17.50
7 old wheels	10	Lumber in closet	.50
1 lot old iron in blacksmith shop	8	1 medicine chest and candle stand	2
1 set blacksmith tools	50	1 Lot of knives, forks, tea boards and knife box	5
1 cut saw	7	1 lamp, candlesticks, and snuffers	1.50
5 stands of beer	10	1 carpet	
1 saddle and 3 bridles	9	1 Lot of china and cooking ware	6.50
1 lot kitchenware	17		

Appendix 13

***Family Life on the Frontier* (c. 1845) by George Caleb Bingham**



Appendix 14

Winding Up (1836) by William Sidney Mount



Appendix 15

Kitchen in the Mount House by William Sidney Mount



Appendix 16

***The Sportsman's Last Visit* (1835) by William Sidney Mount**

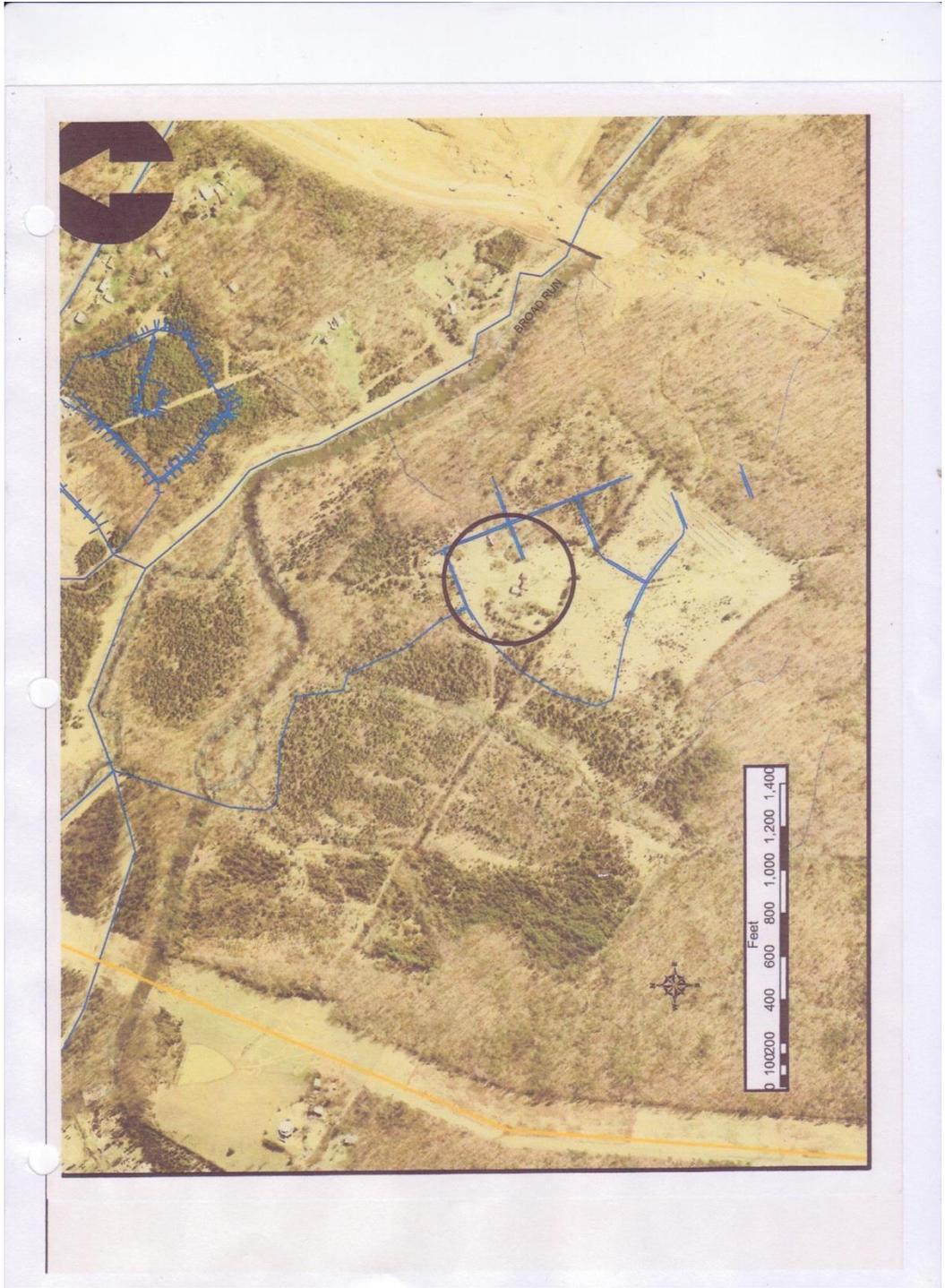


Appendix 17

Images

Farmhouse at original location off Vint Hill Road, circa 1980.





Appendix 18

A Note on Sources

Unfortunately, no letters, memoirs or autobiographies exist for any of the Haislips or Halls that inhabited the log house. Through architectural analysis and other sources such as interviews with Hazel Martino, whose family inhabited the house and later built adjacent structures. The house has been recreated to its 1850 appearance. In order to furnish the house the Prince William Land Tax Book was used to find persons with similar land holding and improvement amounts which would represent the presence of a structure on the land. Once individuals were found that owned about the same amount of land as Samuel Haislip and also has a house or other dwelling on their property their wills were looked up in the Prince William County Will Books. If their will had an inventory of their estate attached it was used to piece together what objects the Haislips and Halls might have had in their home. Another helpful source was John Jay Janey's memoir of his everyday life in Loudon County. He records not only what household objects were used for but also mentions customs and annual processes such as whitewashing.

In addition to using written documents, the use of contemporary paintings and engravings of 19th century American farmers can also greatly aid in accurately furnishing the house. Two of the most prolific painters of rural Americans in the antebellum period are William Sidney Mount (1807-1868) and George Caleb Bingham (1811-1879).

Appendix 19

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