

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Amended and Boundary Expansion)
other names/site number Manassas National Battlefield Park (Previously listed as); VDHR # 076-0271

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Bull Run, I-66, and Stony Ridge, inclusive of Featherbed Lane, Pageland Lane, Groveton Road, Warrenton Turnpike, and Sudley Road not for publication
city or town Manassas vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Fairfax and Prince William code 059; 153
zip code 20108/20109/20155/20143

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____
- _____
- _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

(do not include previously listed resources in this count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>15</u>	<u>103</u> buildings
<u>18</u>	<u>11</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>35</u>	<u>114</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 91

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Civil War Properties in Prince William County, Virginia

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Camp
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Agriculture	Agricultural Fields
Recreation & Culture	Monument/Marker
Defense	Battle Site
Funerary	Cemetery
Funerary	Graves/Burials
Transportation	Rail-Related
Transportation	Road-Related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single Dwellings
Agriculture	Agricultural Fields
Recreation & Culture	Monument/Marker
Defense	Battle Site
Funerary	Cemetery
Funerary	Graves/Burials
Transportation	Road-Related

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

Early Republic/Federal

Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Late Victorian/Italianate

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Classical Revival

Modern Movement/late 20th Century Revivals

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation: Stone/Sandstone; Brick

roof: Metal/Aluminum; Wood/Shingles

walls: Stone/Sandstone; Wood/Weatherboard; Stucco; Metal/Aluminum

other: Monuments: Metal/Bronze; Stone/Granite; Stone/Marble

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology-Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Architecture

Military

Other: Commemorative

Period of Significance

1820-1942

Significant Dates

1861

1862

1940

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Jackson, Thomas J. "Stonewall"

Lee, Robert Edward

Cultural Affiliation

European-American

African-American

Architect/Builder

Polliia, Joseph

Tillet, John

Vollmer, Henry

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Manassas National Battlefield Park

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 6469.540 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet): Manassas and Gainesville

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	<u>18</u>	<u>275691</u>	<u>4297955</u>	3)	<u>18</u>	<u>276470</u>	<u>4297680</u>
2)	<u>18</u>	<u>276376</u>	<u>4298143</u>	4)	<u>18</u>	<u>276925</u>	<u>4297315</u>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.						

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Virginia Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date June 2004
street & number 1121 Fifth Street, N.W. telephone 202/393-1199
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**Manassas Battlefield (Amended and Expanded)
Fairfax and Prince William Counties, VA
Civil War Properties in Prince William County, VA MPD**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Manassas Battlefield Historic District contains approximately 6,469.54 acres of Virginia landscape historically significant for its association with the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861 and the Second Battle of Manassas on August 28-30, 1862. Prior to the military conflicts, the property was agricultural in nature with scattered eighteenth- and nineteenth-century plantations and rural farms. By the end of the war, however, nearly all of the eighteenth century houses had been destroyed by troops passing through the region; several of the nineteenth century dwellings were severely damaged or destroyed during the fighting; and the agricultural landscape was scarred. In the Reconstruction decades following the war, commemorative markers, cemeteries, and historical monuments began to grace the land that had only partially returned to its agricultural roots. Preservation and commemoration of this hallowed ground became a priority, ultimately prompting the creation of Manassas National Battlefield Park in 1940. The land outside the boundaries of the National Park Service reserve, property that was historically associated with the battles, largely remained rural in nature, with a limited number of late-twentieth-century housing developments and commercial ventures. Today, the battleground is sufficiently intact to allow vistas not unlike those observed by the commanding generals and the thousands of soldiers who fought there. The battlefield retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association with the historic events that occurred on the property during the Civil War. With reference to the man-made resources, such as the dwellings, military embattlements, and the Unfinished Railroad, Manassas Battlefield has integrity of design, workmanship, and material. The Manassas Battlefield Historic District has 126 contributing buildings, sites, and objects dating from the period between 1820 and 1942, and 254 non-contributing buildings and sites. Of these 380 resources, 231 buildings, sites, and objects are located within the boundaries of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Historic District, designated in 1981.

Approximately 5,073.10 acres of the battlefield site are located within the authorized boundaries maintained by the National Park Service as Manassas National Battlefield Park (4,389.81 in fee, 22.33 scenic easement, and 661.03 private owners excluding Stonewall Memory Garden, General Longstreet's Line, General Warren Avenue, and Sudley Church and Cemetery). Individual property owners and the Commonwealth of Virginia own approximately 1,396.44 acres. Bull Run roughly borders the property maintained by the National Park Service on the east, with additional acreage overlapping into Fairfax County east of the Stone Bridge. The southern boundary parallels U.S. Interstate 66, jogging northward to exclude the Manassas Campus of the Northern Virginia Community College on Sudley Road. With the acquisition of Stuart's Hill, the western boundary of the park now runs along Pageland Lane. At a point one mile north of Lee Highway (U.S. Route 29), the park's northern boundary runs eastward for roughly one-half mile before turning north and east

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along an irregular course to Featherbed Lane, then northeast along that road to the Sudley area. The boundary extends northward at Sudley Road to include the Sudley Post Office before turning south/southeast to follow Bull Run. Just beyond the south side of the Unfinished Railroad, the park boundary turns southwest to again meet with Sudley Road. At Poplar Ford Trail, the northern boundary runs southeast for roughly three-quarters of a mile and then turns sharply northeast to Bull Run. Within the boundary are holdings owned and maintained by the Commonwealth of Virginia and private citizens. These include the Stonewall Memory Gardens cemetery at 12004 Lee Highway and the Groveton Road Subdivision. The above described park boundary largely constitutes the Manassas National Battlefield Park National Register Historic District, designated in 1981, with the exception of the Stuart's Hill tract. The 1981 nomination included all property owned by the National Park Service at that time, including lands associated with both the First and Second Battles of Manassas (July 21, 1861 and August 28-30, 1862). This original nomination, known as Manassas National Battlefield Park, included 93 contributing buildings sites, structures, and objects, and 141 non-contributing buildings and sites. All of these previously listed resources retain sufficient integrity and remain within the amended boundaries therein outlined.

The additional tracts acquired by the National Park Service by 1988, together with associated property outside the park, specifically to the north, northwest, and west, represent all those lands significant to the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862). Thus, the expanded Manassas Battlefield Historic District includes the property presently designated as Manassas National Battlefield Park, as well as all those related resources outside the park that are historically associated with the First and Second Battles of Manassas and the commemoration that followed.

General Landscape and Architectural Characteristics

The undulating battlefield features natural elements including small streams and ridges that proved to be significant landscape components during the Civil War battles. Bull Run, beginning at Cool Springs Gap in the Bull Run Mountains, travels along the county border of Prince William and Loudoun Counties. A chief tributary, the stream defines the battlefield to the east as it moves southeast into the Occoquan River. Catharpin Run, a branch of the larger Bull Run, commences on the ridge of the Bull Run Mountains at Hopewell Gap. Also known as Little Bull Run, this waterway meanders along the northern base of Stony Ridge to join with Bull Run at Sudley Springs.

Oriented northeast to southwest, Stony Ridge (also known as Sudley Mountain) is roughly defined on the south by the Brawner farm along Warrenton Turnpike (Lee Highway); on the east by Groveton-Sudley Road (Featherbed Lane); on the north by Catharpin Run; and on the west by Pageland Lane (Virginia Route 705). On its northern side, bordering Catharpin Run, the ridge is

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generally steep with numerous rock outcroppings that give the ridge its name. From the south, the ground rises gradually to an elevation averaging between 300 and 340 feet, making Stony Ridge higher than the nearby Matthews Hill (270 feet), Henry Hill (280 feet), and Chinn Ridge (280 feet). Only Stuart's Hill, a continuation of the same ridgeline to the south, reaches equivalent elevations within the battlefield grounds. At the time of the Civil War, the southwestern end of Stony Ridge overlooking Warrenton Turnpike was owned by the Douglass family, lending the name Douglass Heights to this sloping rise. Because of its grade and rocky nature, much of Stony Ridge was not utilized for crop production, but rather allowed to densely generate oak and pine trees. The base of the ridge, however, was suitable for agriculture as the presence of the Brawner farm indicates. Prior to the war, Brawner and the surrounding farms cultivated corn, oats, rye, and buckwheat, and kept bees as well. Edged by open pastures and meadows, the land also yielded pine, black jack, pin oak, white oak lumber, hay, and grass seed.

With the growth of agriculture, well-established roads transversing the future battlefield afforded direct routes to neighboring mills, centers of commerce, and local ports. One of the most heavily traveled of these routes was the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (established 1815), now known as Ball's Ford Road. This historic road edged the battlefield to the south, traveling from farms west of Warrenton to the port cities of Alexandria and Georgetown. A system of local roads was eventually extended across Bull Run at Poplar and Sudley Fords in the late 18th century, at Lewis Ford sometime after 1820, and at the 1825 Stone Bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike. The Warrenton Turnpike (completed in 1828) bisects the battlefield, running east to west. This historic road (now known as U.S. Route 29 or Lee Highway) is perpendicular to Virginia Route 234, another historic transportation route more commonly known as Manassas-Sudley Road or just Sudley Road. Many of the minor roads that traverse the park, such as Pageland Lane, Groveton-Sudley Road, and Groveton Road (Lewis Lane), also predate the war. These early roads followed the field patterns and fence lines initially created by landowners and provided access to the vast acres of their plantations. Following the war, in the last quarter of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, secondary paved and dirt roads were created that bisected the property. Most of these minor roads and driveways, in addition to walking trails, were laid prior to 1942. Additional trails were created in the 1960s and 1970s.

By the middle part of the 19th century, transportation in the area had been further augmented by the laying of the Orange & Alexandria (1853) and the Manassas Gap (1854) railroad lines. The expansion of the Manassas Gap Railroad forever branded the rural landscape in 1854, when the company began constructing a 35-mile railroad embankment that was to continue the line from Gainesville to Bull Run at Sudley Mill, through Fairfax County, around Annandale to Cameron Valley, and then to their newly purchased property at Jones Point on the Potomac River. Though

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construction of half the grading and masonry work was completed by 1858, the Company found itself needing an additional \$900,000 to complete the route; thus, the expansion route was ultimately abandoned by the railroad company with no ties set and no rails laid. This man-made feature, located about one-half mile north of the intersection of Route 234 and Interstate 66, proved to be one of most significant landscape features in the Second Battle of Manassas by providing ready-made fortifications. At the time of the battle, the grade was overgrown, with its straight-engineered lines largely obscured by grass, cedars, and brush. Furthermore, farm fences had encroached upon the right-of-way and ran along the top of the embankment.

A significant element during the Civil War battles, the first Stone Bridge was originally constructed in 1825 to allow access over Bull Run. The private turnpike company extending the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike westward provided funding for the construction of the bridge. Documentation records that the original bridge consisted of two arches, spanning about twenty feet each. In 1862, with the removal of Confederate troops from Manassas, the bridge was intentionally destroyed to prevent Federal forces from gaining easy access to the area. Within months, Union Army engineers replaced the bridge with a temporary wooden structure that was eventually demolished for the same reason. By the 1880s, the much-needed bridge was reconstructed in stone, on the location of the 1825 span. This new structure, similar to the original bridge, remained open to traffic until 1926 when a modern highway bridge was constructed just downstream. With acquisition of the bridge in 1961, the National Park Service has continued to restore and repair the historic Stone Bridge, while continuing to study the several generations of bridges that have spanned Bull Run since the second quarter of the 19th century.

Reflecting traditional land use rather than later development trends, nearly half of the battlefield property is presently forested; the remainder is open land. The National Park Service uses a lease program for hay production in an effort to maintain these open areas. The many successions of forest growth include dogwood, red maple, sumac, woody vines, pine, cedar, oak, ash, and hickory. This growth has obstructed close to 45 percent of the historic vistas significant to the battles, occupying portions of the once open pastures and cultivated fields of Chinn Ridge, Bald Hill, Stuart's Hill, and Henry Hill. Henry Hill, however, does maintain most of its open character with views to the John Dogan House, Buck Hill, and Matthews Hill. A narrow corridor was cleared in the third quarter of the 20th century from Henry Hill at the Visitor Center to Chinn Ridge as an interpretive viewing corridor but that vista has not been maintained. Significant views to the Stone Bridge from the ridge east of Van Pelt are no longer evident due to the growth of riparian vegetation between the ridge and the bridge. Although the view southwest from Pittsylvania (the principal colonial residence that once stood on the battlefield) to Henry Hill is still clear, the vista to the west is blocked by mature trees. To the northwest, the most significant view that has been lost is the

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vantage from Stony Ridge to Deep Cut. The scene from Stuart's Hill, a panoramic vantage afforded Robert E. Lee during the second battle, is overgrown. However, a narrow corridor has been cleared to provide the effect of the vista northward to Brawner farm.

Encompassing three tracts patented in the second quarter of the 1700s by Robert "King" Carter, the land destined to become the battlefield was improved in the latter part of the 18th century by two plantation houses. The first of these resources was Pittsylvania, a Georgian-style dwelling erected in 1765 for Landon Carter II in the Middle Bull Run tract. To the southwest of Pittsylvania, Wormley Carter (son of Landon Carter II) constructed a modest plantation house known as Rosefield. The circa 1790 dwelling was set on a knoll overlooking Young's Branch. Following the clearing of forest cover, the plantation houses were surrounded by vast acres of agricultural fields, producing the money-crop tobacco and staple food crops. Pittsylvania and Rosefield were both destroyed during the Civil War, reportedly by Union troops passing through the area. The sites of the Carter plantations have been documented through archeological investigation and historical documentation.

From the 1820s to the 1840s, the Carter family land holdings became smaller, with subdivided parcels either sold to pay debts or subdivided between heirs upon the death of a family member. The first subdivisions occurred primarily in the southern and western portions of the battlefield, with substantial improvements made by the construction of Meadowville (ca. 1800), Pohoke (1802), Hazel Plain (Chinn House, 1809-1815), Bachelor's Hall (ca. 1820), Pageland (Honeywood, ca. 1830), and Brownsville (ca. 1840). In the northern portion of the battlefield park, east of Groveton Road, significant improvements included the Stone House (1828-1848), the Lucinda Dogan House (overseer's house for Peach Grove, 1820s), the Thornberry House (Sudley Post Office, 1846), and the Van Pelt House (Avon, circa 1850). Of these pre-Civil War dwellings, only the Lucinda Dogan House, Pageland, the Stone House, and the Thornberry House are extant. Two of the early 19th century dwellings, Pohoke and Peach Grove, were destroyed by fire prior to the Civil War. Meadowville, the home of John Cundiff, served as a hospital during the fighting of August 28-30, 1862, and was destroyed by 1865 as indicated in the county tax lists. George Newman Brown's house, Brownsville, survived the conflicts fought at Manassas, only to be ravaged by fire in 1900. Hazel Plain, later known as the Chinn House, endured well into the 20th century before it was razed in 1950 as a safety hazard. The location of the once imposing Georgian style house is imprinted on the landscape by the structure's stone foundation.

Constructed in the 1820s, the Lucinda Dogan House is sited at the intersection of Warrenton Turnpike and Groveton-Sudley Road in the hamlet of Groveton. The modest dwelling, erected as the overseer's house for the Peach Grove plantation, is composed of two buildings: a one-and-a-half-story log structure joined on the north to a one-story wood frame structure to create a double-pen

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plan. Set upon stone foundations, the two structures are visually united on the exterior with weatherboard siding. The continuous side gable roof is pierced in the center by a stone chimney that originally served as the exterior end chimney for the log structure. By the 1850s, the overseer's house, together with a tavern, blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, and the scattered dependencies of Peach Grove, made up the crossroads community of Groveton. With the destruction of Peach Grove by fire in 1860, the Dogan family moved to the overseer's house, residing in the unassuming dwelling until 1904. The building is currently owned and maintained by the National Park Service. To the west of the Lucinda Dogan House stands a two-story wood frame structure with an I-house plan. Although the building's original use and date of construction have not yet been determined, the privately owned I-house stands on the site of a pre-Civil War tavern and may incorporate many of that structure's historic materials.

The Marsteller family erected the dwelling at Pageland circa 1830 along the western edge of Pageland Lane. The building, later known as Honeywood, was originally erected as the primary dwelling or possibly as the overseer's house for the 762-acre Pageland, historically owned by Mann Page. The main block of the structure stands two-and-a-half stories in height with a side gable roof and two imposing exterior end chimneys. The original portion of the dwelling is believed to have been constructed of log, although this has not been documented by physical evidence. By the mid-20th century, flanking additions substantially diminished the integrity of the building. The additions are clad in stone to complement the detailing of the main block; however, the alterations largely obscure the façade of the historic dwelling they mimic. The property also includes a late 18th century kitchen and slave quarters of stone. Unmarked graves of the Marsteller family and of soldiers who died at the site during the war are also found on the property. Located outside the park boundaries, the building is privately owned, continuing to serve as a single-family dwelling.

The Stone House, a well-known landmark of the battlefield, is sited at the intersection of the major thoroughfares of Sudley Road and Warrenton Turnpike. Like Pageland, the Stone House is noted for its use of quarried sandstone rather than the traditional wood frame commonly used in the area during the first part of the 19th century. The exterior walls of the Stone House are composed of two distinct types of stone: red sandstone and yellow sandstone. The harder red sandstone was used in the construction of the foundation, rising eight to ten feet above the grade where the use of yellow sandstone commenced. Believed to have served as a tavern or wagon stop, the two-story building has a central-passage, double-pile plan, measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. It is covered by a side gable roof sheathed with wood shingles and has two interior end chimneys of stone. Historic photographs indicate the first story openings held elongated 9/6 double-hung sash, while the upper story had 6/6 double-hung sash. The use of elongated, symmetrical window openings for the public rooms of the first floor was a common feature of Federal architecture (1780-1820). Also

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typical of the Federal style are the flat stone lintels, slightly projecting sills, and thin muntins. The construction dates and original property owners of the Stone House are much debated. Prince William County tax, court, and deed records reveal only that either Wormley Carter, or his son, Thomas Otway Carter, constructed a building on or near this site between 1813 and 1828. Other information indicates that the Stone House was not constructed until 1848, when Thomas O. Clarke owned the property. Consequently, a construction date ranging from 1828 to 1848 has been applied to the Stone House. The subject of continuing investigation, the Stone House is currently owned and maintained by the National Park Service as a museum.

The Thornberry House, later known as Sudley Post Office, was constructed in 1846 for John Thornberry. The modest wood frame structure is one-and-a-half stories in height, initially with a one-room plan. Heated by a massive sandstone chimney on the northern end, the structure originally measured 15 by 16 feet. By the 1850s, the dwelling was enlarged to the north by the addition of a second room. Physical investigations indicate the addition was constructed of wood frame salvaged from nearby structures. On the southern end of the structure, a one-story wood frame addition was constructed in the 1870s. Covered by a sloping roof, the addition housed a post office and store until the turn of the 20th century. As it stands today, the Thornberry House reflects a number of 20th century renovations, including front gable dormers and porticoes. An archeological investigation has documented that a one-story wood frame kitchen with root cellar historically stood to the east of the dwelling. This square outbuilding, no longer extant, had a massive stone chimney on the exterior of the east elevation. One hundred and twenty-five feet to the west of the house stood Thornberry's wheelwright shop, a wood frame structure erected during the second quarter of the 19th century. The property is currently owned and maintained by the National Park Service.

Although it took years for the agricultural community to rebound after the destruction caused by the two battles fought at Manassas, crop cultivation and animal husbandry continued to be the main sources of income. The destruction of agricultural fields, in whole or part, as well as the loss of dwellings and farms within the battlefield boundaries eventually forced the subdivision of the historically large tracts into smaller parcels. This in turn prompted the construction of modest vernacular dwellings and supportive outbuildings as individual farmers and tenants moved into the area during the latter part of the 19th century. Whether constructed on or near the historic foundations or in a new location, the domestic buildings erected at the battlefield in the decades following the war were similar in form, style, and materials to one another. Set upon stone foundations, the structures were generally constructed of wood frame with weatherboard siding. The roofs were side gables with end chimneys of stone or brick. The modest buildings were typically three or four bays wide, and two bays deep. Not exhibiting fashionable architectural styles or trends, the buildings had I-house and L-house forms with vernacular detailing, primarily in the turned

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supports of front porches. Following the traditional land use of the area, the properties contained a number of wood frame agricultural outbuildings, such as barns, smokehouses, corncribs, chicken houses, and freestanding kitchens.

Specific examples of new construction near the remains of lost structures include the second Henry House (1870s), Portici (late 1860s and again in the 1870s), Rosefield II (John Dogan House, pre-1878), and another Pittsylvania (1885). Heavily altered pre-Civil War buildings and post-war construction included Brawner Farm (the original c. 1820 house was removed and another house put on the site after the battle, which was incorporated in the c. 1904-1905 house), Pageland II (Pageland Farm, circa 1865), and the Robinson House (1870s) to name a few. Of these domestic resources, only the Henry House, J. Dogan House, Pageland II, and Brawner House survive.

During the fighting of July 21, 1861, only one dwelling within the actual battle lines was destroyed. Set on the northern slope of Henry Hill, Spring Hill Farm was constructed in circa 1812. By 1822, Dr. Isaac Henry and his wife, Judith Carter Henry had moved into the dwelling. The original house was believed to have been a one-and-a-half-story log structure that was subsequently clad in weatherboard siding. More commonly referred to as the Henry House, the dwelling was severely damaged, and, following the battle, occupying Confederate troops dismantled the remains of the structure in search of firewood, building materials, and battlefield mementos. The second Henry House was constructed in the 1870s at the site where the first structure once stood. The new building is two-and-a-half stories in height with an I-house plan. A single interior brick chimney pierces the overhanging side gable roof, now sheathed with metal sheets. Set on a stone foundation, the structure is clad in German siding with corner boards. The openings, although altered by the insertion of 6/6 double-hung sash windows, are symmetrically placed with narrow wood casings and projecting cornices. Historic photographs indicate the southernmost bay of the west elevation served as the main entry, covered by a front gable portico with square posts. The entry opening is extant but no physical evidence of the portico remains. To the west of the main dwelling is the Henry family cemetery, encircled by a wrought iron fence. The cemetery contains the graves of Judith Henry, and two of her children, Ellen and Hugh Fauntleroy, Sr. The marble headstones are semi-circular in shape, with detailed epitaphs. To the east of the dwelling is the Henry Hill monument, surrounded by a split rail wooden fence. A one-story, wood-frame shed, constructed circa 1941, is located to the south. The National Park Service owns the Henry House and its associated resources.

At or near the site of Wormley Carter's circa 1790 plantation house known as Rosefield stands the John Dogan House (Rosefield II). The wood frame building is another excellent example of the style and form exhibited by domestic architecture erected after the Civil War on the battlefield. Located on the north side of Warrenton Turnpike, the dwelling was erected prior to 1878 for the

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family of John D. Dogan (died 1875). Set on a stone foundation, the vernacular structure stands two-and-a-half stories in height with an overhanging side gable roof and interior end chimneys. It is three bays wide and one bay deep. The window openings, detailed with louvered metal shutters, hold 2/2 double-hung sash. Contemporary casings with backbanding surround the windows. A full-width front porch, supported by turned posts and square balusters, protects the central entry. The door, paneled with lights, is finished with sidelights and wide casings. The interior of the main block has a central passage, single-pile plan with a straight-flight stair leading to the two rooms of the second floor. Giving the building its current L-shaped plan, the two-story rear addition houses the bathroom facilities, kitchen, and another bedroom. Owned by the National Park Service, the building presently provides office space.

Pageland II, more commonly known as Pageland Farm, was erected on a subdivided portion of Pageland Plantation. An excellent example of the vernacular dwellings erected during the period of reconstruction at Manassas Battlefield, Pageland II was constructed in 1865 at 6312 Pageland Lane. The building is two-and-a-half stories in height with a modified I-house plan. The wood frame structure is covered by an overhanging side gable roof of standing seam metal. The three-bay wide façade is marked by a central entry that provides access to the two rooms of the main block. The entry is surrounded by Colonial Revival style casings with thin Tuscan pilasters and sidelights. The window openings hold 6/6 double-hung sash edged with backbanded casings. The structure has been significantly enlarged by the construction of two rear additions that house the modern bathroom facilities and kitchen. The 185-acre property contains several barns, a smokehouse, corncrib, sheds, and a slave graveyard.

The site of intense fighting during the Second Battle of Manassas, the Brawner farm plays an important role in the interpretation of the battle, as well as the architectural evolution of the area before and after the war. The first structure on the site, believed to have been known as Bachelor's Hall, was recorded in 1820, when George Tennille owned the property. Based on archeological investigations, the wood frame building had a four-room-chimney plan, much like Georgian style structures of the period. It measured 24 feet by 31 feet, with a field stone foundation set in a very shallow trench only 0.2- to 0.3-feet deep. In 1846, following the death of Tennille, his grandson George A. Douglas inherited 319.5 acres of the property. Douglas erected another structure on the tract for himself, leasing Bachelor's Hall to John Brawner in 1857. During the fighting of August 28, 1862, the Brawner property was severely scarred, although the farm continued to harvest during the 1862 season. Sometime after the Civil War, Augusta Douglas had the building now known as Brawner House erected overtop a portion of the footprint of the original structure. This second structure was most likely built elsewhere, possibly as early as the late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century, and moved to the site, where it was set on a new foundation. This foundation consists of a

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combination of field stone recycled from the foundation of the original house and dressed sandstone, laid in a 0.5-foot deep builder's trench. As it stands today, with a turn-of-the-twentieth century addition resting upon a dressed sandstone foundation set in a 1.8-foot deep builder's trench, the wood frame building has an L-shaped plan. The structure is clad with weatherboard siding and corner boards. Interior brick chimneys pierce the standing seam sheathing of the overhanging cross gable roof. Queen Anne style detailing was applied to the building following the turn-of-the-century alterations. The original Bachelor's Hall is no longer apparent on the surface, and remains an archeological resource. The existing building is presently in a severe state of deterioration. Remains of a nineteenth-century barn and the concrete foundation of a twentieth-century garage skirt the main dwelling.

Along Featherbed Lane, outside the battlefield park, are two notable examples of late 19th century domestic architecture – 5305 and 5310 Featherbed Lane. Exhibiting the traditional stylistic elements of the period, the dwellings were originally constructed of wood frame with weatherboard siding. The structures are virtually identical in form, standing two-and-a-half stories high with a square plan. Set upon random stone foundations, the buildings have side gable roofs of standing seam metal and brick end chimneys. Ornamentation is limited to the full-width front porches, detailed with thin turned posts, fanned brackets, and square balusters. Similar examples of extant domestic architecture erected within or adjacent to the park boundaries, dating from the last two decades of the 19th century, include the properties at 5212 Sudley Road and 6612 Lolan Street.

Like the Stone Bridge, Sudley Methodist Church has had two predecessors. The first church, a brick structure, was constructed about 1822 on Sudley Road near its present-day intersection with Featherbed Lane. Used as a hospital by both the Union and Confederate troops during the war, the building was severely damaged and consequently razed to its foundations. A new building, sited on the historic foundation of the first church, was built of wood frame in 1873. This second building was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground on August 7, 1918. The cornerstone for the third and present church was placed on June 3, 1922. The new building is constructed of wood frame with intersecting gable roofs sheathed in standing seam metal. The original portion of the structure, facing north, has an open nave plan with a steeple atop the entry tower and stained glass windows. Subsequently enlarged to the south, the building now has an irregular plan with projecting bays on the side elevations. The addition has symmetrically placed window openings with 6/6 double-hung sash. The recessed entry of the addition, facing east, has a projecting gable portico much like that over the side entry of the original portion of the building. To the south of the church is the cemetery, begun in 1896. The two-acre tract, surrounded by a stone fence dedicated in 1981, was enlarged in 1985 by one and a half acres. Containing well over one hundred graves, the cemetery exhibits a wide variety of markers constructed of granite and marble. The Sudley Methodist Church and

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cemetery at 5308 Sudley Road are privately owned.

Scattered new development and commemorative efforts took place on the battlefield during the first quarter of the 20th century. The intersection of Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Road, focusing around the Stone House, became a nucleus of commercial activity during this period. Numerous structures were added, including a store with post office, cheese factory, and filling station. Road improvements also changed the appearance of the battlefield. During the mid-1920s, the state regraded and realigned the old Warrenton Turnpike and redesignated it as Lee Highway (U.S. Route 29-211). As a result of the engagements fought here, at least twenty-six monuments and markers have been placed around the battlefield to commemorate: the location where soldiers were wounded or died; the meeting site of commanding generals; and the strategic position of various regiments. The 8th Georgia Regiment placed the first of these memorials on September 4, 1861 – just six weeks after the battle. The white marble pillar that stood several feet high was positioned on Henry Hill, on or near the site where Colonel Francis S. Bartow was believed to have been shot. It was inscribed with Bartow’s name and his purported last words: “They have killed me, boys, but don’t give up the fight.” The fate of the first commemorative marker placed for a casualty of the Civil War remains uncertain after the Confederate retreat from Manassas in March 1862. Today, beneath a protective cedar tree only 150 yards from the Visitor Center, stands the masonry base of the monument. The Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed a granite marker in 1936 a few yards from the site of the 1861 pillar. The base of the new monument measures nine inches high and forty-two inches wide with a thirty-by-thirty-five-inch tablet. The gray granite tablet has a square shape with a rough chiseled face. Facing west, the marker has a bronze plaque commemorating Bartow.

Constructed of granite or marble, the commemorative markers and monuments placed on the battlefield are typically obelisk or square in shape with inscribed metal plaques or carved epitaphs. These memorials mark the location where such individuals as General Barnard Bee, Private George T. Stovall, Colonel Fletcher Webster, and Private Tim L. Dunklin were mortally wounded. The Bee marker stands approximately seventy-five feet from the Bartow Monument. Placed in 1939, the seven-foot high white granite shaft stands on a nine-inch base. The marker commemorates Bee with a detailed epigraph of his wartime accomplishments. The inscription is highly ornate with a torch, foliage motifs, and scrolls trimming the segmentally arched cap.

Set on Matthews Hill in the 1880s, the Stovall marker is white marble with an oversized concrete base. The deteriorated marker is twenty inches high and eighteen inches wide with a carved epitaph. Similarly in honor of a Union officer who was mortally wounded at Second Manassas (August 30, 1862), the Webster marker was dedicated in 1914. The forty-six inch granite boulder is set upon a red sandstone base and holds a bronze plaque inscribed with a memorial to Webster. The Dunklin

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monument, placed in the 1870s, is located outside the boundaries of the park, in the southwest corner of the intersection of Pageland Lane and Warrenton Turnpike. The marker has six tiers, composed top to bottom of white marble, gray slate, and red sandstone.

Denoting specific units that fought in the battles, rather than individuals, are the more imposing monuments dedicated to the New York Volunteer Infantry and Militia, the position held by the First U.S. Sharpshooters on August 30, 1862, the locations of the 7th Georgia Regiment at First Manassas, and the meeting of Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, and Thomas Jackson. The New York monuments, three in all, were placed in 1906 along a roadway now known as New York Avenue, extending south from Warrenton Turnpike. The three-tiered gray granite monument dedicated to the Fifth Regiment (Duryee Zouaves) is a rough-cut stone marker capped by a stone Maltese cross. Forty yards south stands the Tenth New York Monument (National Zouaves), a double-tiered marker of gray granite. The monument stands eleven feet in height with a vaulted cap holding the seal of the State of New York. Bronze plaques on the main block of both markers recount the fate of the regiments on August 30, 1862. The third monument, commemorating the Fourteenth Brooklyn (14th Regiment New York State Militia/84th New York Volunteers), is located at the crest of the hill overlooking Groveton. The obelisk-shaped marker stands twelve feet in height. Similarly inscribed, the monument holds a bronze plaque narrating the history of the volunteer regiment during both engagements at Manassas. Wrought iron gates flank the entry to New York Avenue. Also a commemorative element, the 1906 gates are inscribed with “5th New York Volunteer Infantry” and the state seal. The iron gates consist of a fleur-de-lis atop a vertical balustrade, interposed with circles and diagonals. The supporting posts of the gates resemble late Victorian newel posts with projecting molding, recessed panels, foliage, and an ornamental headpiece with a Maltese cross. When the National Park Service widened the existing road for use as a touring route, the entry gates were moved further apart. Consequently, the gates no longer meet when closed.

In stark contrast to the New York monuments with regard to construction material is the Cedar Pole Marker at Deep Cut. The marker commemorates the position held by Private George E. Albee’s unit, the First U.S. Sharpshooters, during the Second Battle of Manassas. It consists of a nine-foot tall cedar pole with a rectangular pine board attached to the top. Albee personally placed the marker many years after the war; the original pole and board have been replaced numerous times.

Serving with the 8th Georgia in the 1st Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, at the First Battle of Manassas, the 7th Georgia Regiment suffered nineteen men killed and 134 wounded. Colonel Francis Bartow was killed while leading the 7th Georgia forward against the Union batteries on Henry Hill. In 1903, surviving veterans of the regiment returned to mark the various locations of the regiment during that fateful day in July 1861. One of the markers denoted the regiment’s position

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during Second Manassas. Originally there were six marble markers placed around the battlefield, numbered by the corresponding chronological position of the regiment. Each marker was approximately eighteen inches by twelve inches. Today, only three remain, one east of Jackson's position in the east edge of the woods on Henry Hill, one north of the Visitor Center at the site of Ricketts' Union battery, and another in the Manassas National Battlefield Park archives.

Located at the edge of the Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest (13300 Lee Highway) stands a modest monument marking the location of a strategic meeting between Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, and Thomas Jackson. The marker was originally on the south side of Lee Highway before the road was widened to four lanes. The widening of the highway left the marker isolated in the median strip. Following its dissociation from its original location as the result of an auto accident, the beveled or slant marker was relocated to its present position on the north side of Lee Highway in the Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest in 1985. It is now constructed of red sandstone with a fifteen-inch high base. The face of the marker holds a bronze plaque describing the meeting held by the commanders on August 29, 1862. The Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest was established in 1938, when the Conway Robinson Memorial Association donated the property to the Commonwealth of Virginia in an effort to protect the rural nature of the area. The state forest includes 400 acres with horseback and biking trails, timberlands, and wildlife areas.

Two of the most significant memorials on the Manassas Battlefield are the imposing monuments placed in 1865 to memorialize the Union soldiers who lost their lives in the First and Second Battles of Manassas. Among the first commemorative Civil War monuments to be placed anywhere, the obelisk markers are constructed of native brownstone on mounds of soil reminiscent of burial mounds. The monument to the first engagement is located on Henry Hill, while the second battle is commemorated at Deep Cut. The latter monument was constructed from stones taken from a culvert on the Unfinished Railroad. Historically, each monument was ornamented with artillery shells; replacement shells have been placed on the marker at Henry Hill, while the Deep Cut monument presently retains no projectiles. Split rail fencing and trees surround each of the monuments.

The last of the honorific monuments placed at Manassas, and the most imposing of the memorials, pays tribute to Brigadier General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, who received his nickname at the first battle on Henry Hill. The grand monument was dedicated in August 1940 on the site then believed to have been where Jackson stood when Brigadier General Barnard Bee bestowed the sobriquet.¹ Designed by Italian-born Joseph Pollia, the equestrian statue of Jackson was cast in black bronze. Illustrating the then fashionable Art Deco style, the portraiture resembles neither the general nor his mount. The sculpture is set upon a polished black granite pedestal with a concrete core that stands almost six feet in height and over ten feet in depth. The base of the statue is

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inscribed: "There stands Jackson like a stone wall; First Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861." Located approximately 125 yards southwest of the Jackson monument on Henry Hill is the Greek Revival-style Visitor Center. The two-story porticoed building of native brown sandstone was intentionally designed, with final approval from the National Commission of Fine Arts, to be reminiscent of Arlington House, the childhood home of General Robert E. Lee's wife.² The Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina built the museum/office building for \$55,000. Funding from the Emergency Relief Administration paid for the laying of a road to the museum and adjacent parking lot. The building, which consisted originally of a two-story main block and one-story east wing, opened in February 1942. An additional wing was constructed on the west side of the main block by 1962 to accommodate a new auditorium and additional park offices. The one-story addition with basement, constructed of cinder block to replicate the east wing, provided the structure with a symmetrical plan more in keeping with the building's Greek Revival style. Virtually identical, the wings are faced with stucco. The main block and the foundations of the wings are faced with random-coursed stone. The façade of the main block, facing south away from the battlefield, is visually divided by four Greek Doric columns that support the overhanging pediment of the gable roof. The tympanum of the enclosed gable is detailed with a Doric-ordered entablature. The limited ornamentation includes quoins, boxed cornice with returns, flat lintels over blind window openings, and semi-circular arched openings in the tympanum of the gable ends. Interior chimneys of brick with corbelled caps rise from the interior ends of the wings. A larger bookstore was constructed on the northeast side of the original wing in 1998-1999.

Following the establishment of the park in 1940, new construction on the battlefield within the confines of the National Park Service reserve was limited to structures necessary for daily operations. Largely hidden from public view, new construction of the latter part of the 20th century included the law enforcement building, the maintenance facility, and administration buildings. The most recent resource utilized by the National Park Service within the confines of the park is the 1990s park headquarters. Overlooking the intersection of Warrenton Turnpike and Pageland Lane, the headquarters complex is composed of two resources, both of which were moved to this location in 1996. The buildings are clad with wood siding on concrete block foundations. The one-story office facility with basement has a side gable roof that extends over the plane of the façade to create a covered walkway leading to the wide elevation of the museum building. The two-story museum building has an imposing gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. The non-contributing resources, accessible by a gravel drive, blend discreetly into the extant wooded landscape on the western side of Stuart's Hill because of their massing and construction material.

Outside the perimeters of the park, a considerable amount of 20th century residential construction has occurred, particularly west of Featherbed Lane to the north of the park's boundary, along Poplar

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Ford Trail, near the northern crest of Stony Ridge, and along Groveton Road south of Warrenton Turnpike. The buildings erected between the 1960s and 2002s are generally one to two stories in height, constructed of wood frame with weatherboard or brick facing. Occasionally, possibly in an attempt to be more in keeping with the historic Stone House and Pageland (Honeywood), the modern domestic buildings are partially clad with stone facing. In contrast to their historic counterparts, these non-contributing buildings exhibit elongated plans with intersecting gable roofs and asymmetrically placed window openings. Stylistically termed ranch, minimal traditional, and split-level, various examples of these building forms are found along Featherbed Lane and Groveton Road. The subdivided land on which these resources stand within and adjacent to the battlefield park has predominately remained rural, with extensive tree growth and few intrusive roads and driveways. Within the housing developments, like that found along Groveton Road, modern construction is sited on spacious lots edged by historic woodlands. The buildings are set back, visually concealed, from the gravel roads that wind through the secluded neighborhood. The majority of the dwellings in this area between Warrenton Turnpike and Interstate 66 date from the 1970s, with only few resources constructed in the 1960s. Of the forty-two subdivided parcels in this area, bounded by Groveton Road on the west and bisected by General Longstreet's Line, twenty-nine lots have been improved by the construction of single-family dwellings reflecting the Modern ranch house and split-level forms so popular during this period of development. The freestanding buildings are set substantially from the two narrow gravel roads that run through the subdivision. The existence of the subdivision does not distract from the historic vistas, which are maintained by the abundance of trees and foliage. Similarly, the contemporary development on Featherbed Lane, found to the north of the Unfinished Railroad, is located in subdivided enclaves with acres of open land between the structures. The non-contributing resources in this area are set substantially back from the road, thus aiding in the preservation of the battlefield's historic rural nature. Outside the field of war to the northwest, late 20th century development is increasing. This growth is specifically found in the Sudley Mountain area at the northern tip of the battlefield, flanking Sudley Road. The first subdivision in this area included the creation of Poplar Trail Road and the platting of twenty-eight lots of varying size. Located to the south of the Sudley Post Office, this area was improved in the early 1970s by single-family dwellings. Another example is along the western base and northeastern end of Stony Ridge, where the subdivision of Sudley Mountain Estates was established in the 1970s and 1980s. The expansive subdivided lots were not generally improved until the turn of the 21st century, when large Neoelectic dwellings were constructed. The architectural design of these new buildings reflected the Colonial, Tudor, Mediterranean, Classical Revival, and Queen Anne styles, incorporating modern building materials and oversized spaces. A number of the lots in this area remain unimproved.

Within Groveton, on a portion of land formerly associated with Peach Grove, stands the privately

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owned Stonewall Memory Gardens, established in 1951. The cemetery encompasses 85.6 acres with fifty to sixty of those acres presently undeveloped. Interring 5,300 persons to date, the public cemetery has flush markers of bronze, a number of stone mausoleums with front gable roofs, a columbarium, a man-made pond, a 1950s office facility with brick facing, and related maintenance structures. Approached from Warrenton Turnpike, the cemetery entry is characterized by brick posts and metal gates. The property, although not historic, is reminiscent of suburban landscaped cemeteries popular in the 19th century with its rolling terrain and winding asphalt roads. The required use of bronze markers flush with the ground eliminates plot-defining barriers, adding to the picturesque nature of the cemetery property at the center of the battlefield.

In contrast, the Groveton Confederate Cemetery is an excellent illustration of a historic military cemetery. The cemetery was created for the burial of Confederate soldiers who perished during the campaigns of First and Second Manassas by the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association in 1867. The soldiers of five Confederate states are buried in the cemetery: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. The cemetery is laid out in a grid on a north-south axis. A concrete walkway leads from the main gate on the south side to a circle, where the white marble Confederate Monument stands. The obelisk monument, unveiled in 1904, is a tall, multi-tiered shaft surrounded by fourteen modest white marble markers representing the Confederate states. The landscaped cemetery is divided into four sections with mass graves for each state. Two white granite gravestones mark the location of specific individuals within the Virginia and South Carolina areas. Since acquiring it by donation in 1973, the National Park Service has maintained the cemetery.

Under the direction of the National Park Service, the Manassas Battlefield has been well documented, and preservation efforts continue. The architectural examination and stabilization of many of the standing resources has provided a more thorough picture of the architectural development of the battlefield through investigation of the Brawner House, Lucinda Dogan House, the Stone House, John Dogan House, Sudley Post Office, 1870s Henry House, and the Stone Bridge.

The study of many of these resources is ongoing. The exploration of sites relating to buildings and structures no longer extant has also been extensively documented, including the location of Pittsylvania, Portici, Robinson House, Chinn House, Peach Grove, Avon, and Rosefield. Research and documentation efforts have included numerous archeological investigations, resulting in the identification of sites both related to the battlefield's period of significance and prior. Earlier sites have not been evaluated within a historic context and therefore, while they are non-contributing properties, they may well be eligible under Criterion D in another context. These sites are listed in the following pages.

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NAME/LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS³
<i>*Properties in Italics are located within the boundaries of the 1981 Historic District</i>			
<u>Bluebird Lane</u>			
11909 Bluebird Lane	1971	Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling brick, side gable roof, patio	Non-Contributing
<u>Bull Run Overlook Court</u>			
11500 Bull Run Overlook Ct.	2000	Colonial Revival, 1 story dwelling wood frame, aluminum siding, side gable roof	Non-Contributing
11501 Bull Run Overlook Ct.	1999 ca	Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame with siding, cross hipped roof attached garage	Non-Contributing
11530 Bull Run Overlook Ct.	1999	Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in siding, side gable roof attached garage	Non-Contributing
11531 Bull Run Overlook Ct.	1999	Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in siding, cross hipped roof attached garage, porch, deck Barn, wood frame	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
11561 Bull Run Overlook Ct.	1999	Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling brick with siding, cross hipped roof attached garage, two porches, deck	Non-Contributing
<u>Compton's Lane</u>			
6800 Compton's Lane	1925 ca	Colonial Revival, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, hipped roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch One shed	Contributing Non-Contributing
6803 Compton's Lane	1950 ca	Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing

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Featherbed Lane

5304 Featherbed Lane	1890 ca	Queen Anne, 2 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof, 1-story, 4-bay porch and carport One Shed	Contributing Non-Contributing
5305 Featherbed Lane	1890 ca	<i>Queen Anne, 2 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch One Shed</i>	<i>Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
5704 Featherbed Lane	1983 ca	Neoclectic, 2 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gambrel roof	Non-Contributing
5710 Featherbed Lane	1990 ca	Vernacular, 1 story nursery wood frame, weatherboard, gable roof One Shed One Barn	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
	1960 ca	Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard, gable roof	Non-Contributing
5714 Featherbed Lane	1964 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame with aluminum siding, gable roof, 1-story, 1-bay porch Two Sheds	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
5716 Featherbed Lane	2000 ca	Neoclectic, 2 story dwelling log, side gable roof with dormers, balcony, deck, porch and garage	Non-Contributing
5718 Featherbed Lane	1951 ca	Modern, 2 story dwelling brick, side gable roof, porch and garage Two Sheds	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
5728 Featherbed Lane	unknown	One Barn One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing

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5798 Featherbed Lane	1989 ca	Classical Revival, 2 story dwelling, wood frame, weatherboard and brick facing, side gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch	Non-Contributing
6126 Featherbed Lane	1962 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof, 1-story porch One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6130 Featherbed Lane	1973 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof, 1-story porch	Non-Contributing
6148 Featherbed Lane	1964 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story porch	Non-Contributing
6150 Featherbed Lane	unknown	Barn	Non-Contributing
6213 Featherbed Lane	1950 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling frame with composite siding, hipped roof, three porches and attached garage One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6217 Featherbed Lane	1950 ca	Modern, 2 story dwelling frame with siding, cross gable roof, porch, deck, and attached garage One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6219 Featherbed Lane	1977 ca	Neoclectic, 1 story dwelling frame with siding, side gable roof, three porches, deck, and attached garage One 4-car Garage	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing

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6221 Featherbed Lane	1950 ca	Modern, 2 story dwelling frame with composite siding, cross gable roof, porches and attached garage Three Sheds	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6514 Featherbed Lane	1880 ca	Greek Revival, 2 story dwelling, wood frame, weatherboard siding, side gable roof	Contributing
<u>General Longstreet's Line</u>			
6807 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1965 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, hipped roof Two Sheds	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6808 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1971 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, hipped roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6809 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1973 ca	Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard/brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 1-bay porch deck and attached garage	Non-Contributing
6811 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1970 ca	Classical Revival, 2 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch	Non-Contributing
6815 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1970 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame with brick facing, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6819 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1968 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof	Non-Contributing
6820 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1975 ca	Colonial Revival, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof	Non-Contributing
6822 Gen. Longstreet's Line	1973 ca	Neoclectic, 1-story dwelling	Non-Contributing

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			wood frame, weatherboard, gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch One Shed	Non-Contributing
6823	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1972 ca	Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard, side gable roof, carport, deck, enclosed porch	Non-Contributing
6824	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1980 ca	Colonial Revival, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof	Non-Contributing
6825	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1980 ca	Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6827	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1972 ca	Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof	Non-Contributing
6834	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1977 ca	Colonial Revival, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 1-bay porch One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6835	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1981 ca	Classical Revival, 2 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof, 2-story, 4-bay porch One Barn	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6836	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1981 ca	Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard, hipped roof	Non-Contributing
6837	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1973 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch	Non-Contributing
6838	Gen. Longstreet's Line	1980 ca	Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing and siding, gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
	<u>General Warren Avenue</u>			
11702	General Warren Ave	1970 ca	Classical Revival, 2 story dwelling	Non-Contributing

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			wood frame, brick facing, hipped roof, 2-story, 3-bay porch	
11715 General Warren Ave	1972 ca	Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling wood frame, gable roof		Non-Contributing
<u>Goldfinch Drive</u> 5204 Goldfinch Drive	2002 ca	Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling, brick with siding, cross hipped roof deck, garage, and porch		Non-Contributing
<u>Groveton Road</u> 6702 Groveton Road (O. Robinson House)	1961	<i>Vernacular, 2 story dwelling, wood frame with stone facing, cross gable roof</i>		<i>Non-Contributing</i>
		<i>Two Barns</i>		<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
6706 Groveton Road	circa 1917	<i>Vernacular, wood frame school house, cross gable roof, (altered, clad in stone)</i>		<i>Contributing</i>
	1962 ca	<i>Vernacular, 1 story dwelling, brick, gable roof</i>		<i>Non-Contributing</i>
6713 Groveton Road	1970 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, hipped roof One Shed		Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6717 Groveton Road	1963 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling brick, gable roof, One Shed		Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6808 Groveton Road	1972 ca	<i>Colonial Revival, 2 story split-level dwelling, wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 6-bay porch</i>		<i>Non-Contributing</i>

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6810 Groveton Road	1972 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling frame with composite siding, gable roof, porch, deck, and carport	Non-Contributing
6812 Groveton Road	1974 ca	Modern Split-level, 1 story dwelling, brick, gable roof	Non-Contributing
6987 Groveton Road	1986 ca	Neoclectic, 2 story dwelling frame with brick and siding, side gable roof, two porches, deck, and attached garage One 2-car Garage	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
7001 Groveton Road	1976 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling brick, hipped roof, deck, garage, two porches Two Sheds	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
7105 Groveton Road	1967 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
7107 Groveton Road	1975 ca	Neoclectic, 2 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
7109 Groveton Road	1965 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
<u>Lee Highway</u> Stone Bridge	1880s	Single span, two-arch stone bridge	Contributing
10612 Lee Highway at Matthews Hill (Pringle House/Visitor Security)	1880 ca	Vernacular Queen Anne, 2 story wood frame dwelling, L-house plan	Contributing
11070 Lee Highway (Stone House)	Btwn 1828-48	Vernacular I-house, 2-story stone dwelling, side gable roof	Contributing
11108 Lee Highway	pre-1878	Vernacular L-house, 2-1/2-story	Contributing

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<i>(J. Dogan House/ Resource Management)</i>		<i>dwelling, wood frame with weatherboard side gable roof</i>	
11505 Lee Highway	1962 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling frame with stone and siding, hipped roof, three porches One Barn	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
11910 Lee Highway <i>(L. Dogan House)</i>	1820s	Vernacular, 1-1/2-story dwelling log and wood frame, side gable roof, 2-room plan	Contributing
12004 Lee Highway and 6516 Featherbed Lane (Stonewall Memory Garden)	1951 ca	Colonial Revival, 1 story office	Non-Contributing
12521 Lee Highway (Park Headquarters)	1996 Relocated	Vernacular, 1 story office facility wood siding, concrete block foundation, side gable roof	Non-Contributing
	1996 Relocated	Vernacular, 2 story museum wood siding, concrete block Foundation, gambrel roof	Non-Contributing
12816 Lee Highway	1960 ca	Vernacular, 1 story gas station wood frame, stucco, flat roof	Non-Contributing
	1945 ca	Vernacular, 1.5 story restaurant wood frame, siding, gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch	Non-Contributing
<u>Lolan Street</u>			
6600 Lolan Street	1965 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6607 Lolan Street	1980 ca	Modern, 1 story shed wood frame, flat roof	Non-Contributing
6608 Lolan Street	1958 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof,	Non-Contributing

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		1-story, 2-bay porch	
6609 Lolan Street	1963 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof Two Sheds	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6611 Lolan Street	1958 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6613 Lolan Street	1957 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof, 1-story, 1-bay porch Two Sheds	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
6620 Lolan Street	1901 ca	Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof One Shed One Barn	Contributing Contributing Contributing
6621 Lolan Street	1950 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
<u>Old Farm Lane</u> <i>5535 Old Farm Lane</i>	<i>1981 ca</i>	<i>Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling frame clad in cedar shingles, side gable roof, deck, porch and attached garage One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>

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5555 Old Farm Lane	1984 ca	<i>Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling Brick with siding, side gable roof deck, porch and attached garage Four Barns</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
		<i>One Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
5590 Old Farm Lane	1960 ca	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling Brick with siding, side gable roof deck, two porches and attached garage Two Barns</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
		<i>Two Sheds</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
5635 Old Farm Lane	1982 ca	<i>Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling frame clad in siding, side gable roof deck, two porches and attached garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
5670 Old Farm Lane	2000 ca	<i>Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling frame clad in siding, hipped roof porch</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
5675 Old Farm Lane	1979 ca	<i>Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling frame clad in brick and siding, side gable roof, deck, porch and attached garage One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<u>Pageland Lane</u> 6204 Pageland Lane	2002 ca	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame with siding, side gable roof, porch and attached garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>

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6304 Pageland Lane (Pageland/Honeywood)	1830s	Vernacular, 2-1/2-story dwelling stone, side gable roof, central-passage plan (altered/enlarged) Three Barns	Contributing Non-
Contributing		Two Sheds	Contributing Contributing Contributing Contributing
6312 Pageland Lane (Pageland II/Pageland Farm)	circa 1865	Vernacular I-House, 2-1/2-story dwelling, wood frame with weatherboard siding, side gable roof, attached garage and porch One Barn Three Sheds	Contributing Contributing Contributing Contributing
<i>6331 Pageland Lane</i>	<i>1985 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling frame with siding, side gable roof, garage and two porches One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>6501 Pageland Lane at Lee Highway (Brawner House)</i>	<i>1820/1904</i>	<i>Vernacular I-House, 2-1/2-story dwelling, wood frame, side gable roof (portions of 1820s foundation and relocated late-18th/early 19th century structure included)</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
6708 Pageland Lane	1966 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof	Non-Contributing
6720 Pageland Lane	1982 ca	Neoelectic, 1 story dwelling frame with composite siding, side gable roof, deck and attached garage	Non-Contributing
6724 Pageland Lane	1965 ca	Modern, 2 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, hipped roof One Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing

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Poplar Ford Trail

<i>10845 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1978 ca</i>	<i>Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling frame clad in siding, side gable roof with dormers, porch and attached garage One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>10880 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1978 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in siding, side gable roof carport, porch and deck One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>10900 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1976 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in siding, side gable roof porch and attached garage One Barn One Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>10915 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1980 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling brick, side gable roof porch and attached garage One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>10955 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1974 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling brick, front gable roof, One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>10980 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1973 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in composite, side gable roof two decks, porch and attached garage One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>10995 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1976 ca</i>	<i>Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling with 1 story wings, frame clad in composite, gable roof, deck, porch and attached garage One Garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>

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<i>11010 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1974 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling frame clad in siding, cross gable roof porch and attached garage One Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>11110 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>2003 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame with siding, deck and porch</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
<i>11115 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1984 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in brick and siding, side gable roof, deck and attached garage One Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>11130 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1974 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in composite, side gable roof screened porch and attached garage One Shed</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>11135 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1975 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling frame clad in composite, side gable roof carport, two porches and attached garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
<i>11180 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1969 ca</i>	<i>Neoelectic, 2 story dwelling brick with siding, side gable roof screened porch and attached garage Two Sheds One Barn One 2-car garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>11205 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1972 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling brick, side gable roof, porch and attached garage</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
<i>11255 Poplar Ford Trail</i>	<i>1971 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling brick, side gable roof, carport and attached garage Three Sheds</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>

Sudley Road

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5108 Sudley Road	1979 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, weatherboard, gable roof, 1-story, 1-bay porch	Non-Contributing
5204 Sudley Road	1964 ca	Modern, 2 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof	Non-Contributing
5205 Sudley Road	1956 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof	Non-Contributing
5206 Sudley Road	1963 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 2-bay porch	Non-Contributing
5208 Sudley Road	1960 ca	Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof, 1-story, 1-bay porch	Non-Contributing
<i>5209 Sudley Road</i>	<i>1954 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling wood frame, brick facing, gable roof</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
<i>5212 Sudley Road</i>	<i>1901 ca</i>	<i>Queen Anne, 2 story dwelling wood frame, siding, gable roof, 1-story, 3-bay porch</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
5222 Sudley Road	1979	Colonial Revival, 1 story dwelling brick, side gable roof, carport Shed	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing
<i>5308 Sudley Road (Sudley Methodist Church)</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>Vernacular 2-1/2-story building wood frame, cross gable roof</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>5309 Sudley Road (Thornberry House/ Sudley Post Office)</i>	<i>1846</i>	<i>Vernacular-1/2-story wood frame dwelling, side gable roof, 2-room plan</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
5501 Sudley Road	1983 ca	Neoclectic, 2 story dwelling frame clad in brick and composite, side gable roof, porch and attached garage One Barn	Non-Contributing Non-Contributing

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<i>5505 Sudley Road</i>	<i>1930 ca</i>	<i>Vernacular, 2 story dwelling frame clad in siding, side gable roof porch and attached garage Two Sheds</i>	<i>Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>5805 Sudley Road</i>	<i>1930 ca</i>	<i>Colonial Revival, 2 story dwelling stone, hipped roof, attached garage One Barn One Shed</i>	<i>Contributing Contributing Contributing</i>
<i>5809 Sudley Road</i>	<i>1955 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling brick with siding, side gable roof, enclosed porch Six Sheds</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>5814 Sudley Road</i>	<i>1954 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling Concrete Block, side gable roof, attached garage One Shed One Barn</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>5817 Sudley Road</i>	<i>1950 ca</i>	<i>Modern, 1 story dwelling frame with siding, side gable roof, enclosed porch Two Sheds</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
<i>6511 Sudley Road (Henry House on Henry Hill)</i>	<i>1870s</i>	<i>Vernacular 2-story dwelling, side wood frame with weatherboard siding side gable roof, side entry</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>6511 Sudley Road (Visitor Center)</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>Classical Revival, 1-1/2-story masonry building, pedimented front gable roof, 1-story wings</i>	<i>Contributing</i>

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6750 Sudley Road (NPS Maintenance) 1980s Three metal maintenance Sheds Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

Vandor Lane
10514 Vandor Lane (Lewis Site) 1940s Two Sheds Contributing
Contributing

MONUMENT	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
<i>Albee</i>	<i>Groveton Road</i>	<i>1865</i>	<i>cedar pole with wood sign</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Bartow I</i>	<i>Henry Hill</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>stone base of white pillar</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Bartow II</i>	<i>Henry Hill</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>granite marker</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Barnard Bee</i>	<i>Henry Hill</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>8' white granite monument</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Dunklin</i>	<i>Warrenton Turnpike</i>	<i>1870s</i>	<i>six-tiered, square-block, marble monument</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Georgia (7th)</i>	<i>Henry Hill Ricketts' Battery MNBP study collection</i>	<i>1903</i>	<i>marble markers (3 of 6 extant)</i> <i>Not Evaluated, not mapped</i>	<i>Contributing Contributing</i>
<i>Groveton</i>	<i>Deep Cut</i>	<i>1865</i>	<i>brown sandstone obelisk</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Bull Run</i>	<i>Henry Hill</i>	<i>1865</i>	<i>brown sandstone obelisk</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Jackson</i>	<i>Henry Hill</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>bronze statue on granite base</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Lee/Longstreet/ Jackson</i>	<i>Conway Robinson Memorial State Park 13300 Lee Highway</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>stone marker with metal plate</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>New York (5th)</i>	<i>New York Avenue</i>	<i>1906</i>	<i>granite/bronze monument</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>New York (10th)</i>	<i>New York Avenue</i>	<i>1906</i>	<i>granite/bronze monument</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>14th Brooklyn</i>	<i>New York Avenue</i>	<i>1906</i>	<i>15' granite obelisk monument</i>	<i>Contributing</i>

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<i>Gates</i>	<i>New York Avenue</i>	<i>1906</i>	<i>iron gates and posts</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>George Stovall</i>	<i>Matthews Hill</i>	<i>1880s</i>	<i>square white marble marker</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Groveton Confederate Cemetery Monument</i>		<i>1904</i>	<i>obelisk of white marble</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Ridley Marker</i>	<i>Groveton Cemetery</i>	<i>1862</i>	<i>white granite marker</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Palmer Marker</i>	<i>Groveton Cemetery</i>	<i>1862</i>	<i>white granite marker</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Fletcher Webster</i>	<i>Chinn Ridge</i>	<i>1914</i>	<i>granite boulder with plaque</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Virginia Highway near Stone House First Manassas</i>		<i>1928</i>	<i>red sandstone marker</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Virginia Highway Groveton Second Manassas</i>		<i>1928</i>	<i>red sandstone marker</i>	<i>Contributing</i>

SITE	NAME	LOCATION	DATE RANGE	STATUS
44PW8	<i>Chinn House</i>	<i>Hazel Plain</i>	<i>1809-1950 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW17	<i>Camp Site</i>	<i>Swart Cemetery</i>	<i>archaic</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW254		<i>25' above Bull Run near Poplar Ford</i>	<i>935-1350 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW255		<i>200' south of Bull Run at Poplar Ford</i>	<i>4000-1200 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW256		<i>200' south of Bull Run on flood plain of Poplar Ford</i>	<i>1000-1600 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW257	<i>Keeny Site</i>	<i>Plateau above Bull Run at Poplar Ford</i>	<i>4000-1200 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW258		<i>East side of Plateau, Poplar Ford</i>	<i>6300-1000 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW259		<i>Plateau west of Bull Run, north of Stone Bridge</i>	<i>6000-3000 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW260		<i>Hill southwest of Stone Bridge</i>	<i>4000-3000 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW261		<i>On Flood Plain of Young's Branch</i>	<i>1000-1600 AD</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW262		<i>South section of Van Pelt Hill</i>	<i>7000-2000 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW263		<i>West Slope of</i>	<i>1000-1600 AD</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>

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44PW264	<i>Vogt Site</i>	<i>Van Pelt Hill West slope of Van Pelt Hill, near Young's Branch</i>	<i>4000-1200 BC 900-1500 AD</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Non-Contributing</i>
44PW265		<i>Southwest of Van Pelt Hill</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW266		<i>Southwest slope of Sutton Hill</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW267		<i>South slope of Carter Hill</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW268		<i>Southeast slope of north end of Buck Hill</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW269		<i>Matthew's Hill near Route 234</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW270		<i>Top of Buck Hill overlooking Stone House</i>	<i>8000-6000 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW271	<i>Swain Site</i>	<i>Ridge overlooking Young's Branch</i>	<i>1000 BC-1600 AD</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW272		<i>3500' west of Stone House</i>	<i>3000 BC-1600 AD</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW273		<i>700' north of Young's Branch between two streams</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW274		<i>Hill north of US 29, north of Young's & Dogan's Branch</i>	<i>1500-1700 AD</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW275		<i>North of US 29, north of Dogan Branch</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW276		<i>On Chinn Ridge</i>	<i>1500-1700 AD</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW277		<i>Top of Bald Hill</i>	<i>8000-6000 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW278		<i>Top of Bald Hill</i>	<i>8000-6000 BC</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW279		<i>Knoll above Chinn Spring</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW280		<i>Plateau above Bull Run, near Poplar Ford</i>	<i>ca 1865</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW281	<i>Sutton House</i>	<i>South slope of Carter Hill</i>	<i>ca 1880</i>	<i>Contributing</i>

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44PW282	<i>Bladen Robinson House</i>	<i>Hilltop overlooking Young's & Holkum's Branch</i>	<i>1890-1940 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW283		<i>Hill overlooking Young's Branch & two streams</i>	<i>19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW284	<i>Peter's Farm</i>	<i>Hilltop north of US 29 east of Route 622</i>	<i>1870-1981 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW285		<i>Southwest slope of Bald Hill</i>	<i>19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW286	<i>CCC HQ</i>	<i>Bald Hill above Chinn Spring</i>	<i>1880-1936 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW287	<i>Pittsylvania</i>	<i>Northeast of Matthews Hill</i>	<i>1770-1862 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW288	<i>Robinson House</i>	<i>South of US 29</i>	<i>1849-1936 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW289	<i>Van Pelt House (Avon)</i>	<i>Hilltop overlooking Bull Run & Young's Branch</i>	<i>1850-1932 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW290	<i>Stone Bridge</i>	<i>On Bull Run south of US 29</i>	<i>1825-1928 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW291	<i>Heaton's Lunette</i>	<i>Bluff overlooking Young's & Holkum's Branch</i>	<i>1861-1865 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW292	<i>Rifle Pits</i>	<i>At Lewis Ford</i>	<i>1861-1862 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW293	<i>Henry House</i>	<i>Off Route 234 south of US 29</i>	<i>1812-1921 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW294	<i>Sudley Post Office</i>	<i>at Route 234 & Featherbed Lane</i>	<i>1860-1966 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW295	<i>Amos Benson House</i>	<i>North end of Park between Route 234 and Bull Run</i>	<i>19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW296	<i>Mahala Dean House</i>	<i>Off Route 234 south of Sudley Post Office</i>	<i>19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW297	<i>Matthews House</i>	<i>On Matthews Hill, east of Route 234</i>	<i>19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW298	<i>Stone House</i>	<i>At intersection of Route 234 & US 29</i>	<i>1814-1961 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW299	<i>Unfinished Railroad (three sites)</i>	<i>Across northwest section of Park</i>	<i>1851-1860 AD</i>	<i>Contributing</i>

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44PW300	Groveton School	On Route 622 north of US 29	1800-1865 AD	Contributing
44PW301	Rosefield	Overlooking Young's Branch west of Route 234	1801-1862 AD	Contributing
44PW302	L. Dogan House	Intersection of Route 622 & US 29	1860	Contributing
44PW332		North of Bull Run & Route 66, west of Route 621	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW333		South of Bull Run northwest of Route 66 & 621	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW334	Ball Cemetery	South of Bull Run, northwest of Route 66 & 621	1831-1875 AD	Contributing
44PW335	Pohoke	South of Bull Run, northwest of Route 66 & 621	1780-1863 AD	Contributing
44PW336		Near Portici Site	ca 3000 BC	Non-Contributing
	Slave Quarters		1780-1870 AD	Contributing
44PW337	Slave Quarters	Near Portici Site	1820-1863	Contributing
44PW338		South of Bull Run, northwest of Route 66 & 621	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW339	Fanny Lee Henry House	Near Portici Site	1890-1940	Contributing
44PW340		South of Bull Run, northwest of Route 622 & 621	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW341		Between Bull Run, Route 66 & Holkum's Branch	1860-1865	Contributing
44PW342		Between Bull Run, Route 66 & Holkum's Branch	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW343		Between Bull Run Route 66 & Holkum's Branch	1820-1890	Contributing
44PW344		Between Bull Run, Route 66 & Holkum's	prehistoric	Non-Contributing

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44PW345	Lewis House	Branch Between Bull Run, Route 66 & Holkum's Branch	1870-1876	Contributing
44PW346		Branch Between Bull Run, Route 66 & Holkum's Branch	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW347		Branch Between Bull Run, Route 66 & Holkum's Branch	4000- BC-200 AD 19th century	Non-Contributing Contributing
44PW348	Portici	Branch Between Bull Run, Route 66, & Holkum's Branch	1820-1863	Contributing
44PW349		Branch South of Bull Run, north of US 29	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW350		Branch South of Bull Run, north of US 29	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW351		Branch South of Bull Run, north of US 29	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW352		Branch South of Bull Run, north of US 29	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW353		Branch South of Bull Run, north of US 29	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW354		Branch North of Sudley Mill near old Sudley Road	prehistoric 20 th century	Non-Contributing Contributing
44PW355	Trash Pit	Branch North of Sudley Mill near old Sudley Road	19 th century	Contributing
44PW356		Branch North of Sudley Mill near old Sudley Road	19 th century	Contributing
44PW452	Brawner Farm	Branch Near Stony Ridge, east of Young's Branch	19 th century	Contributing
44PW453		Branch near Portici	1820-1899	Contributing
44PW454	Frank Warner Lewis	Branch near Portici	ca 1890	Contributing
44PW455	Winter Encampment	Branch near Portici	1820-1865	Contributing
44PW456		Branch near Portici	ca 1890	Contributing
44PW457	Lewis Ford	Branch On Bull Run south of Holkum's Branch	mid-19 th century	Contributing
44PW458	Ball's Ford	Branch On Bull Run south of Lewis Ford	mid-19 th century	Contributing
44PW476	William Center Site P-5	Branch South of Battery Heights	4000-1200 BC	Non-Contributing

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44PW477	William Center Site P-6	Between Carneal House & Young's Branch	4000-1200 BC	Non-Contributing
44PW478	Meadowville (Cundiff House)	East of Stuart's Hill, south of US 29	8000-6000 BC 1790-1862 AD	Non-Contributing Contributing
44PW479	Brownsville	South of Young's Branch	1787-1900	Contributing
44PW480	<i>William Center Site H-3</i>	<i>Near Groveton</i>	<i>ca 1862</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW481	William Center Site P-1	Near Young's Branch, south of US 29	4000-1200 BC	Non-Contributing
44PW482	William Center Site P-2	South of Young's Branch	4000-1200 BC	Non-Contributing
44PW483	William Center Site P-4	North of Young's Branch	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW503	William Center Site Site A	Northwest of Young's Branch, William tract	prehistoric	Non-Contributing
44PW504	William Center Site Site C	North of Young's Branch, William tract	ca 5000 BC	Non-Contributing
44PW572	Swart Site	North end of Stuart's Hill, south of US 29	1889-1969	Contributing
44PW579	12551 Lee Highway	Dunklin Monument	1870s	Contributing
44PW580	Unfinished Railroad	Pageland Lane West of Park	1851-1860 AD	Contributing
44PW581	Nash Site	Stuart's Hill tract, west of Groveton	1870-1944	Contributing
44PW589	Base Camp	Stuart's Hill tract	4000-1200 BC	Non-Contributing
44PW593	Mass Grave Site	Pageland Lane West of Park	1862	Contributing
44PW594	Army Latrine	Pageland Lane West of Park	1916	Contributing
44PW968	<i>Swart House</i>	<i>Pageland Lane at Lee Highway</i>	<i>early 20th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW1069	<i>Ayres Site</i>	<i>Lee Highway at Sudley Road</i>	<i>prehistoric</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
44PW1070	<i>Hooe Dependency</i>	<i>Sudley Road at Lee Highway</i>	<i>1810s-1830s</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
44PW1071	<i>Clarke Site</i>	<i>Lee Highway at</i>	<i>mid-19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>

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<i>Sudley Road</i>			
<i>Groveton Confederate Cemetery</i>	<i>Groveton</i>	<i>1867</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
	<i>11750 Lee Highway</i>		
<i>Henry Cemetery</i>	<i>Henry Hill</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>(Three marked graves with iron fence)</i>	<i>6511 Sudley Road</i>		
<i>Hooe Cemetery</i>	<i>Chinn Ridge</i>	<i>1775-1825</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Stonewall Memory Garden</i>	<i>12004 Lee Highway</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>Non-Contributing</i>
<i>(5300 interred)</i>	<i>and 6514 Featherbed Lane</i>		
<i>Sudley Ford</i>	<i>East of Bull Run</i>	<i>mid-19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
	<i>Overlook Court</i>		
<i>Sudley Methodist Cemetery</i>	<i>Sudley</i>	<i>1896-present</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Sudley Mills and Dam</i>	<i>North/Northwest of</i>	<i>1760 ca (pre 1780 to</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
	<i>Sudley Post Office</i>	<i>ca. 1820)</i>	
		<i>1820 ca (2nd mill)</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
		<i>1820 ca (dam/dike)</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
		<i>1870s (reblt mill)</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
		<i>1900 ca (mill race)</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Sudley Spring Ford</i>	<i>Northeast of</i>	<i>mid-19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
	<i>Sudley Post Office</i>		
<i>Swart Family Cemetery</i>	<i>12512 Lee Highway</i>	<i>1890 ca-1950s</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>(less than ten markers)</i>	<i>at Pageland Lane</i>		
<i>11500 Bull Run Overlook Court</i>	<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>mid-19th century</i>	<i>Contributing</i>
<i>Manassas Battlefield</i>		<i>1861-1864</i>	<i>Contributing</i>

Endnotes

¹ According to a preponderance of evidence, Jackson actually was standing on the reverse slope of Henry Hill, not on the summit where the statue now stands.

² "Headquarters Building For Manassas Battlefield Park," Report of the National Commission of Fine Arts, Senate Doc. No. 204, 78th Congress, 2d Session, January 1, 1940 to June 30, 1944. (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1944), p. 14.

³ Contributing resources are recognized for their association with the Manassas Battlefield and the battlefield park maintained by the National Park Service. These resources date from the period between 1820 and 1942. They retain sufficient integrity of historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey significance to the battlefield. Non-contributing resources are not directly associated with the battlefield site or the commemorative park established there in 1940. These properties were generally constructed before the events of First Manassas and after the 1942 date of significance assigned for the historic district.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Spanning Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Manassas Battlefield encompasses approximately 6,469.54 acres of Virginia landscape historically significant for its association with two major engagements of the Civil War – the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861 and the Second Battle of Manassas between August 28 and August 30, 1862. The First Battle of Manassas, known as First Bull Run to the Federal army, was the first major land battle of the Civil War. The one day of fighting assembled the largest American force to date, with 34,000 Confederates and 35,000 Federal troops. Instrumental in the defense of Henry Hill and the ultimate defeat of the Union army, Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson received his sobriquet during the engagement. Fought a little over a year later, the Second Battle of Manassas, also known as the Second Battle of Bull Run, stands as an important case study of the Army of Northern Virginia. Jackson, continuing the gallantry illustrated during the first battle, was responsible for drawing the Army of Virginia away from the Rappahannock River and into Manassas with a flank march that proved to be the boldest maneuver of its kind during the war. The campaign, culminating in one of the largest attacks Confederate General Robert E. Lee would launch during the war, cleared the strategic table for the Confederate army like no other victory of the Civil War. The hallowed ground of these two battles houses artifacts of the devastating engagements, entrenchments, encampments, and burial sites. Commemoration officially launched with the placement of numerous historical markers, military cemeteries, and memorializing monuments, one of which was placed before the conclusion of the war. Initially developed between the 18th and early 19th centuries by the heirs of the prominent Robert “King” Carter, Manassas Battlefield retains several pre-war and Reconstruction-era resources, including single-family dwellings dating from the 1820s to the 1880s. Barely visible foundations, family burial sites, and indentations in the rural landscape inscribe the location of prominent plantations and modest farmhouses that no longer stand on the property. Preservation of

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the battlefield and its resources became a priority, prompting the creation of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in 1922, and ultimately the Manassas National Battlefield Park in 1940. Today, the National Park Service reserve, coupled with the surrounding battleground outside the Federal boundaries, is sufficiently intact to allow vistas not unlike those observed by the commanding generals and the thousands of soldiers who fought there. The battlefield retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association with the historic events that occurred on the property during the Civil War and the post-battle memorialization. With reference to the man-made resources, such as the dwellings and military earthworks, Manassas Battlefield has integrity of design, workmanship, and material. Manassas Battlefield Historic District meets all four of the National Register criteria, and is significant under the themes of military, archeology, architecture, and commemoration with national significance for the period between 1820, representing the subdivision of the Carter family property and date of the oldest extant standing resources, and 1942, when the Visitors Center was completed.

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**Criterion A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution
to the broad patterns of our history.**

The rural landscape of Manassas became the site of the Civil War's first major land battle as Union troops moved to seize Manassas Junction. The geography of the Manassas region favored Confederate defenses, while enabling the utilization of the nearby Orange & Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad tracks. Bull Run, a stream with steep banks and numerous fords, cut through the area. Fortifying the Bull Run crossings, the Southern forces near Manassas Junction became the only direct obstruction for a Federal invasion of Virginia and subsequent capture of the Confederate capital at Richmond. Confederate forces, positioned at Bull Run shortly after the April 1861 secession of Virginia, anticipated a Union assault by June of that same year. Beginning on July 19th, the encamped Confederate troops at Manassas were joined by forces originally stationed near Winchester. The reinforcements covered sixty miles in just twenty-eight hours, with half that distance traveled by train along the Manassas Gap Railroad, to become the first soldiers ever to make a major territorial shift by rail from one war zone to another. Shots fired by Union forces across the Stone Bridge over Bull Run signaled the start of First Battle of Manassas, and the first large-scale land engagement of the American Civil War, around dawn on July 21, 1861. The battle, raging until the late afternoon, seesawed back and forth with casualties mounting and no clear indication of the victor. Under the personal leadership of subordinate commanders such as P.G.T. Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, and Thomas J. Jackson, the Confederates turned back the final Union assault shortly after 4:00 p.m. Well into the night, Federal forces continued their stampede back to Washington, D.C., shocked by the defeat, yet more determined to put down the rebellion that had just been transformed into a civil war.

The Second Battle of Manassas was the meeting of Confederate troops under the direction of General Robert E. Lee with Union forces marching northeast from Warrenton. Lee, attempting to engage and destroy the Federal army, had Jackson seize the supply depot at Manassas Junction. Stung by the attack, Major General John Pope abandoned his lines along the Rappahannock River and headed toward Jackson at Manassas. Jackson's troops, now hidden along Stony Ridge north of an unfinished railroad grade, attacked a Union column as it marched past on Warrenton Turnpike. This savage fight, beginning in the late afternoon of August 28, 1862 at Brawner Farm, concluded two days later with another Confederate victory in the evening of August 30th after Lee and then Major General James Longstreet's Right Wing of the Army of Northern Virginia arrived to catch Pope's army in a flank movement. Again, under the cover of darkness, the defeated Union army withdrew across Bull Run toward the defenses of Washington, D.C. The Confederate campaign at the Second Battle of Manassas under the direct supervision of Lee opened the way for the South's first invasion of the north, and a bid for foreign intervention.

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Since the close of the First Battle of Manassas, the scene of action was recognized as the significant battlefield that it was, hosting commemorative events and military maneuvers. Motivated by the growing desire to commemorate the fallen soldiers and the battles in which they fought, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes designated the battlefield as a national historic site on May 10, 1940. This act established the Manassas National Battlefield Park, thus preserving much of the most important historic lands relating to the two battles of Manassas. Therefore, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, the Manassas Battlefield meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places.

Criterion B: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

At the First Battle of Manassas, Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson was one of the commanders responsible for the Confederate defense of Henry Hill early in the afternoon of July 21, 1861. Jackson, positioned to reinforce Brigadier General James Longstreet at Blackburn's Ford, moved his brigade without orders toward the fighting to his left at the Stone Bridge. Once on the crest of Henry Hill, he put his five Virginia regiments in line just behind the summit, informed Brigadier General Barnard Bee of his arrival, and had his men lie in wait for enemy attack or instructions from General Joseph E. Johnston. Beaten back and attempting to rally his men, Bee used Jackson's brigade as an anchor. Pointing to Jackson, Bee shouted, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall." Thus, the legend of "Stonewall" Jackson was born, paying testimony to the commander's firmness under fire. Throughout the afternoon, Jackson and his men were instrumental in the defense of Henry Hill and the ultimate defeat of the Union army.

Jackson, now a major general, played a pivotal role in the Second Battle of Manassas, particularly in the Battle of Brawner Farm on August 28, 1862. Lee had divided his forces moving north, allowing Jackson the role of independent commander responsible for drawing the Army of Virginia away from the Rappahannock River. Jackson's flank march – fifty-four miles in thirty-six hours to the rear of the Union army – was the boldest maneuver of its kind during the war, and Jackson executed it flawlessly. He successfully cut the Federal supply lines at Manassas Junction and lured Pope into battle on his terms from a secured position in the woods at Groveton, near the site of the First Battle of Manassas. The Confederates, concealed along Stony Ridge north of an unfinished railroad grade, attacked a Union column as it marched past Brawner Farm on Warrenton Turnpike. Jackson's concealment in the wooded terrain of Stony Ridge, coupled with the movement of overextended Confederates on the night of August 29, had a great impression on the mind of the Federal commander, who was convinced the Confederate forces had retreated. Thus, Pope ordered his army in pursuit of Jackson, only to be attacked in his left flank and rear by Longstreet.

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Additionally, the Second Manassas Campaign serves as an important case study of the Army of Northern Virginia and the emergence of Robert E. Lee as a masterful tactician. This was Lee's first full campaign, and his first opportunity to ply his talents unfettered on the fields of central and northern Virginia. Mindful of his immediate objective to clear Pope out of Virginia before McClellan could reinforce and unite with the Army of Virginia, Lee moved against Pope's larger force. Lee demonstrated patience on the battlefield in deciding not to attack on August 29th, clinging tightly to his own mandate to avoid heavy losses unless great advantage might be gained. When the opportunity for counterattack came on August 30th, he acted decisively. Longstreet's assault was one of the most effective attacks that Lee launched during the war, making Second Manassas one of Lee's greatest campaigns. Accordingly, the Manassas Battlefield meets Criterion B of the National Register of Historic Places for both Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

Criterion C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Initially developed between the 18th and early 19th centuries by the construction of several Carter family plantations, Manassas Battlefield retains several pre-war resources, including single-family dwellings dating from the 1820s to the 1860s. The dwellings are a product of the development experienced when vast acres held by the Carter family were subdivided in the second quarter of the 19th century into smaller parcels that were subsequently improved by individual farmers and tenants. Predominately devoid of applied ornamentation, a few of the buildings illustrate several of the stylistic features of Federal architecture (1780-1820), while utilizing indigenous building materials such as stone. Surviving the devastation of war, the battlefield was further improved by the construction of late 19th century vernacular dwellings of wood frame. The most recognized of these buildings was constructed at the site of the original Henry House, which was destroyed during the fighting of First Manassas. Collectively, the buildings at Manassas Battlefield illustrate the architectural evolution of the rural area before and after the war. With the exception of commemorative structures and bordering late-20th-century buildings, the antebellum- and Reconstruction-era resources that ornament the landscape of Manassas Battlefield have remained intact to present a vernacular vista not unlike that seen by the Confederate and Union armies in the summers of 1861 and 1862.¹

Of the many individuals who lost their lives during the historic engagements at Manassas, the first to be honored was Colonel Francis Stebbins Bartow (1816-1861). Erected by the Eighth Georgia Infantry in memory of its fallen leader, the white marble pillar was installed on September 4, 1861 – just six weeks after the First Battle of Manassas. This memorial was the first of its kind to be

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erected in honor of a Civil War casualty and served as a model for similar memorials throughout the nation during the Reconstruction period. The last of the many honorific monuments erected on the battlefield at Manassas paid tribute to Brigadier General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson, who received his nickname at the first battle on Henry Hill in July 1861. The grand monument was placed in 1940 on the site then believed to have been where Jackson stood when Brigadier General Barnard Bee bestowed the sobriquet. As a result of the engagements fought here, at least twenty-six monuments and markers have been placed around the battlefield to commemorate; the location where soldiers were wounded or died; the meeting site of commanding generals; and the strategic position of various regiments. Therefore, the Manassas Battlefield meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Criterion D: That has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The battlefield property, which was originally granted to Robert “King” Carter in the 1720s, was improved by the construction of 18th-century plantation houses. Owned and occupied by members of the Carter family throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the modest-to-grand dwellings served as a military headquarter or field hospitals during the two battles. The destruction of the war initiated the deterioration of the resources and culminated in the loss of many pre-Civil War buildings and structures, and their supporting agricultural landscapes. Family burial sites, barely visible foundations, and indentations in the rural landscape inscribe the location of these once-grand plantation and farmhouses. The agricultural plantations were connected by numerous roads and fords, many of which provide the bases for the system of highways that transverse the landscape today. Many of the early farm roads are currently used by the National Park Service as fire roads, interpretive trails, or bridle paths and are surfaced with gravel or compacted soil. Traces of historic farm roads that are not under current use can still be detected by depression in the ground surface along fence lines and hedgerows, where forest growth and high grass conceal the features. Moreover, the site is significant as the hallowed ground of the two Manassas battles, housing artifacts of the devastating engagements, entrenchments, encampments, and burial sites.

Archeological research, under the direction of the National Park Service, has been conducted at Manassas National Battlefield Park. Beginning in 1986 with the Wheeler Tract (the site of Portici), archeological investigations have been conducted at Brawner Farm, the Stone House, the Chinn House (Hazel Plain), Stuart’s Hill, the Robinson House, and Sudley Post Office. Such explorations have revealed evidence of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century dwellings, associated outbuildings, farming practices, and African-American slave life. Investigations have also revealed evidence of fighting associated with the Battle of First and Second Manassas at Matthews Hill, Buck Hill, the

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Unfinished Railroad, and Chinn Ridge. The archeological investigations at the Manassas Battlefield continue to demonstrate the usefulness of archeology to Civil War battlefield research and documentation, in particular, and to the development and refinement of battlefield archeology, in general. Furthermore, this work has documented prehistoric fossils and artifacts, many of which were mapped but not excavated; they were left *in situ* for future investigation. In this context, the Manassas Battlefield also meets Criterion D for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Pre-War History of Manassas Battlefield: 1720-1861

Historically a part of the Northern Neck Proprietary, the property encompassing what is now the Manassas Battlefield was originally part of three individual tracts of land patented by Robert “King” Carter (1663-1732) in the second quarter of the 18th century. The northern portion of Carter’s property consisted of the tracts known as Middle Bull Run and Great Bull Run, jointly encompassing 41,660 acres. Lower Bull Run, a 6,030-acre tract south of Young’s Branch, constituted the southern portion of the holdings.

During the first half of the 18th century, the Carter family’s Bull Run landholdings were commonly leased to tenant farmers, who worked the sparsely developed frontier. When agricultural production began in earnest during the third quarter of the century, the tracts were more fully developed with plantations and farms devoted to the cultivation of tobacco and grains. To illustrate their planter class, the Carter heirs had imposing manor houses constructed – Pittsylvania (1765), Sudley (1760-1770), and Rosefield (ca 1790). The grand dwellings illustrated the fashionable architectural styles of the period, specifically the Georgian style. Pittsylvania, the most prominent of the Carter homes, stood two-and-a-half stories in height with a hipped roof and interior chimneys. The parged wood frame building was finely detailed with red sandstone cladding the English basement. Dependencies within the self-sufficient plantation included a wash house, ice house, meat house, carriage house, barn, well, slave quarters, weaving building, schoolhouse, numerous gardens, family cemetery, and slave graveyard.

Following the subdivision and partial sale of property outside the Carter family by the turn of the 19th century, numerous single-family dwellings were constructed, generally on hilltops with pastures and croplands stretching around the houses at lower elevations. These included Peach Grove (1800), Meadowville (ca 1800), Pohoke (1802), Spring Hill Farm (1812), Hazel Plain (1809-1815), and Bachelor’s Hall (ca 1820). The dwellings from this period were modest by comparison to the Carter plantation houses; although not completely devoid of the stylistic ornamentation and imposing form necessary to reflect the owner’s economic status. Pohoke, for example, measured 16 by 20 feet with a hall/chamber plan. The 1802 wood frame structure was supported by a half-cellar, ornamented on

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the exterior with native sandstone like that seen at Pittsylvania. Presumably covered by a steeply pitched side gable roof, the vernacular dwelling was serviced by an imposing exterior end brick chimney. The size and detailing of Pohoke's brick chimney was presented as evidence of the owner's economic position. By 1820, Pohoke, along with all its subsequent dependencies, was absorbed into a larger, more imposing plantation complex to reflect then-owner Spencer Ball's improved status. The new dwelling was constructed of wood frame, standing two-and-a-half stories in height with a side gable roof and massive, paired Flemish-bond brick chimneys. The building (measuring 37 by 36.9 feet) had a central-passage, two-room-deep plan with symmetrical detailing derived from the Georgian style. The new manor house reportedly suffered from a series of damaging fires, which prompted it to be renamed Portici.

The Carter family landholdings continued to diminish during the first half of the 19th century. Consequently, the sale or lease of smaller plots of land allowed individuals of lesser means to establish farms and construct dwellings. Notable resources constructed after the land was subdivided included the Stone House, erected sometime between 1828 and 1848 at the intersection of Sudley Road and Warrenton Turnpike; Pageland (Honeywood) at 6308 Pageland Lane in the 1830s; John Thornberry's 1846 dwelling in Sudley; the circa 1820 overseer's house at Peach Grove; the 1849 James Robinson House on Warrenton Turnpike; the Van Pelt House (Avon) circa 1850; and the home of Martin Matthews, erected just prior to the Civil War. The dwellings, surrounded by acres of open farmland, were vernacular with no applied stylistic ornamentation. The buildings generally stood one-and-a-half to two stories in height with slightly raised foundations and side gable roofs. The earliest examples, the Stone House and Pageland, were constructed of stone, with interior end chimneys. In style, the buildings were Federal with elongated window openings, symmetrical massing, and modest unadorned cornices. Later buildings utilized wood frame as the primary construction material, rather than stone, and did not reflect the fashionable architectural styles in form or massing. Rather, the symmetrical massing illustrated on the earlier examples was surpassed by the need for more entry openings and natural light. The examples typically had hall/chamber plans with modest interior or exterior end brick chimneys. The new complexes were generally located in the middle of the newly devised property boundaries, sited on the hilltops with agricultural pastures and crops surrounding the houses at lower elevations. Atypical of the general placement of house sites was the Martin Matthew farmstead, erected by John Clarke in a slight depression at the center of the property on Matthews Hill. Clarke faced the front door to the southwest with the surrounding high ground devoted to crops and pastures.

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The growing number of plantations and smaller farms sparked the development of a network of roads in northern Prince William County that further encouraged expansion of the area's population. Movement east over Bull Run had been augmented in 1825 by the construction of the Stone Bridge, a structural element that would eventually play a significant role in the Civil War engagements. By 1828, the Bull Run tracts were traversed by such major transportation routes as Manassas-Sudley Road; Groveton-Sudley Road; Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road; and Warrenton Turnpike.² Development of the rural infrastructure to serve the needs of local farmers led to the increased growth of smaller settlements, such as Sudley, New Market, and Groveton. In the case of Sudley, the small community grew around John Carter's circa 1760 mill that utilized Catharpin Run to move logs from the Bull Run Mountains and power the mill that produced the lumber. By the first quarter of the 19th century, the locale included a store, saw and gristmills, blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, a few dwellings, and Sudley Methodist Church (1822). A tavern, schoolhouse, blacksmith shop, numerous dwellings, and store marked the intersection of Warrenton Turnpike and Groveton-Sudley Road in the hamlet of Groveton, which had developed around the associated outbuildings of Peach Grove.

Regional economic growth was also spurred by expansion of the railroad. The Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company, chartered in March 1848, was the first line to serve the region, eventually connecting Alexandria with Richmond via the Virginia Central Railroad at Gordonsville. On March 9, 1850, the General Assembly of Virginia chartered the Manassas Gap Railroad Company to build a connection with Orange & Alexandria Railroad through Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountain and Manassas Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and thence via Strasburg to Harrisonburg. Maintaining a terminal connection with the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company, the Manassas Gap Company began to plan the construction of an independent line, running from Gainesville to Alexandria via Bull Run. In anticipation of this, the company purchased an 80-foot corridor at the eastern base of Stony Ridge from several local landowners. Completion of the line was hampered, however, as the company was financially exhausted by attempting to complete its first line to Harrisonburg. The Civil War intervened before construction east of the Bull Run Mountains could be completed; although prior to 1858, a considerable amount of grading had been done. Known as the Unfinished Railroad, the cuts and fills of the graded railroad bed along the base of Stony Ridge actually came to define the Civil War battlefield in the sense that an engagement was fought at the site partly because the railroad grade was there.

On the eve of the Civil War, the future battlefield was substantially developed with the dwellings of approximately twenty-eight families including slaves, a church, a cooper shop, saw and gristmills, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, taverns, a post office, stores, and a school.³ The cultivation of tobacco had given way to the farming of grains, primarily corn, oats, rye, and buckwheat, as well as

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bees and honey. Marked by open pastures, underbrush, and meadows, the Bull Run tracts yielded pine, black jack, pin oak, white oak lumber, hay, and grass seed. Animal husbandry controlled by wooden fences included sheep, swine, cattle, milk cows, oxen, and horses. Although the land continued to be rural, the early to mid-19th century development of dwellings, smaller farms, and the variety of agricultural activities sharply contrasted with the tobacco production overseen by the imposing Carter plantations of the 18th century.

First Battle of Manassas: July 21, 1861

This discussion of the First Battle of Manassas was extracted from the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form "Civil War Properties in Prince William County, VA," prepared by Jan Townsend of the Prince William County Planning Office in 1988 with the assistance of historical consultant J. Michael Miller and from "National Park Civil War Series: the First Battle of Manassas" by William C. Davis.

On April 17, 1861, five days after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter in South Carolina, the Virginia Convention passed a secession ordinance. The citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia voted to ratify secession from the Union, and on May 23, 1861, the commonwealth officially became a part of the Confederacy. With that act, the war in Virginia began. Virginia's geography and strategic location as the northeastern border of the new Confederacy made it destined to be the first battleground, as any invasion by the 75,000 volunteers called by President Abraham Lincoln would naturally come through the state. Under the direction of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, two Union armies were formed that would move in unison with overwhelming strength to press the Confederates forming at Manassas and Harpers Ferry, ensuring neither gained control of the rails. Early in June of 1861, Major General Robert Patterson was to march south through Maryland and push across the Potomac River to take Harpers Ferry and defeat, or at least fully occupy General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederates.

Meanwhile, a substantially larger army destined for Manassas Junction was taking shape in Washington City under the direction of Brigadier General Irvin McDowell. McDowell was in no hurry to engage the Confederate army, at least until he had trained and organized his own men. At the very beginning of the war, the Union military strategy was first to encircle the entire Confederacy with a blockade, and then send an expedition down the Mississippi River to close this major artery of Southern supply. In the North's scenario, the Confederacy with all her means of support closed would eventually sue for peace. The Northern public would not wait for such a protracted plan to work, however. They clamored for a confrontation with the main Confederate army in Northern Virginia, believing this would quickly end the war. President Abraham Lincoln

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yielded to political pressure and despite the advice of his generals, ordered an advance on Manassas Junction in June. McDowell protested but to no avail. He then began developing a plan that would allow him to capture Manassas Junction without a major struggle.

According to McDowell's plan, the Union army would move to Fairfax Court House and then to Centreville, directly opposing the Confederate army on the other side of Bull Run. McDowell would then send a flanking column south around the Confederate right, forcing the enemy to retreat to prevent a rapid advance on Richmond. The plan depended on the Southern army being intimidated by the superior number of Union troops and retreating without a major battle, for which neither side was prepared. To prevent Confederate reinforcements from strengthening Manassas Junction, the Union army in the Shenandoah Valley, under Major General Robert Patterson's command, was instructed to keep the Confederates in his area busy with a simultaneous advance.

McDowell's campaign was scheduled to begin on July 8, 1861. The new army, however, had supply and organizational problems. At 2 p.m. on July 16th, McDowell finally moved forward with 35,000 men, the largest military force ever assembled in the United States.

Command of the Confederate army forming on the Manassas line had been presented to General Pierre Gustave Toutant (P.G.T.) Beauregard. Beauregard commanded around 22,000 troops in total that were divided into brigades commanded by P. St. George Cocke, Theophilus Holmes, Richard S. Ewell, Jubal A. Early, Milledge L. Bonham, Nathan Evans, David R. Jones, and James Longstreet.⁴ Beauregard was aware of the Union preparations and used June and the beginning of July to build his own army for the coming battle. Almost daily, new regiments from all over the South joined his command; but, as the Federals moved forward towards Prince William County, he still only had 22,000 troops to hold Manassas Junction. The Confederate strategy was essentially defensive as they believed that if the army could hold its territory and inflict heavy losses on the Northern invaders, the Union would lose patience with the war and arrange a peace. The Confederate general knew that any Union attack would come along the Warrenton Turnpike, and so his men were deployed behind the natural defense of Bull Run Creek. Because the enemy advance had to cross the stream at one of the fords or the Stone Bridge on the turnpike, Beauregard concentrated his troops at these spots and awaited the Union advance.

On July 17th, the Confederate pickets were driven back to their own defensive line by the advancing Union army. Beauregard telegraphed Richmond for more reinforcements, as he had decided to hold his ground. President Jefferson Davis ordered the men he had at Richmond and Fredericksburg to Manassas Junction. He also sent word to General Joseph Johnston to bring his 12,000 men from the

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Shenandoah Valley to reinforce Beauregard. On July 18th, Johnston marched from the valley, leaving the Union general unaware of his departure.

The Federals swept aside the initial Confederate outposts at Fairfax Court House without a struggle, and occupied Centerville on July 18th, again without a fight. Beauregard's men on the south side of Bull Run now lay directly in front of the Union army. McDowell still had no knowledge of Johnston's approach, being assured by Patterson that the Confederates were still in the Shenandoah Valley. McDowell probed the Southern right at Blackburn's Ford on the afternoon of the 18th, and was forcibly made aware of the strength of the Confederate positions along Bull Run. The repulse somewhat dampened Union spirits, but most Federals were eager to attack again.

McDowell abandoned his plan to flank the Confederate right after the engagement at Blackburn's Ford. He spent the next two days scouting Beauregard's position and bringing up supplies. Unknowingly, this delay allowed the Confederate reinforcements time to reach Manassas Junction. The reinforcements brought Beauregard's strength to 32,000 men, which was roughly equal to that of McDowell's. The Union advantage had disappeared almost overnight. On July 20th, Johnston himself arrived at Manassas Junction; although he outranked Beauregard, Johnston allowed him to continue to command the Southern army.

The new Union plan was to flank the Southern left, which was near Sudley Ford, by crossing at the unguarded ford by the church. Once the Confederate left had been turned, the rest of the army could then cross the fords and join in the battle. Beauregard, however, was not waiting to be attacked. He ordered his own army to flank the Union left, moving over the lower fords of Bull Run. Both these movements were scheduled to take place on July 21st. If they had occurred simultaneously, the two armies would have moved around each other in a circle.

At 2:30 a.m., the Federals marched in three columns towards Bull Run. After a night of disorganized maneuvering, the battle opened at 6:00 a.m. with the sound of a 30-pounder Parrott rifle. The gun fired at the troops guarding the Stone Bridge, over which the Warrenton Turnpike crossed the run. The intent of this attack was to divert Confederate attention from the main force marching over Sudley Ford. Because the inexperienced soldiers were unaccustomed to complicated military maneuvers, however, the Union troops did not start crossing the ford until 9:00 a.m. This delay dearly cost the Union. Without the cover of darkness, the blue columns were observed by the Confederates at the signal station on Signal Hill. To alert the Southern military leaders of the flanking movement, the commander at Signal Hill, Captain E. Porter Alexander, used semaphore to signal, "Look out on your left, you are turned." Regiments of Colonel Nathan Evans' small brigade held the South's extreme left, and were moved north to intercept the advancing Federals.

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At 9:15 a.m., the Union attack, led by two Rhode Island regiments, began in full force. Evans' men drove the Federals back, wounding the division commander and killing one of the regimental commanders. Another charge came, and again the Federals were halted. Major Roberdeau Wheat's battalion then charged the Federals, driving them back in confusion. This maneuver delayed the next Federal attack and allowed sufficient time for two arriving Southern brigades to strengthen the Confederate line.

The Confederates were still outnumbered three to one but fought on until overwhelmed at noon. As they were falling back, the Confederates were threatened by Colonial William T. Sherman's brigade, which had crossed Bull Run near the Stone Bridge. The Confederate retreat turned into a rout, as they realized they were about to be engulfed by the Union advance eagerly pressing south towards the crucial ground at Manassas Junction.

McDowell then halted his men in order to reform for the final advance on Manassas Junction. This action, however, allowed sufficient time for the Confederates to stabilize their line. More reinforcements also arrived to bolster those units that had been fighting all morning. Confederate Brigadier General Barnard Bee raised his sword to the steady brigade of Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson and shouted, "Look! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall" and the legend of Stonewall Jackson began. Jackson's brigade made up the nucleus of the new Confederate defensive line, which had formed on Henry Hill. Although 6,500 men with 13 cannons held the hill, they were still outnumbered by McDowell's seemingly victorious Federals.

After 2:00 p.m., McDowell issued what was intended to be the order to destroy the Confederate army and end the battle. He advanced two of his batteries to the hill to engage the Confederate guns so his infantry could attack. The battle soon circled around the Federal batteries, whose guns were simultaneously hit by Jackson's short-range rifle fire and flanked by a savage cavalry charge led by Colonel J.E.B. Stuart. The Federal troops struggled to save the guns but were overwhelmed. Charge and countercharge under a broiling July sun swept over the guns, but neither side was able to control them. The Federal attack then lost momentum. By 4:00 p.m., Beauregard ordered an attack all along the battle line, which drove the Federals from the hill. McDowell still held a strong position on the rest of the battlefield, but his men were exhausted from the long day of combat. To make matters worse, new Confederate brigades were just reaching the battlefield, thereby swinging the balance of the battle.

The brigades of Brigadier General E. Kirby Smith and Colonel Jubal A. Early struck the Union right flank about 4:00 p.m. and overwhelmed the exhausted Federals under Colonel O.O. Howard. Panic spread to other units in the army, and they began to retreat towards Washington, D.C. Order left the

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army despite the efforts of the Union officers as the day's combat was too much for the inexperienced troops.

Beauregard now had the opportunity to deal the North a crushing blow. He sent his fresh infantry and cavalry to pursue the fleeing Union army. The pursuit by the cavalry came to a halt when they captured more Union troops than they could safely control. Upon receiving a report that new Federal units were preparing to attack his right at Union Mills, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossed Bull Run, Beauregard stopped the infantry from pursuing the retreating Union troops. By the time he learned the rumor was groundless, darkness was near and the Union army was well on its way to safety.

The victory at First Manassas cost the Confederacy 387 killed and 1,582 wounded, many of whom would later die. Some dozen or more were also missing, and probably dead, making the casualties in total nearly 2,000. Considering that several units never reached the fighting, only about 17,000 Confederates were actually engaged. Thus, casualties came to about 12 percent of those engaged, yet in Bee's brigade they were 16 percent, and in some of Jackson's Virginia regiments they ran as high as 30 percent. Bee and Bartow were dead, Kirby Smith was wounded, and Jackson nursed a finger nearly severed by a bullet. Half a dozen regimental commanders were killed or wounded.

In contrast, the Union army lost 460 killed, 1,124 wounded, and 1,312 missing, most of whom were captured. That brought the Federal losses to at least 2,896 casualties. Hunter and Heintzelman were wounded and several regimental commanders would lead no more. McDowell had planned a better battle than Beauregard, and took first initiative. Yet, he fell victim to circumstance as his raw troops shifted over unfamiliar ground, squandered valuable time through faulty reconnaissance, and, then in the battle itself, moved piecemeal. The Confederate army, having just proved their effectiveness, failed to follow up its victory with an assault on Washington, as they were ill-disposed for an offensive after the battle. Ironically, the loss of this first major battle of the war proved a greater advantage to the Union side than the actual victory was to the Confederates. The Southerners, now assured that they could "whip the Yankees," still believed the war would be over soon. The Northerners, in contrast, geared up for a long fight and became more determined than ever to put down the rebellion which had just turned into a civil war.

Colonel Francis Stebbins Bartow (1816-1861) of the 8th Georgia Infantry was one of the many commanding heroes created on July 21, 1861 by leading his troops to battle against the Union forces. During the fighting, Bartow mounted a fence on Henry Hill and beseeched his men to advance. A bullet entered his chest, fatally wounding Bartow within moments of abandoning his perch. As the exciting glow of battle faded, Bartow and fellow casualty Brigadier General Bee

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became the original heroes and martyrs of the South. To honor their fallen leader, the 8th Georgia held a ceremony on September 4, 1861 – just six weeks after the battle. A white marble pillar that stood several feet high was positioned on Henry Hill, on or near the site where Bartow was believed to have been shot. The fate of the first commemorative marker placed for a casualty of the Civil War remains uncertain after the Confederate retreat from Manassas in March 1862. Tradition tells that the monument was severely damaged by souvenir hunters chipping away at the marble. A member of the 12th Vermont Infantry reported in June 1863 that the Confederates had carried the monument off at the time of the retreat to keep it out of Union hands. Another story published in a March 1862 newspaper claimed that the 14th Brooklyn Regiment broke the marble pillar as revenge for the poor burials of their comrades by the Confederates. Regardless of the pillar's demise, it has never been found. A granite marker was placed in 1936 a few yards away from the site of the 1861 pillar by the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to show the continued tribute to Francis S. Bartow by his home state and the Confederates. The new marker also reflects Bartow's posthumous promotion to Brigadier General.

Temporary Rebuilding at Manassas

Immediately after the battle, the former agricultural fields were littered with an abundance of military equipment and artillery, as well as dead and wounded soldiers. The buildings not severely damaged by intensive fighting were used as hospitals, often nursing men from both sides of the battle lines. Documented examples of these makeshift hospitals included Pittsylvania, the Stone House, and Sudley Church among others. Later, many of the dwellings, such as Pageland and Avon (Van Pelt House), were occupied by Confederate officers with surrounding encampments for the soldiers.

Near Portici, Confederate troops from the 38th Virginia under the direction of Major General G.W. Smith established a winter encampment just west of present-day Rock Road. Occupied from December 1861 to March 1862, Camp Smith consisted of a series of log huts with stone chimneys. In December 1861, the camp was home to more than 622 men, a number that fluctuated as a result of sickness and furloughs. On March 10, 1862, the occupying 38th Virginia was one of the last regiments to leave the Manassas area, headed south for Richmond. Within days, 300 soldiers of the 20th New York State Militia had moved into the area and occupied the encampment on March 14th.

The Stone House, located prominently at the intersection of Sudley Road and Warrenton Turnpike, became a landmark of the battle, visited in the intervening months by curious troops, local residents, and visitors from both the North and South. Immediately following the first battle, the building continued to be used as a hospital until patients and prisoners could be moved. Photographic

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documentation recalls that the building was under repair by March 1862, with scaffolding extending to the damaged roof and broken windows boarded up in anticipation of valuable replacement glass. The Henry House did not fare as well, however, as occupying Confederate troops dismantled the severely damaged dwelling in search of firewood, building materials, and battlefield mementos.

When the Confederate troops evacuated northern Virginia in March 1862, Johnston ordered the rear guard to destroy the 1825 Stone Bridge on Warrenton Turnpike. Union Army engineers, occupying the battlefield within days of the southern retreat, constructed a temporary bridge over Bull Run. The stone abutments of the original bridge supported the timber structure. With the Federal retreat from Manassas in August 1862, the bridge was again destroyed, although this time by the Union troops.

In the year following the First Battle of Manassas, the hallowed ground of the battlefield remained largely uncultivated. This was primarily due to the abandonment of fields by landowners and tenants engaged in fighting the war. During this period, occupying soldiers began to strip the battlefield of woodland, deplete the supply of stored crops, and damage crops still growing in the fields. For example, the Dogan farm, consisting at the time the war began of over 750 acres historically associated with Peach Grove, recorded the cultivation of 400 acres of corn between 1861 and 1863. According to Dogan's war claims, soldiers had taken all of the crops and had severely trodden the fields, thus making future cultivation difficult.

Second Battle of Manassas: August 28-30, 1862

This discussion of the Second Battle of Manassas was extracted from the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form "Civil War Properties in Prince William County, VA," prepared by Jan Townsend of the Prince William County Planning Office in 1988 with the assistance of historical consultant J. Michael Miller; from "National Park Civil War Series: the Second Battle of Manassas" by A. Wilson Greene; from John J. Hennessy's Return to Bull Run; and from Time-Life Books' The Civil War: Lee Takes Command, From Seven Days to Second Bull Run.

In June 1862, President Lincoln created the Army of Virginia under the direction of forty-year-old West Pointer John Pope. Pope's responsibility was to control the region north of Richmond and west to the Shenandoah Valley. His first task was to divert Confederate forces from the ongoing battles around Richmond. After concentrating his army near Warrenton, on July 12th, he mobilized his troops to threaten the Virginia Central Railroad, the Confederate's supply line to the Shenandoah Valley. General Robert E. Lee learned of the move and reacted immediately by sending Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and 18,000 men by rail to block Pope's advance. The Confederates arrived at Gordonsville on July 19th, thwarting Pope's chance at the railroad.

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The two forces warily eyed one another, but avoided a general engagement. By early August, Lee had determined that the Union army around Richmond would soon be withdrawn and decided that the time was ripe to strike before Pope could be reinforced. On August 7th, Jackson, with an additional division sent by Lee, advanced on Pope north of the Rapidan River. Pope hurriedly tried to concentrate his army to meet the Confederate advance and on August 9th fought Jackson at Cedar Mountain. The battle saw the Federals pulling back and Jackson's people in possession of the field.

At Richmond, Lee received intelligence that the Federal army was withdrawing, thus freeing the rest of his men to join Jackson against Pope. By August 15th, most of Lee's Confederate army was moving north. The odds now were almost even – Pope's army numbered about 55,000; Lee's about 50,000. The Federals, however, were exposed, having a long, tenuous supply line to Manassas Junction. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad line was Pope's main source of supply, and could be broken at any number of places. If Pope could hold his forward position until reinforcements from McClellan could arrive, however, he would still be in a position to threaten the Virginia Central Railroad. Pope withdrew his army over the Rappahannock River on August 20th, and, in spite of considerable skirmishing, held his line against Lee for five days. Within a week, Pope could expect reinforcements to bring his army to more than 100,000 men, enough to defeat Lee soundly.

On August 22nd-23rd, Brigadier General J.E.B. Stuart raided the Union rear at Catlett's Station, where he confirmed that the Federals were en route to join Pope and that Pope's supply line was vulnerable. This information was quickly reported to Lee, who knew that to defeat the Northern army and prevent the combining of a massive Federal force, he had to act immediately.

On August 25th, Lee divided his army, sending 24,000 men under Jackson's command on a flanking march around Pope's army. Jackson was to end up at Pope's rear, where he could cut the Union's Orange and Alexandria Railroad supply line. The remainder of the army would stay at Pope's front in order to keep him from learning of Jackson's maneuvering. In two days, Jackson's flanking column moved 51 miles, destroying Pope's supply line at Bristoe Station on August 26th. Jackson then marched to the main Union supply depot at Manassas Junction, where he met little resistance and captured huge supplies of much needed food and equipment. Pope now had no choice but to withdraw towards Washington.

Pope could have concentrated his entire army, which was superior in numbers, on Jackson, crushed him and then turned back on Lee. Jackson's activities at Bristoe Station, however, delayed any action by Pope because he was trying to assess the situation. Union forces attacked the Confederate forces left at Bristoe Station on August 27th. The Confederate troops withdrew to rejoin Jackson,

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and the next day Jackson's units hid behind a railroad cut between Sudley Church and Groveton. Pope spent the day looking for Jackson, but to no avail. Lee's leading elements under Major General James Longstreet were now approaching Thoroughfare Gap, less than a day's march from Jackson.

Jackson knew that once the Confederate army was combined, Pope would probably withdraw again, this time to Centreville, and await the rest of his reinforcements, which would make the Union army practically unassailable. Jackson decided to force the battle at Manassas, while the odds were somewhat more even. On the evening of the 28th, he attacked a passing Union column, which resulted in a bloody but indecisive engagement. Jackson's attack ultimately accomplished his goal when Pope deployed his army to attack Jackson the next day.

Not knowing of Longstreet's approach, Pope was confident of an easy victory. He assaulted the Confederates at 7:00 a.m. on August 29th and continued to attack all day. He threw three corps piecemeal at Jackson, coming close to breaking Jackson's line. But by nightfall, the Confederates still held their position. Pope regarded the day as a great success for his men as he knew that the enemy had been badly battered during the day, and he felt Jackson now had no option but to retreat. Pope ordered his men to pursue the Confederates the following day in hope of claiming victory for the North. What Pope did not know, however, was that Longstreet had joined Jackson and that he was facing the entire Confederate army.

Pope found Jackson still in his front on August 30th and made plans for a crushing final assault. The Union forces attacked in the afternoon, almost breaking through Jackson's center, but they were repulsed. Lee, waiting for the perfect moment to reveal his presence, ordered Longstreet's men to counterattack. Pope, despite repeated warnings, refused to protect his left flank, which is where Longstreet struck. The Confederate attack rolled over the Union defenders like a tidal wave. A makeshift Federal line held onto Chinn Ridge long enough for Pope to build a line on Henry Hill, which held until nightfall. Recognizing the futility of continuing, Pope then withdrew the Union army from the battlefield under the cover of darkness.

As historian John Hennessy has observed, "No victory of the Civil War so thoroughly cleared the strategic table for the Confederates as the Second Battle of Manassas. The route north lay unencumbered and a victory on Union soil held the potential to force a solution to the war for the South."⁵ Unfortunately for the South, the battle did not concurrently bring the Confederates to the height of their power, as the toils of the campaign had reduced the army dramatically. Lee lost 1,300 killed and more than 7,000 wounded during the three days of major fighting, while Pope suffered nearly 10,000 casualties, not counting those captured or missing. Despite the losses, Lee could not

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suppress his instinct to perpetuate the Confederate momentum and pushed his tired men northward into Maryland and the Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862).

The well-oiled performance of the Confederate army contrasted sharply with the disorganized toil of Pope's Army of Virginia, marked by poor or average leadership at every level of high command. Pope, having been replaced by McClellan after the Battle of Chantilly on September 1st, sought to place blame for the debacle at Manassas squarely on Fitz John Porter and Irvin McDowell. Although a court of inquiry cleared McDowell of any wrongdoing, the perception of his incompetence, disloyalty, and even treason resulted in his banishment to a post in San Francisco. Porter fared even worse for his denunciations of Pope, which added a veneer of credibility to Pope's unfair accusation that Porter caused the defeat. A court-martial convicted Porter of willfully disobeying Pope's August 29th attack orders. However, after a long fight, Porter won reinstatement in 1887. Also scarred by the event, Pope never again held a field command, although he remained in the regular army until 1886.⁶

Reconstruction Efforts: 1865-1900

With the close of the war, the reunited nation began its slow recovery from the battles that had forever physically scarred the landscape. Soldiers returned to find their agricultural fields fallow, equipment and supplies destroyed, and livestock and crops gone. One Union soldier described the Manassas Battlefield as "an arid plain which seemed interminable, and without a human habitation in sight, no fences or signs of cultivation, only a few stunted, dried down shrubs apologizing for the wasted forests that once stood upon the exhausted soil."⁷

The elimination of slave labor as an element of agricultural production also had a direct impact on the economy of Manassas and the former Confederacy. Consequently, the traditional farm economy faltered as many rural families commenced raising less labor-intensive crops, such as vegetables and fruit that could be sold in nearby urban markets. Thus, by continuing agricultural production, the hallowed grounds of the Manassas Battlefield remained rural in nature, largely mimicking its pre-war appearance.

The many dwellings that improved the Manassas landscape prior to the war had been severely damaged or destroyed, displacing landowners and tenants. The circa 1863 destruction of Portici, like that of Pittsylvania and Rosefield, was not a direct result of the battles, but rather from the alleged torching or neglected fireplaces of passing Union troops. These once-grand houses were in ruin, with only stone foundations and chimneys left to mark their locations. Reconstruction of the landscape and buildings, however, began in earnest in the 1870s and 1880s with the construction of the new Henry House, Pittsylvania II, Rosefield II, Portici II, and Portici III. The Stone House,

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Robinson House, Chinn House, and Thornberry House, all damaged by the fighting, were restored and, in numerous instances, enlarged. As documented by historic photographs, the Stone Bridge was reconstructed by 1884 in stone to structurally resemble the original 1825 bridge.

The abandonment of the agricultural fields and the loss of dwellings and farms within the battlefield forced the subdivision of the historically vast tracts into smaller parcels, as demonstrated at the Robinson Farm, Dogan property, and Pittsylvania, where the land was divided into manageable lots and sold individually. The division of the land in turn prompted the construction of modest vernacular dwellings and supportive outbuildings as individual farmers and tenants moved into the area. According to the Agricultural Census Records of 1870 and 1880, the typical farmer owned or leased a small amount of land that was substantial enough to support his family and a few hired laborers. As before the war, wheat, corn, oats, apples, peaches, and hay were cultivated and animal husbandry continued to be popular.

Light commercial development, which included a small store, restaurant, and modest hotel, grew along Warrenton Turnpike at its intersection with Sudley Road. The landmark Stone House property, now an inn, was improved by the turn of the 20th century with the addition of a carriage house and blacksmith shop to accommodate tourists and other travelers passing through the area. The new Henry House, erected at the site of the original building, became another symbol for the first battle that attracted visitors. In fact, the significant number of tourists visiting the historic battlefield site prompted Hugh Henry to charge a nominal fee for a tour of his family's property.

By the latter part of the 19th century, preservation of the battlefield progressed in the form of commemoration to those who had fought there, thereby aiding in the retention of the rural integrity of the mid-19th century landscape. Emulating the commemoration efforts initiated in September 1861 by the placement of a memorial to Francis S. Bartow, the U.S. Army ordered the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery to construct a twenty-foot-high, obelisk-shaped memorial ornamented with five 200-pounder Parrott shells. Known as the Bull Run Monument, a brownstone monument was placed on Henry Hill, just east of the Henry House site, to commemorate the First Battle of Manassas. A complementary sixteen-foot monument was placed along the unfinished railroad grade near Deep Cut, an area that had seen heavy action during the Second Battle of Manassas. Similarly, the Deep Cut monument was originally ornamented with relic shots and shells provided by the soldiers erecting the monument, however, none of the original shells survive on either monument. Both monuments displayed the inscription "In memory of the patriots who fell." Consecrated on June 11, 1865 by chaplains, the monuments stood as the first physical commitment of the United States government toward preserving the memory of events at Manassas.

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Two years later, in 1867, the local community displayed their pledge to the hallowed grounds of the Manassas Battlefield by establishing the Groveton Confederate Cemetery. One of many such military cemeteries created in the aftermath of the Civil War, the Groveton Cemetery permanently marked the battlefield with the re-interment of at least 266 Confederate soldiers who lost their lives in the battles at Manassas. In contrast, in 1866, the Federal Government attempted to move all Union bodies buried in individual and mass graves on the battlefield, and re-interred them properly in the new Federal cemetery at Arlington.

Memorials dedicated to the memory of Federal and Confederate soldiers began to mark the landscape, identifying specific individuals who had lost their lives on the Manassas field of battle. Returning soldiers, such as Private George E. Albee of the First U.S. Sharpshooters, placed impermanent markers at the site of specific unit positions. The families of fallen servicemen placed monuments noting the location where beloved family members were mortally wounded or died. Such is the case with the six-tiered marble monument to Private T.L. Dunklin of the 4th Texas Infantry. The monument was placed in the 1870s in the southwest corner of Pageland Lane and Warrenton Turnpike, presumably by the Dunklin family. On Matthews Hill in the 1880s, a modest white marble stone was placed to honor George T. Stovall of the 8th Georgia Infantry, who had fallen at First Manassas.

Early Battlefield Protection Efforts: 1900-1935

In the post-Civil War years, memorialization took the form of monuments, markers, and dedications to specific individuals and armies. In the 1890s, commemoration of Civil War battles expanded to the preservation of the battlefields through the creation of national military parks at Chickamauga and Chattanooga (1890), Shiloh (1894), Gettysburg (1895), Vicksburg (1899), and Antietam National Battlefield Park (1890). With the establishment of these parks came a system for evaluating the significance of battlefields and criteria for inclusion in the unified park system.⁸ At the turn of the 20th century, Manassas was among those considered for designation as a national military park, but was not selected.

Advocates for the preservation of the Manassas Battlefield began seeking federal legislation to create a military park at the turn of the twentieth century. The effort was spearheaded by Union veteran George Carr Round (d. 1918). In December 1901, at the urging of Round, Representative John F. Rixey of Culpeper County introduced a bill (H.R. 277) to provide for the purchase of about 200 acres of the Manassas Battlefield, mainly consisting of the Lucinda Dogan and Henry properties. The bill also provided for the construction of roadways that facilitated visitors' access to existing war monuments. The House Military Affairs Committee held hearings in 1902 regarding

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Manassas and other battlefield legislation, although the bill was never reported to Congress. Over the next decade, Round continued to build support among veterans groups for creation of a commemorative battlefield park at Manassas. Yet, Congress, faced with a growing number of requests for battlefield parks, did not act.

In Battling For Manassas: the Fifty-Year Preservation Struggle at Manassas National Battlefield Park, Joan M. Zenzen suggests that although local residents, Civil War veterans, and a few local Virginia representatives campaigned for its protection, Manassas battlefield lacked sufficient congressional support. She speculates that “congressional support was weak, possibly because Manassas represented two stunning Confederate victories.” This sectionalism, she argues, translated into political votes, with the Republican Administrations and Republican House outweighing the generally Democratic-supporting Confederate veterans in the first decade of the 20th century.⁹ All the early military and battlefield parks were sites of Northern victories, with the exception of the Chickamauga Battlefield.

Commemoration efforts continued at Manassas, however, in the form of permanent monuments and markers. Many property owners authorized the placement of memorials, while others sold small portions of their battlefield property to the memorializing association or state in an effort to further commemorate fallen troops. In 1903, the 7th Georgia Infantry placed approximately six markers throughout the field of battle on private property. The Bull Run Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a monument in 1904 at Groveton Confederate Cemetery to further echo the community’s commitment to the Manassas Battlefield.

The state of New York added three granite monuments in 1906 to commemorate the 5th New York Volunteers, the 10th New York Volunteers, and the 14th Brooklyn (84th New York), each of which had experienced significant losses during Second Manassas. The state legislature made the authorization, established commissions with representatives from each regiment to oversee the designs, purchased 5.8 acres of land on the battlefield, and funded the work. Henry Vollmer was commissioned to create the memorials and John Tillet was responsible for erecting the iron fences and gates to protect the monuments. Originally known as Warren Avenue, the road along which the monuments and gates had been placed was widened for touring and renamed New York Avenue in the 1960s.

In remembrance of their fellow comrade, survivors of the 12th Massachusetts Infantry placed a monument honoring Colonel Fletcher Webster, the son of celebrated statesman Daniel Webster who perished on August 30th while attempting to take Chinn Ridge. The large granite boulder, dedicated on October 21, 1914, was brought to Manassas from the Webster home in Marshfield, Massachusetts. The one-acre plot on which the boulder stands was purchased from the Chinn family

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by a group of trustees of the Webster Memorial Association.

Prior to 1917, a marker was placed approximately two miles east of Gainesville to note the meeting site of Robert E. Lee and his generals on August 29, 1862. Colonel Edmund Berkeley of the 8th Virginia, who was present at the meeting, substantiated the location of the meeting prior to his death in 1917. The marker was originally on the south side of Warrenton Turnpike (Lee Highway) before the road was widened to four lanes. The widening of the highway left the marker isolated in the median strip. Later, the marker became dissociated from this site as the result of an auto accident. It was later reestablished in an entirely new location within the Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest, which was across the road from the marker's earlier site.

With commemoration foremost in the minds of veterans, the sixty-five thousand acres of sparsely populated farmland in Manassas extending from Bull Run to Thoroughfare Gap proved to be the logical choice for staging the first peacetime maneuvers on American soil in 1904. With the focus on the inadequacies of the military's logistical and subsistence departments, the event was technically not a reenactment, but rather training exercises that studied the experiences of the Manassas battles as the basis for the battle plans.¹⁰ It involved 5,000 regular troops and twelve thousand militiamen from the North and South set up in two base camps about fifteen miles apart. A second, albeit more momentous, event at the former battlefield during the early part of the 20th century was the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace, a historic celebration held on the 50th anniversary of the first Civil War battle. George C. Round conceived this July 21, 1911 event, which brought together 350 Confederate and 125 Union veterans, as a commemoration of peace and reconciliation between the North and South. The veterans of the Manassas battle greeted each other near the site of the original Henry House on Henry Hill, and walked the battlefield together. The first commemorative event of its kind, the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace became the inspiration for a number of 50th anniversary reunions culminating in the reuniting of 52,000 veterans at Gettysburg two years later.

Congress held hearings again in 1912 on Manassas Battlefield legislation and, in 1913, enacted Public Law 412 authorizing the War Department to appoint a board of three officers to survey the site, interview landowners, and negotiate reasonable prices for the purchase of land. The War Department report of December 1913 recommended restoring and maintaining the monuments the Federal government had built in 1865 and purchasing the land owned by the Henry and Dogan families on which the markers stood. These two tracts were considered at the time to be adequate for giving the public access to the monuments and principal points of historic interest related to the two battles of Manassas. However, the plan for purchasing 128 acres of the Henry Farm and 145 acres of the Dogan Farm was not executed by Congress as the outbreak of World War I soon

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absorbed its attention.

The initial creation of a battlefield park at Manassas was not instigated by the Federal Government, but rather by a private organization known as the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The organization worked jointly with the Manassas chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which, in 1920, had obtained an option to purchase the 128-acre Henry Farm for \$25,000. E.W.R. Ewing, historian of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, led the effort and became president of the Manassas Battlefield Corporation, which was chartered in 1921 to raise funds for and administer the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park at Henry Hill. The Virginia General Assembly, supportive in the commemoration of the battlefield, appropriated \$10,000 toward the purchase.

In contrast to the earlier memorials placed to honor individuals and regiments, the Confederate Park preserved land that told the story of the Battles of Manassas. The principal purpose of the park was an educational one, to present the Confederate perspective on the war. The park's founders believed that many of the histories related to the Civil War were portraying Confederates as enemies of the country and that the South's "distinct, wonderful, equally thrilling, all-important story" needed to be told.¹¹ The park was also envisioned as a battlefield memorial to Confederate soldiers. The Henry House, which had become an informal museum of war relics under the Henry family's ownership, continued to serve as such, although the Manassas Battlefield Corporation had hopes of building a fireproof museum.

During the 1920s and 1930s, commemorative efforts at the battlefield continued, particularly for the fallen Confederate soldiers. In 1928, the Virginia Statewide Battlefield Markers Association placed two identical markers at the Stone House and at Groveton to commemorate the Confederate victories at First and Second Manassas. These two stone markers were the last of a series of twenty-five monuments erected throughout the state by the Association to mark Civil War battlefields in Virginia. The Virginia State Highway Commission erected a pyramidal stone monument on the reconstructed Stone Bridge, which had been closed to traffic in 1926. The 1928 marker, removed in 1961, had been presented by the state to the Manassas chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

With the loss of Colonel Francis S. Bartow's monument early in 1862, the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed a granite marker in 1936 a few yards from the site of the 1861 pillar. The new marker noted Bartow's posthumous promotion to brigadier general. To the southwest, the Mary Taliaferro Thompson Southern Memorial Association of Washington, D.C. placed the monument to Brigadier General Barnard Bee in 1939. The tall white granite shaft denotes the spot where Bee fell while leading troops against the Union position on July 21, 1861.

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In 1926, the War Department launched a project, authorized by Congress, to survey and classify all American battlefields. The Manassas Battlefield was designated Class IIA, a classification deemed worthy of designation as a national monument with markers to show battle lines. Despite this recognition, the privately maintained park was not included among the fourteen parks added to the War Department's holdings between 1926 and 1933.¹²

Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area: 1935-1940¹³

The financially strapped Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park was eventually absorbed into a much larger federal park, the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area, which was formed in 1935. Resources available under a number of New Deal programs were combined to fund the park's development as an historic site and recreational area. With the conveyance of the park early in 1940, Bull Run became one of forty-six demonstration projects located in twenty-five states nationwide. In this program, the National Park Service supervised the conversion of non-productive farm and woodland to recreational areas that were intended to serve low-income urban populations, while transferring the original farm families to more productive land. The Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area had the active support of Northern Virginia's Representative Howard W. Smith, but the creation of the Demonstration Area largely bypassed Congress.

The primary purchase area encompassed just 1,600 acres, while the proposed maximum area included almost 10,000 acres. The boundaries for this proposed park were based primarily on historical documentation with little or no impact on the park's recreational and work relief potential. The Park Service, sponsoring research on the two battles at Manassas, emphasized stabilization, restoration, and interpretation of the standing resources within the park. History-oriented, the park conducted primary and secondary research and documentation efforts, initially placing over sixty markers in the area. The Works Progress Administration, employing local residents, funded landscape work to restore battlefield areas to their Civil War era appearance. Recreational development was also planned and the park was envisioned as "a pleasure ground" for Washington, D.C.'s growing population.¹⁴

On July 21, 1936, the 75th anniversary of the first battle, a commemorative reenactment was staged to celebrate the opening of the new park. Fifteen hundred Army and Marine troops reenacted the opening battle of the Civil War for 31,000 spectators.

Historical research identified the resources at Manassas that were the scenes of the heaviest fighting. These resources became the Park Service's priorities for acquisition. Acting director Arthur E.

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Demaray conceded that agricultural areas on the fringes of the battlefield could remain in private ownership while maintaining the vistas historically associated with the site. By late 1937, over 1,400 acres of the battleground had been acquired from the Robinsons, Dogans, and others. However, some critical properties associated with both battles remained outside the park, including the Stone House and the Lucinda Dogan farm.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans were initially divided on whether to donate their park property, which encompassed 128 acres of Henry Hill. Conceding to do so in June 1936, the group placed conditions on the gift that led to the placement of two resources (a museum and the monument to Thomas J. Jackson) on the historic landscape. Consequently, transfer to the Federal Government was not complete until February 1940 after Congress had appropriated \$56,000 specifically for the construction of the museum.

On the eve of World War II, the U.S. Army again staged military training activities on the Manassas Battlefield, an event that constituted the largest peacetime maneuvers in history. While the principal maneuvers were conducted in New York State, Manassas was the site of a secondary battle designed to test the effectiveness of a new streamlined organization of modern, mobile infantry against the traditional World War I organization. About 25,000 men were involved in the August 1939 maneuvers, which pitted 18,000 National Guardsmen against a 7,000-man invading army that was compact, highly motorized, and therefore faster moving. During the initial week of National Guard training maneuvers, the 29th Division was camped on the Manassas Battlefield with training skirmishes taking place along Bull Run and on Henry Hill. New technology was tested, airplanes were used for observation, and equipment included artillery, anti-aircraft and machine guns, pontoon bridges, and smoke screens. The 1939 Manassas maneuvers are thought to be the last time that cavalry was used extensively during U.S. Army field operations.¹⁵

Manassas National Battlefield Park: 1940-Present¹⁶

On May 10, 1940, having recognized its historic significance, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes created the Manassas National Battlefield Park out of the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park and 1,600-acre Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. One of the first responsibilities of the National Park Service as proprietors of the Manassas Battlefield was the erection of a monument paying homage to Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson. The proposal for the statue had grown out of the 1936 reenactment of the First Battle of Manassas and, by 1938, the Virginia General Assembly had appropriated an additional \$25,000 for its construction. Italian-born Joseph Pollia’s bronze equestrian statue of Jackson on his horse “Little Sorrel” was erected in 1940 on the spot then thought to have been Jackson’s position at the time Brigadier General Barnard Bee said, “There

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stands Jackson like a stone wall.” The grand monument was the last memorial erected within the park boundaries to commemorate a soldier from the battles of Manassas.

The Visitor Center was planned from the outset to house both administrative offices and visitor services, including information and exhibit areas and a library. The benefits of locating the building on the prominent elevation on Henry Hill gave visitors a sweeping view of the battlefield, Henry House, and newly dedicated Jackson statue. The location was also perceived as the best for interpreting the battles and for launching tours of the battle areas. Completed in 1942, the Visitor Center at Manassas National Battlefield Park was the fourth of fifteen such buildings erected by the National Park Service within battlefield parks associated with the American Civil War. With the exception of the structures necessary for the National Park Service’s daily operations, the Visitor Center stands as the final resource constructed on the battlefield.

With an emphasis on the historical research of the battles, Park Service officials began to plan for the establishment of an interpretive park. Erection of the Jackson statue, construction of the Visitor Center, and placement of museum displays and numerous interpretive signs announced the presence of the park. The museum opened to the public on Memorial Day weekend in 1949.

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Park Expansion/Preservation Efforts

The 1940s building boom in the Washington metropolitan area sparked development pressures as far west as the Manassas Battlefield and, by 1947, land adjacent to the New York memorials was planned for suburban subdivision. This forced the Park Service to address the issue of acquiring historically significant properties outside the initial park boundaries, land that had remained largely undeveloped. Highest priority was placed on the privately owned Stone House and the Lucinda Dogan House, both of which dated from before the war. Additionally, the New York memorials, which had fallen into disrepair, were viewed by the Park Service as highly significant for their commemoration of the second battle. Utilizing a number of innovative ways to acquire significant property outside the original park boundaries, Manassas National Battlefield Park eventually encompassed the Lucinda Dogan House in 1948, the Stone House on June 17, 1949, and the New York monuments and surrounding parcels in June 1958.

As acquisition of the highly significant property adjacent to the park was debated, the Park Service recognized the need for a legislative act to identify further land acquisitions and fixed perimeters. Congress responded in April 1954 by defining the potential Manassas National Battlefield Park boundaries. While the southern boundary remained fixed along the Henry Hill property, Congress extended the southwestern boundary to include the New York monuments area. The western and northwestern boundaries extended to the Sudley Church property, following Groveton Road and Featherbed Lane. The Sudley Church land remained the northern limits of the park, but the law allowed for up to 250 additional acres adjacent to the north and west boundaries, so long as the total acreage added to the park did not exceed 1,400 acres. The proposed boundaries provided a mechanism for connecting scattered tracts, through donations, land exchanges, or purchase using regular land acquisitions funds.

To address long-term planning and expansion efforts park-wide, the Park Service adopted the Mission 66 program; a ten-year parks improvement program slated to end on the Park Service's fiftieth anniversary in 1966. The program provided funding and direction for each park, focusing on their individual needs. At Manassas, interpretive planning and land acquisitions were foremost. The Federal government owned scattered tracts mainly associated with First Manassas, and by acquiring intervening lands, the Park Service hoped to create a cohesive park with boundaries that included property significant with Second Manassas. Over the years, this effort evolved into the acquisition of Deep Cut and Battery Heights in 1958, Buck Hill in 1959, and the Stone Bridge in 1961. Additionally, with the focus being interpretation and history, the Stone House and the Lucinda Dogan House were restored in the early 1960s to reflect their wartime appearance. This came on the

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heels of the greatest physical loss experienced by the battlefield park to date, the 1950 demolition of the neglected Chinn House, historically known as Hazel Plain, by the National Park Service.

Throughout the late 1960s and 1970s, the National Park Service sought legislation to curb infringing development pressures. The best resource for this proved to be another expansion of the park's boundaries. Thus, after many years of debate, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-442 on October 13, 1980. Referred to as the Boundary Expansion Law, the legislation allowed for the potential addition of almost fifteen hundred acres of land, thereby increasing the park's size by one-third. Key areas designated for future purchase in the 1980 boundary expansion included the Portici property (also known as the Wheeler Tract) in the southeastern corner, land to the east of the Stone Bridge, the 312-acre Brawner Farm, and the area surrounding Compton's Lane to the east of Route 622. The legislation allowed for an 800-foot scenic easement along the eastern side of Bull Run and an easement around Sudley Springs Ford, although the easements never came to fruition. To address the fears of condemnation and taking of private property raised by many park neighbors, Public Law 96-442 specifically forbade the Park Service from acquiring land without the consent of the owner, so long as the land continued to be used in a fashion similar to its use in September 1980. Despite the great success of the legislation, several historically significant areas, such as Stuart's Hill, Sudley Church, and the commercially-zoned tracts near the U.S. Interstate-66 and Sudley Road intersection, remained outside the authorized boundaries at the request of church parishioners, local residents, and county officials.

Despite legislation and the purchase of land significant to the Second Battle of Manassas, the Park Service now faced infringing development on land purposefully excluded from the boundary legislation, specifically the tract now known as Stuart's Hill. The exclusion of this tract from the legislation had not been based on its lack of historical significance, but rather on a variety of political issues that threatened to destroy the 1980 legislation altogether. Drawing national exposure, the fight over Stuart's Hill addressed whether the tract warranted Federal protection by virtue of its historical significance to Second Manassas or for its capacity to buffer the park. The Park Service and the Hazel/Peterson Companies, a northern Virginia real estate development firm that owned the land, initially agreed on the creation of buffer zones, height restrictions, and improved traffic patterns that would not adversely affect Manassas Battlefield. This proved significant as the Park Service became an active negotiator in affairs outside its boundaries for the first time, launching a new era of partnership that engaged the park as an active institutional player in the regional business environment. Despite scrutiny from preservationists, the Park Service strongly believed they had reached a desired compromise in the construction of the residential/office complex to be constructed on the William Center tract, as it was then known. Yet, in 1988, the development company announced an alteration to their approved concept that would include a

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regional retail mall. The unquestionable historic significance of the William Center tract, coupled with growing public outrage at the threat of a shopping mall with its accompanying traffic and parking lots, motivated Congress to address the acquisition of the land by legislative taking. Ironically, the National Park Service and the Department of Interior vigorously opposed the taking, despite having designated the property for inclusion in the battlefield park as early the 1930s for its historical significance. Members of the Congress began an uphill battle to gain support for the taking, an effort that ended successfully on November 10, 1988, when President Ronald Reagan signed Public Law 100-647 and the 558-acre William Center tract became the final addition to the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Narrative Highlights of Archeological Research at Manassas National Battlefield Park¹⁷

The 1983 General Management Plan for Manassas National Battlefield Park named the Wheeler Tract as the proposed site for the relocation of the park's picnic area. Prior research had identified this location as the site of "Portici," an 18th- and 19th-century plantation. During the Battle of First Manassas, fought on July 21, 1861, Portici's main house served as the headquarters for General Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the Armies of the Shenandoah and the Potomac. Given this, an archeological investigation of the proposed picnic area was required pursuant to planning and development.

The four-year archeological study began in 1986 and culminated in the 1990 report titled *Portici: Portrait of a Middling Plantation in Piedmont, Virginia*, by Kathleen A. Parker and Jacqueline L. Hernigle, Occasional Report No. 3, Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. The archeological investigations not only revealed evidence of Portici (44PW348), but of its 18th-century precursor called Pohoke (44PW335). Pohoke began as a small tenant farm early in the 18th century and gradually grew into a middling tobacco plantation. Over the ensuing years it was transformed into a prosperous, multiple-grain plantation complex known as Portici. Reaching its zenith by the mid-19th century, Portici was soon reduced to a small plantation by the beginning of the Civil War. The war reduced Portici to ashes. A modest frame structure and farm, Portici II, took its place by the 1870s. This house was also consumed by fire and Portici III, the Lewis House, rose above the ruins of its predecessor.

The remarkable database provided by a property where the members of the same family were in residence for 226 years presents a valuable and rare opportunity. The evolving historic Piedmont Virginia landscape is portrayed through the lives and land of one agrarian family from earliest frontier, tobacco farm tenancy, through the impact of the Civil War and reconstruction and recovery. Also of significance are the interpretive insights gained through the discovery and study of artifacts and features associated with African-American slave life at Pohoke and Portici, which has been augmented by later

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research elsewhere in the park.

Concurrent with the study at Portici, preliminary historical and archeological research was undertaken at the Brawner Farm house, in the northwestern portion of the park. After acquiring the Brawner farm in May 1985, the National Park Service needed to determine if portions of the existing house dated to the time of the battle, fought on August 28, 1862. Archeological investigations at the site (44PW452), "Bachelor's Hall"/"Douglas Hall"/"Brawner Farm," began in May, 1987 and ended with completion of the December 1989 report titled *An Archeological Assessment of the Brawner Farm House*, by Kathleen A. Parker (report on file at Manassas National Battlefield Park). The goal of the project was to investigate the area surrounding the extant house for evidence of the date of construction and original configuration of the antebellum house.

A post-Civil War account described the Brawner's home as "a neat log house." To the contrary, the historical archeological research revealed a circa 1820, two-story Georgian-style house with double exterior chimneys at the east and west walls. The structure measured 24 x 31 feet, with a field stone foundation set in a very shallow trench only 0.2- to 0.3-feet deep. Also of significance was the discovery of a prehistoric, Late Archaic Period hearth and possible post hole, minimally disturbed by later occupants of the site. These prehistoric features were exposed in plan view and mapped, but not excavated; they were left *in situ* for future investigation.

Investigations conducted in 2003-2004 have suggested that sometime after the Civil War, the building now known as Brawner House was erected overtop a portion of the footprint of the original 1820 structure. This second structure was most likely built elsewhere, possibly as early as the late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century, and moved to the site, where it was set on a new foundation. This foundation consists of a combination of field stone recycled from the foundation of the original house and dressed sandstone, laid in a 0.5-foot deep builder's trench. As it stands today, with a turn-of-the-twentieth century addition resting upon a dressed sandstone foundation set in a 1.8-foot deep builder's trench, the wood frame building has an L-shaped plan.

The discovery of *in situ* battle-related artifacts in the yard surrounding the Brawner house prompted additional archeological investigations in 1994 to see if it was possible to define archeological patterns resulting from soldiers engaged on a firing line. Evidence of one of the 19th Indiana's firing lines was found almost due east of the northeast corner of the antebellum house foundation. It was in this vicinity that three unfired, 3-ring, .58 caliber Minie bullets were found. Not surprisingly, the firing line, too, was marked by unfired, 3-ring, .58 caliber Minie bullets from the 19th Indiana's .58-caliber Springfield rifle muskets. In a linear pattern approximately 15 feet wide by about 100 feet long, 13 unfired 3-ring, .58-caliber Minie bullets, iron roller buckles of the type found on certain models of U.S. cartridge boxes, a

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brass finial from a U.S. cartridge box, an iron, canteen stopper loop, a steel musket sling, and other militaria defined one of the 19th Indiana's firing lines. The results of this investigation were presented in *"No Maneuvering and Very Little Tactics": Archeology and the Battle of Brawner Farm*, by Stephen R. Potter, Robert C. Sonderman, Marian C. Creveling, and Susannah L. Dean, 2001 (report on file Manassas National Battlefield Park).

In September 1992, a two-and-one-half year historical and archeological study of the Stuart's Hill tract was completed and the results documented in the final report titled *Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory of a War-Torn Landscape: The Stuart's Hill Tract, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia*, edited by Laura J. Galke, 1992, Occasional Report No. 7, Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Archeological investigation of the 558 acres involved both Phase I and II research. In Phase I, the tract was examined for archeological resources by systematically excavating 2,530 shovel test pits. Phase II archeological research was conducted to sample sites identified during Phase I in order to assess the integrity and potential significance of the archeological remains. These sites included Brownsville (44PW479), a middling plantation of the late 18th through 19th centuries; Meadowville (44PW478), a small 19th-century plantation; Nash (44PW581), a post Civil War African-American house site; Swart (44PW572), a late nineteenth- and twentieth-century farmhouse complex; and a small prehistoric site (44PW589) of unknown temporal or cultural affiliation.

Most significant is the discovery of structural remains and a diversity of artifacts associated with nineteenth-century African-American life. The architectural features range from the archeological remains of communal, antebellum-slave quarters to a post-Civil War single-family house. The artifacts include ceramic and stone gaming pieces used in the African-derived game of Mancala, hand-built, low-fired earthenware bowls used and, perhaps, made by African-Americans, blue glass beads worn or sown on clothing to protect the wearer against the "evil eye," and an assemblage of quartz crystals possibly used in curing or conjuring rites. Coupled with similar discoveries at Pohoke and Portici plantations, these architectural features and artifacts provide new insights into the adaptation of African slaves to their New World environment and to the survival of African-inspired customs and traditions in the post-Civil War period.

As a result of damage to the Robinson House caused by arsonists in 1993, an historical archeological investigation of the site (44PW288) was conducted from 1995 through 1996, after the remains of the house were dismantled and studied by National Park Service specialists from the Historic Preservation Training Center. The excavations were focused around and within the existing 1926 house foundations and in the surrounding yard. The base and a portion of the hearth to the original ca. 1849 James Robinson house were uncovered, only a few feet to the west of the 1926 house foundations. This find

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provided the first documented evidence of the original Robinson house. Other discoveries included a Civil War era barn, a possible root cellar, foundations to an unidentified outbuilding, and the remains of an ice house, later used as a trash pit by the Robinson family. Detailed analyses of the data gathered during the fieldwork, archival research, and oral history interviews, took several additional years to complete, culminating in the report titled *Archeological Investigation of the Robinson House Site: A Free African-American Domestic Site Occupied from the 1840s to 1936*, edited by Mia T. Parsons, 2001 (report on file Manassas National Battlefield Park).

In 1997 and 1998, historical and archeological research took place at Sudley Post Office (44PW294), prior to emergency stabilization of the structure. This study corrected many myths created over the years about the 1-1/2 story house. Contrary to popular belief, the house was not assembled from two existing one-room structures, nor were those earlier structures lived in by slaves. The house is totally original to the site with the later addition stick-built on site, not moved there as some people thought. Nor is there any evidence, documentary or archeological, to indicate that African-American slaves lived on the site.

The house was part of the Sudley Mill complex, serving as the home for a blacksmith and wheelwright's family prior to and shortly after the Civil War. The house is antebellum, making Sudley Post Office (the Thornberry house) only the third, confirmed pre-Civil War structure in the park. Archeological excavations also discovered a detached kitchen cellar, the site of a pole-built blacksmith/wheelwright shop, and a prehistoric campsite dating at least as early as 3,500 B.C. These finds were documented in the report titled *Views of a Changing Landscape: An Archeological and Historical Investigation of Sudley Post Office, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia*, by Matthew B. Reeves, 1998, Occasional Report No. 14, Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

With funding from the Federal Land Highway Program, archeological investigations were conducted from 1998 to 1999 at a number of locations within Manassas National Battlefield Park, as part of a road improvement project, the proposed relocation of the Stone House parking lot, and proposed improvements at the intersection of Routes 29 and 234. Phase I and II fieldwork at the intersection identified three archeological sites: the Hooe Dependency Site (44PW1070), the Clarke Site (44PW1071), and the Ayres Site (44PW1069). The Hooe Dependency consists of an early 19th-century house site believed to be the field quarters of African-American slaves associated with Hazel Plain Plantation. This site also contains a minor prehistoric component of the Late Archaic Period. The Clarke Site consists of a scatter of early-to-mid-19th-century artifacts, possibly associated with a structure that once stood north of the former Warrenton Turnpike. The Ayres Site consists of a scatter of prehistoric lithic debris of unknown age and cultural affiliation. Only the Hooe Dependency Site was

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considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The results of this research were presented in the report titled *Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigation and Site Examination of Proposed Intersection Improvements at Routes 29 and 234*, by Matthew B. Reeves, 2000 (report on file Manassas National Battlefield Park).

Archeological investigations at the sites of proposed highway improvements at parking areas and access roads revealed evidence of fighting associated with the Battles of First and Second Manassas at Matthews Hill, Buck Hill, the Unfinished Railroad, and the north entrance to Chinn Ridge. This research is reported in *Dropped and Fired: Archeological Patterns of Militaria from Two Civil War Battles, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia*, by Matthew B. Reeves, 2000, Occasional Report No. 15, Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., and *Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed Federal Highway Improvements at Parking Areas and Access Roads*, by Matthew B. Reeves, 2001 (report on file Manassas National Battlefield Park).

Archeological investigations around and in the vicinity of the Stone House (44PW298) uncovered a late 19th-century drainage feature that intruded into a sheet midden dating to the 1860s and 1870s. In the field east of the house, a systematic metal detector survey resulted in the discovery of about 100 lead sabots fired from the four James rifled guns of Captain William Reynolds' battery posted nearby on July 21, 1861, during the Battle of First Manassas. Other interesting finds were four, Marine officer's cuff buttons. Marines were present only at First Manassas and during the engagement three officers became casualties. One officer was struck by cannon shot and literally blown to pieces, another was wounded in the foot, and the third, Major Zeilen, suffered a serious wound to the arm. It is very likely that the four cuff buttons came from Major Zeilen's coat, since the grounds around the Stone House served as a field hospital for Union soldiers wounded during the fighting. The research at Stone House was reported in *An Archeological and Historical Investigation of Stone House, Manassas National Battlefield Park*, by Matthew B. Reeves, 2001, Occasional Report No. 16, Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. The archeological research at Manassas continues to demonstrate the usefulness of archeology to Civil War battlefield research, in particular, and to the development and refinement of battlefield archeology, in general.

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Summary of Archeological Investigations outside Manassas National Battlefield Park

Archeological investigations to the west of the present Manassas National Battlefield Park property, in the vicinity of Pageland Lane, have revealed prehistoric and historic sites. This includes the investigation of the property associated with the Dunklin Monument (44PW579), the mass burial site of soldiers who died during the Second Battle of Manassas (44PW593), and army pit latrines dating from the early 20th century (44PW594). Additionally, Site 44PW580, on the south side of Pageland Lane, is associated with the unfinished railroad (44PW299). Sites 44PW354, 44PW355, and 44PW356 are located north of Sudley Mill and Old Sudley Road, to the south to Sudley Road. Site 44PW354 is a multicomponent site comprised of a light non-diagnostic lithic scatter and 20th-century domestic debris. Sites 44PW355 and 44PW356 present 19th-century components associated with no longer extant single-family dwellings. Diagnostic artifacts the sites may have been associated with the second Sudley Mill, which was constructed in the 1870s to the southwest.

Endnotes

¹ An Updated Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) would provide a more complete assessment of the cultural landscape characteristics, in particular topography, vegetation, spatial arrangement, and commemorative landscapes.

² Manassas-Sudley Road is commonly known as Sudley Road or Route 234; Warrenton Turnpike (also historically known as Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike) is known as Lee Highway or U.S. Route 29; Groveton-Sudley Road is known as Featherbed Lane; and Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road is known as Ball's Ford Road.

³ Richard H. Britton, *Map of the Battle-Fields of Manassas: Sunday, July 21, 1861*. (1980); Earl B. McElfresh, *The Battlefields of Manassas Virginia 1861 and 1862*, (Olean, NY: McElfresh Map Company, 1996).

⁴ Davis, pp. 6-7.

⁵ John J. Hennessy, *Return to Bull Run: The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas*. (New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1993), p. 456.

⁶ Greene, p. 54 and Hennessy, pp. 463-472.

⁷ J. Harrison Mills, *Chronicles of the Twenty-First Regiment, New York State Volunteers*. (Buffalo, NY: J. Harrison Mills, 1887), p. 256.

⁸ Joan M. Zenzen, *Battling for Manassas: The Fifty-Year Preservation Struggle at Manassas National Battlefield Park*, (Rockville, MD: History Associated Incorporated, August 1995), pp. 21-22.

⁹ Zenzen, p. 21.

¹⁰ Mike O'Donnell, *At Manassas, Reunions, Maneuvers, and Reenactments*. (Mechanicsville, VA: Rapidan Press, 1986), pp. 4-13.

¹¹ Zenzen, p. 42.

¹² Administration of the War Department's park and monument holdings was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933.

¹³ A more thorough evaluation of the property's development during the Recreational Demonstration Area period is not possible due to the lack of existing documentation and resources. See Zenzen, 51, f 16; "The RG 96 field office files, which include case files for land acquisition and the records for resettlement projects for Prince William County, where Manassas resides, have been destroyed. These documents had been under the custodianship of the National Archives and had been transferred to the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives in Philadelphia."

¹⁴ Zenzen, p. 54.

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¹⁵ O'Donnell, p. 35.

¹⁶ Portions of this section were taken from Zenzen.

¹⁷ Prepared by Stephen R. Potter, Ph.D., Regional Archeological Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., April 1, 2001.

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10. Geographical Data

UTM References, continued

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	<u>18</u>	<u>280183</u>	<u>4297492</u>	22)	<u>18</u>	<u>278838</u>	<u>4302448</u>
6)	<u>18</u>	<u>280119</u>	<u>4297670</u>	23)	<u>18</u>	<u>278827</u>	<u>4302050</u>
7)	<u>18</u>	<u>281021</u>	<u>4297960</u>	24)	<u>18</u>	<u>278593</u>	<u>4301896</u>
8)	<u>18</u>	<u>280903</u>	<u>4298408</u>	25)	<u>18</u>	<u>278207</u>	<u>4301454</u>
9)	<u>18</u>	<u>281972</u>	<u>4298722</u>	26)	<u>18</u>	<u>277790</u>	<u>4300455</u>
10)	<u>18</u>	<u>282236</u>	<u>4297757</u>	27)	<u>18</u>	<u>277883</u>	<u>4300223</u>
11)	<u>18</u>	<u>282247</u>	<u>4297729</u>	28)	<u>18</u>	<u>277298</u>	<u>4299802</u>
12)	<u>18</u>	<u>282603</u>	<u>4299709</u>	29)	<u>18</u>	<u>276665</u>	<u>4299805</u>
13)	<u>18</u>	<u>252858</u>	<u>4300093</u>	30)	<u>18</u>	<u>276561</u>	<u>4300175</u>
14)	<u>18</u>	<u>282075</u>	<u>4300788</u>	31)	<u>18</u>	<u>276286</u>	<u>4300198</u>
15)	<u>18</u>	<u>282474</u>	<u>4301421</u>	32)	<u>18</u>	<u>2776371</u>	<u>4299943</u>
16)	<u>18</u>	<u>282324</u>	<u>4302061</u>	33)	<u>18</u>	<u>275488</u>	<u>4299761</u>
17)	<u>18</u>	<u>280749</u>	<u>4301714</u>	34)	<u>18</u>	<u>275249</u>	<u>4299407</u>
18)	<u>18</u>	<u>279915</u>	<u>4302196</u>	35)	<u>18</u>	<u>275428</u>	<u>4298995</u>
19)	<u>18</u>	<u>279966</u>	<u>4302647</u>				
20)	<u>18</u>	<u>279383</u>	<u>4302855</u>				
21)	<u>18</u>	<u>279242</u>	<u>4302437</u>				

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Verbal Boundaries

Refer to the accompanying maps for a precise depiction of the boundaries of Manassas Battlefield Historic District.

1981 National Register Historic District

The boundary for the existing National Register Historic District, listed in 1981, encompassed all that property located within the authorized boundary of the park at the time of the nomination. The boundary was bordered on the south by U.S. Interstate 66 (I-66), Pageland Lane, Old Compton Road, and Vandor Lane in Prince William County. It excluded the property occupied by the Northern Virginia Community College (Manassas Campus at 6901 Sudley Road), Battlefield Business Park, and the Parkridge Center on Bulloch Drive. The district boundary includes the rectangular portion of land owned by the National Park Service that encompasses a portion of the Confederate winter camp. The eastern and northeastern border, beginning at I-66 and Bull Run Drive in Fairfax County, roughly followed the course of Bull Run with an authorized boundary of 800 feet (authorized boundaries of Manassas National Battlefield Park) from Bull Run into Fairfax County. This authorized boundary surrounds the historic district on the eastern and northeastern sides, terminating within the Cedar Crest Country Club. The northernmost border at Sudley Springs included the entire non-contributing parcel at 5209 Sudley Road and 5309 Sudley Road, the site of the Thornberry House/ Sudley Post Office. The boundary traveled along the western edge of the parcel at 5309 Sudley Road to Featherbed Lane, including all those properties on the eastern side of this historic roadway. The boundary moved directly west at the northern edge of the parcel at 5405 Featherbed Lane. At this point, the boundary traveled at a diagonal southwesterly, including portions of the parcels at 6126 Featherbed Lane, 6130 Featherbed Lane, 6140 Featherbed Lane, 6144 Featherbed Lane, 6148 Featherbed Lane, 6321 Pageland Lane, 6351 Pageland Lane, and 6341 Pageland Lane. This diagonal border captured that part of the Unfinished Railroad to the west of Featherbed Lane. At the boundary's intersected with the northern edge of the parcel at 6501 Pageland Lane, which is occupied the Brawner House. The boundary traveled north along the parcel to Pageland Lane, where it turned south and included the entire 312-acre parcel. The border intersected with Lee Highway (Warrenton Turnpike) and turned northeastward to Groveton. The boundary excluded 12004 Lee Highway and 6514 Featherbed Lane (both part of Stonewall Memorial Garden). The properties at 6702 and 6706 Groveton Road on the southwestern corner of the intersection of Groveton Road and Lee Highway at Featherbed Lane are included in the historic district. The boundary moves in a southeasterly direction to include 6703 Groveton Road, 6511 Lee Highway, and 7117 Groveton Road. To the west of these three parcels is the late-twentieth-century neighborhood of Groveton, which includes General Longstreet's Line, General Warren Avenue, and

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General Hood Court. This subdivision was excluded from the historic district. The boundary continues down Groveton Road to interest with Old Compton Lane and I-66, the southernmost boundary.

2004 Expanded and Amended Historic District

The expanded and amended historic district boundaries include all of the properties presently listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Manassas National Battlefield Park (1981), the property purchased by the National Park Service as part of the battlefield park since 1981, and those sites, buildings, and structures that have direct association with the actual fighting, troop movements, encampments, headquarters, and battle lines. The property encompassed in the Manassas Battlefield retains sufficient integrity to properly convey that significance.

The boundary is bordered on the south by U.S. Interstate 66 (I-66), Pageland Lane, Old Compton Road, Vandor Lane (all in Prince William County) and Bull Run Drive (Fairfax County). It excludes the property occupied by the Northern Virginia Community College (Manassas Campus at 6901 Sudley Road), Battlefield Business Park, and the Parkridge Center on Bulloch Drive, which were not included in the 1981 historic district. The eastern and northeastern border, beginning at I-66 and Bull Run Drive, roughly follow the course of Bull Run with an authorized boundary of 800 feet (authorized boundaries of Manassas National Battlefield Park) from Bull Run into Fairfax County. The eastern and northeastern boundaries have not changed with the expansion and amendment of the historic district and terminate within the Cedar Crest Country Club. Expansion to the existing historic district begins in Sudley Spring, at the northernmost border that intersects with Bull Run to include property historically associated with Sudley Ford and the many mills that functioned in the area. This includes 11500 Bull Run Overlook Court, 11501 Bull Run Overlook Court, 11530 Bull Run Overlook Court, 11531 Bull Run Overlook Court, 11561 Bull Run Overlook Court, and 5205 Sudley Road on the north side of Sudley Road and to the south of Bull Run and Loudoun County. Following the property lines to Sudley Road from Bull Run Overlook Court, the boundary runs west to Goldfinch Drive in the Sudley Mountain Estates Subdivision. The properties included in this area are 5108 Sudley Road, 5203 Goldfinch Drive, 5205 Goldfinch Road, 5207 Goldfinch Road, 5204 Goldfinch Road, and 11909 Bluebird Lane. The western boundary follows the peak of Stony Ridge, capturing the battle lines and troop movements of the Second Battle of Manassas. This boundary is based on the property lines of the parcels at 5404 Featherbed Lane and 5500 Featherbed Lane. The border runs along the western edge of the property at 6140 Featherbed Lane, which was only partially included in the 1981 historic district but is now included in its entirety. At the southwest corner of the parcel at 6140 Featherbed Lane, the historic district boundary established in 1981 is continued. This includes portions of the parcels at 6321 Pageland Lane and 6351 Pageland

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Lane, as well as all of 6341 Pageland Lane, which is owned by the National Park Service. Continuing the 1981 historic district boundary, the border runs along the northern edge of the parcel at 6501 Pageland Lane, which is occupied by Brawner Farm. At its intersection with Pageland Lane, the expanded and amended historic district boundary runs northward to Artemus Road. The expanded border encompasses all of the property at 6200 Pageland Lane, 6204 Pageland Lane, and 6304 Pageland Lane, which are historically associated with the pre-Civil War property known as Pageland Plantation (later known as Honeywood). The boundary follows the property lines of these three parcels, presently owned by the same family, to the northwestern border of the parcel at 6312 Pageland Lane and 6500 Pageland Lane. These two properties, owned by the same person, are known as Pageland II. The westernmost boundary of the extended and amended historic district was determined by the parcel at 6500 Pageland Lane, land historically associated with Pageland Plantation and occupied by Confederate troops during the Second Battle of Manassas. At the southern corner of the parcel at 6500 Pageland Lane, the boundary is angled as it travels through the Conway-Robinson Memorial State Forest at 13300 Lee Highway. This property was occupied by the Confederate troops and marks the meeting site of Robert E. Lee and his generals on August 29, 1862. At the intersection with Warrenton Turnpike (Lee Highway), the boundary runs in a northeasterly direction. It turns south to include the discontinuous northeastern corner of the parcel at 12551 Lee Highway, which runs along Pageland Lane and includes the Dunklin Monument. The extended and amended boundary then travels along Pageland Lane, including Stuart's Hill at 7217 Pageland Lane and the unimproved William Center property north of the William Lewis Site. This property was not owned by the National Park Service in 1981 and thus, was not included in the original historic district boundaries. The extended and amended boundary runs north of I-66 along Pageland Lane to Groveton Road, where it becomes Old Compton Road and intersects with the southernmost boundary of the 1981 historic district.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Manassas Battlefield encompasses all that property owned and maintained by the National Park Service as the Manassas National Battlefield Park, as well as all those buildings and sites in Fairfax and Prince William Counties that are part of the Civil War battlefield but outside the boundaries of the said park. The boundaries have been chosen because they encompass the events of the first and second battles of Manassas, which took place on July 21, 1861 and August 28-30, 1862 during the Civil War, and because almost all of them follow natural terrain features as well as natural and man-made physical barriers that were present during the battles and thereby influenced and confined the actions. The boundaries capture those sites, buildings, and structures that have direct association with the actual fighting, troop movements, encampments, headquarters, and battle lines. The property encompassed in the Manassas Battlefield retains sufficient integrity to

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properly convey that significance. The existing property lines have served as boundary lines where possible to reduce confusion.

The southern boundary is created by Interstate 66; a man-made barrier laid in 1961. This major road (I-66) is located to the north of the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (established 1815), now known as Ball's Ford Road. The historic road edged the battlefield to the south, providing access for farmers and travelers from Warrenton to the port cities of Alexandria and Georgetown, and for Federal and Confederate troops moving through the area during both battles. Both the historic road and interstate highway are located to the south of the battlefield park, although some fighting and troop movements may have occurred in this area. However, the topography has been altered, new roads created, and modern buildings erected, thereby compromising the integrity of the property to the south of Interstate 66. To the north of Interstate 66, east of its intersection with Sudley Road (Route 234), is property now occupied by the Battlefield Business Park and the Manassas Campus of Northern Virginia Community College (6901 Sudley Road). This property does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion within the boundary as the topography has been altered by the removal of trees, hills, and historic roads. Additionally, non-contributing resources and new roads have been constructed within the property. To the west of the business park, across Route 234, the property has also been deemed non-contributing, as the topography has been altered, new roads created, and Parkridge Center on Bulloch Drive were constructed in 1998-2000.

The eastern and northeastern boundaries follow those established in 1980 as the "authorized boundaries" of the Manassas National Battlefield Park. The authorized boundaries were used as the guideline for the borders of the 1981 National Register nomination listing and include an 800-foot buffer on the north and east sides of Bull Run in Fairfax County. Bull Run served as a natural physical barrier that helped confine the action. Following Bull Run with the 800-foot buffer on the north bank in Fairfax County, the boundary contains Poplar Ford, also known as Red House Ford. Similarly, the eastern boundary follows the route of Bull Run, and includes Farm Ford, the Stone Bridge, Lewis Ford, and Balls Ford. Confederate General Pierre Gustave Toutant (P.G.T.) Beauregard prepared for any Union attack that would come along the Warrenton Turnpike, and so his men were deployed behind the natural defense of Bull Run. Because the enemy advance had to cross the stream at one or more of the fords or the Stone Bridge on the turnpike, Beauregard concentrated many of his troops at these spots and awaited the Union advance. Shots fired by Union artillery across Bull Run in the vicinity of the Stone Bridge at dawn on July 21, 1861 opened the first large-scale land battle of the Civil War. When the Confederate troops evacuated northern Virginia in March 1862, the original 1825 Stone Bridge on Warrenton Turnpike was destroyed by the rear guard. Union Army engineers, occupying the battlefield within days of the southern retreat, constructed a temporary bridge over Bull Run. The stone abutments of the original bridge supported

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the timber structure. With the Federal retreat from Manassas in August 1862, the bridge was again destroyed, although this time by the Union troops. Reconstructed by 1884, as documented by historic photographs, the rebuilt Stone Bridge structurally resembles the original 1825 bridge.

The northernmost end of the boundary contains the site of Sudley Mill, where Jackson had temporarily established his headquarters and an artillery park on the night of August 28, 1862. Further, this boundary encompasses the possible site of Sudley Ford and the site of Sudley Springs Ford, where two Federal divisions under the direction of General McDowell crossed on July 21, 1861. The flanking column then traveled southward on the Sudley Road, encountering Confederate forces at Matthews Hill where the First Battle of Manassas began. Encompassed within the northern boundary are Sudley Church and the embankment and abutment of the Unfinished Railroad. The third Sudley Church structure was constructed in 1922 on Sudley Road near its present-day intersection with Featherbed Lane. Both the Union and Confederate troops used the first church erected on the property as a hospital during the war. A number of Confederate veterans are buried in the adjacent (post-war) cemetery, including Colonel Daniel Ledbetter of South Carolina, who had been mortally wounded along the Unfinished Railroad. The embankment of the Unfinished Railroad, to the south of the cemetery, runs northeast where the railroad was intended to cross Bull Run. A stone abutment on the northeastern side of Bull Run was to have served as part of the base of the median support. Bull Run serves as a natural physical barrier to the north.

The northwestern boundary generally follows the topography of Stony Ridge, running along the high ground of the ridge and encompassing Jackson's position throughout the Second Battle of Manassas. From this location, Jackson reassembled his three divisions after destroying the Union supply depot at Manassas Junction and advanced his troops to strike King's Division on the evening of August 28, 1862. A signal station on the cleared summit of the ridge kept Jackson in communication with Lee and Longstreet on the south side of the turnpike and this proved vital to the Confederates on August 30, 1862. The boundary largely coincides with existing property lines that follow the crest of Stony Ridge. The boundary excludes most of the area of the ridge that has been altered by the construction of Sudley Mountain Estates, a late-20th-century subdivision that has altered the topography and integrity of the area.

The southwestern boundary, running north from its intersection with I-66, contains property owned by the National Park Service as Manassas National Battlefield Park, as well as a portion of Conway-Robinson Memorial State Forest, which is owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia, and privately held property. This boundary encompasses 1) General Robert E. Lee's headquarters on Stuart's Hill during the Second Battle of Manassas; 2) the site of General Lee's meeting with Longstreet and

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General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson on the morning of August 29, 1862; and 3) the site of General James Longstreet’s troop movement and deployment on August 29, 1862 from Thoroughfare Gap, which extended the Confederate line to the south of Stony Ridge and across Stuart’s Hill. A marker placed prior to 1917 approximately two miles east of Gainesville commemorates the site of General Lee’s meeting with his generals (the marker is now located within the Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest, which is across the road from the marker’s earlier site). This boundary also contains the Dunklin Monument, which was erected in the memory of Tim Dunklin of the 4th Texas Infantry, who was killed August 30, 1862. This stone monument sits west of the park and south of Warrenton Turnpike (Lee Highway) in an area of possible battlefield graves and likely a Confederate field hospital site. To the north of the Warrenton Turnpike, the boundary encompasses the property historically known as Pageland Plantation (now Honeywood and Pageland II), where the Carter family took refuge prior to the First Battle of Manassas and remained until 1866 (after the destruction of their home, the Henry family also moved to Pageland). The Confederate troops occupied the property, camping on the land and occupying the house and associated outbuildings in the late summer of 1861. On August 29, 1862, the brigades of Jubal Anderson Early and Henry Forno (Hay’s brigade) were ordered by Jackson to move to a ridge west of Pageland and behind (north) the Unfinished Railroad, in an effort to prevent the Federals from turning on the Confederate right flank. The property contains several extant resources present during the Confederate occupation and Second Battle of Manassas, including a stone house (Honeywood), a late-18th-century kitchen, slave quarters, and possibly the graves of the slaves and those of soldiers who died at the site during the war. This boundary also includes portions of the Unfinished Railroad, a man-made feature that crosses Pageland Lane less than one-half mile north of the intersection of Lee Highway and Pageland Lane that proved to be one of most significant landscape features in the Second Battle of Manassas by providing ready-made fortifications. Begun in 1854 and abandoned by 1858, the railroad grade was overgrown, with its straight-engineered lines largely obscured by grass, cedars, and brush.