

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

VLR: 02/16/88 NRHP 06/29/88

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Manassas Historic District DBL File No. 155-161
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Grant Avenue to the west, see continuation sheet #2-1
city, town Manassas N/A not for publication
state Virginia code VA county N/A N/A vicinity
code 683 rip code 22110

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>206</u>	<u>69</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>207</u>	<u>69</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

H. Bryan Mitchell May 10, 1988
Signature of certifying official Date
H. Bryan Mitchell, Director, VA Div. of Historic Landmarks
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC- Single DwellingCOMMERCE- Specialty StoresGOVERNMENT- CourthouseGOVERNMENT- City HallTRANSPORTATION- Rail-Related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC- Single DwellingCOMMERCE- Specialty StoresGOVERNMENT- CourthouseGOVERNMENT- City HallTRANSPORTATION- Rail-Related**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late VictorianLate 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE- Sandstonewalls WOOD- WeatherboardBRICKroof METALother WOOD, BRICK

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary Description

The Manassas Historic District contains the largest concentration of historic buildings in the city of Manassas. Including most of the downtown commercial area as well as adjacent historic residential neighborhoods, the district features a large number of late 19th- and early 20th-century brick, frame, and stone buildings representing a variety of building types and architectural styles. The commercial area, centering upon Center, Main, Church, and Battle streets, contains mostly brick commercial structures displaying elements of the Renaissance Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Bordered on the south by the Norfolk-Southern railroad tracks, the district includes the town's well-preserved 1904 railroad passenger station. The western end of the district is dominated by the imposing Prince William County Courthouse, an unusual example of the Victorian Romanesque style dating from 1894. As an important commercial, transportation, and political center for Prince William County, Manassas contains the fashionable residences of many prominent citizens of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Located in the northern and eastern sections of the district bordering Grant Avenue, North Main Street, Prescott Avenue, and the eastern extent of Center Street, these large frame and brick dwellings were built in a variety of architectural styles including the Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. Other residential streets in the northern and southern areas of the district are lined with small late 19th- and early 20th-century middle-class houses representing such vernacular forms as I houses, gabled ells, and American foursquares. Largely evoking the image of a small turn-of-the-century railroad town, the Manassas Historic District is one of the best preserved urban districts in northern Virginia.

Architectural Description

Although Manassas began as a small mid-19th-century village at the junction of two important railroads, only one known building in the historic district is believed to date from that early period. The Kate Hooe House, located at 8920 Quarry Road, appears to be a late 19th-century frame I house; however, its rear ell is constructed of log and was used as housing for railroad workers before the Civil War.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance
1850s-1938

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
Multiple

Architect/Builder see continuation sheet # 8.9
Speiden, Albert (architect)
Cannon, Ira (builder)
Cannon, John (builder)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

MANASSAS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Statement of Significance

The Manassas Historic District extends northward from the Norfolk-Southern railway tracks to embrace the core downtown business district as well as some of the most prestigious residential blocks in the city. Incorporated as a town in 1873, Manassas sprung from a vital, but war-torn, railroad junction to become the transportation, commercial, and governmental hub of Prince William County. After the establishment of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its connection with the Manassas Gap Railroad in the 1850s, the junction of the two railways proved a natural candidate for settlement. The location of both the county seat and railroad at Manassas stimulated the construction of many late 19th- and early 20th-century notable homes for government and railway employees. The spectrum of styles exhibited by houses in the district from the Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne to the Craftsman and American Foursquare demonstrates the rich variety in taste and life styles of Manassas' past residents. Figuring prominently in the construction of many buildings in the district were John, Frank, and Ira Cannon, native builders who built or designed several late 19th- and early 20th-century residences and churches in the district. Albert Speiden, a Manassas resident as well as a Washington, D.C. architect, designed or treated several structures in the historic district, ranging from commercial and residential structures to public buildings and churches. In addition, the nationally known Washington architect, Waddy B. Wood, designed a residence in the affluent Grant Avenue neighborhood of the district. The railroad continued to prove important to the town's growth throughout the first three decades of the 20th century. Whether importing manufactured goods, exporting dairy products, or transporting commuters to Washington, D.C., the train continually demonstrated its vital significance to Manassas and its continuing prosperity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks
 221 Governor Street
 Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 93 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>

B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>

E-18/284840/4292710

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Edwards - Architectural Historian
 organization Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks date May 10, 1988
 street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143
 city or town Richmond state Virginia zip code 23219

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 2 Page 1

Location, continued

Quarry Road to the north, Prescott Avenue and Fairview Avenue to the east, and the Southern Railway tracks to the south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Because of the convergence of the railroads at Manassas and their importance as communication and supply lines to both the Confederate and Union capitals during the Civil War, the village was involved in two major military battles nearby and was occupied by both opposing armies throughout the war. The wide scale destruction of the village as a consequence of the war explains why there are no buildings from that period represented in the town today.

In late 1865 William S. Fewell, a local landowner, laid out the new town of Manassas which quickly developed after the sale of several lots. By 1867, Manassas boasted three new hotels, a variety of commercial buildings, and several residences. Unfortunately, because of fire and demolition, most of these buildings no longer exist in the district, but the few surviving examples lend distinction to the town's early architectural fabric.

The former Manassas Presbyterian Church, located at 9329 North Main Street, is a massive Gothic Revival local red sandstone structure that dates from 1875. Featuring pointed-arched openings and a projecting front entrance tower (originally with an open belfry), the church is situated on a raised stone basement and now serves as a restaurant.

Another early church, dating from 1878, is the former All Saints Roman Catholic Church located at the corner of Center Street and Fairview Avenue. It is an excellent example of the Victorian Italianate style with its round-arched windows and doors, molded window heads, wide corner boards and trim, and front entrance tower with octagonal louvered belfry and tall spire. The well-preserved building, which dominates the eastern edge of the commercial area, is now used by a Reformed Presbyterian congregation.

The oldest residence along the eastern extension of Center Street is Sillington, a large Italianate I house that dates from the 1870s. Built for local merchant A. J. Silling, the stylish house features a low hipped roof, bracketed cornice, tall 4/4 sash windows, and a porch with decorative sawwork.

The only commercial building that appears to date from the 1870s is the Hazen Building at 9406 Battle Street. Possessing the oldest intact Victorian storefront in Manassas, the Hazen Building is a two-story frame building with strong Italianate influence.

The town continued to grow during the 1880s and 1890s, especially following the selection of Manassas as the new county seat of Prince William County in 1892. Two years later a new county courthouse was constructed at the intersection of Grant and Lee avenues, two streets that had been recently laid out for anticipated growth in that area of town. The Prince William County Courthouse is an imposing Victorian Romanesque brick structure highlighted with stone rustication and trim.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The two-story, hip-roofed building features tall round-arched windows, an entrance recessed behind a large stone archway, and a three-story square entrance tower supporting an octagonal domed cupola. The handsome structure, one of only a few Victorian Romanesque courthouses in Virginia, is situated on a grassy public square surrounded by shade trees. A monument commemorating the Peace Jubilee held in Manassas in 1911 is prominently displayed on the square. It consists of two mounted cannon flanking an inscribed tablet and was dedicated in 1915.

Very few commercial buildings in the district predate a devastating fire in 1905 which completely destroyed the town's commercial block bounded by Main, Center, and Battle streets, and the railroad. Two former brick banks, however, survived the fire. The former National Bank of Manassas, built in 1896 at 9406 North Main Street, is now occupied by the Manassas City Museum. It is a small gable-roofed structure with rusticated stone quoins, lintels, and trim. Its openings are topped by flared jack arches and the front gable features a large lunette framed by a rusticated stone arch. The former Peoples National Bank, located at the corner of Center and Battle streets, is an example of the Renaissance Revival style. Built in 1904, it features rusticated stone quoins and lintels, a decorative brick frieze, molded cornice with dentils, a heavy brick parapet, and a large triangular pediment over the main entrance.

Some of the oldest dwellings in the district are seen in the 9500 block of Fairview Avenue, the 9300 block of Battle and West streets, and scattered along Grant Avenue. Most of these buildings are frame vernacular dwellings that are represented on old maps of the town dating from as early as 1895. They include: simple Victorian gabled ell structures such as the houses at 9500 and 9506 Fairview Avenue, the W. C. Wagener House at 9403 Battle Street, the Chapman and Hynson houses at 9310 and 9312 West Street respectively, and 9129 and 9303 Grant Avenue; Victorian I houses such as the W. H. Brown House, a brick dwelling with Italianate features at 9404 Fairview Avenue, the Judge J. B. T. Thornton House at 9301 Grant Avenue, and the house at 9301 Battle Street; and several Victorian foursquares which are noted for their box-like massing, hipped roofs with single front dormers, and porches with sawnwork. Examples include the S. T. Weir House and the Morris-Shannon House at 9313 and 9309 West Street. Some show the influence of the Second Empire style as seen in the house at 9502 Fairview Avenue, while others exhibit a strong Italianate influence like the Manassas Institute.

One of the earliest private schools in town, the Manassas Institute was designed by local architect Albert Speiden and built by a local contractor, John A. Cannon, in 1896. Situated opposite the intersection of Portner and Grant avenues, the square, frame, hip-roofed building originally featured paired round-arched windows, a pedimented projecting pavilion, and a bracketed cornice; however, many of these features have been recently altered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

A few late 19th-century dwellings in the district are constructed of rough-faced red sandstone blocks extracted from a nearby quarry. These distinctive buildings located at 9002-4 Center Street and 9402 Zebedee Street, are simple gabled ell types with rectangular front bays with paired windows. Locally quarried red sandstone was also used for foundations, exterior trim, gateposts, and monuments throughout Manassas and adds to the local character of the district.

Several examples of turn-of-the-century Queen Anne-style dwellings are concentrated in the 9300 block of Prescott Avenue and in smaller pockets along Grant and Fairview avenues, and Center and North Main streets. Typical of the style, most of these dwellings are large irregular-shaped frame buildings with corner turrets, projecting shingled gables, bay windows, and wraparound porches. The best examples include several houses on Prescott Avenue that were built for employees of the railroad: the R. L. Brown House, L. B. Williams House, and the W. F. Merchant House at 9300, 9302, and 9311 Prescott Avenue and the T. F. Coleman House nearby at 8898 Center Street. The W. A. Clem House at 9406 Fairview Avenue and the W. N. Lipscomb House at 9104 North Main Street both dominate their respective streets.

Dissimilar Queen Anne-style dwellings are located on Grant Avenue, a street soon lined with upper middle-class houses after it was opened to development in the early 1890s. A small 1 1/2-story Queen Anne cottage with polygonal turret and shingled steeply-pitched front gable is especially noteworthy at 9107 Grant Avenue. The G. R. Ratcliffe House at 9136 Grant Avenue is a 1904 Queen Anne-style house built by local contractor Ira E. Cannon for a prominent Manassas banker. It is a 2 1/2-story building with a weatherboarded first story and wood-shingled second story, hipped roof with hipped dormers, rounded corner turret with conical roof, and wide overhanging eaves.

An unusual row of four brick residences was built in 1905 for Donation Libeau on Portner Avenue. Locally known as Libeau Row, these T-shaped, gable-roofed workers' houses with decorative brickwork and Italianate features are unique in Manassas.

After the fire of 1905, in which much of the commercial area of Manassas was destroyed, the town council formulated new building regulations requiring future buildings erected in the central business district to be constructed of brick, stone, or concrete. These building regulations are responsible for the more permanent and cohesive business district that survives today. Four prominent commercial buildings located on Center and Battle streets are all two- and three-story brick structures that represent the optimistic spirit of recovery prevalent among Manassas businessmen after the fire. All of them built in 1906, the W. C. Wagener Building at 9420 Battle Street, the Old Post Office at 9113-15 Center Street, the Nicol Building at 9107 Center Street, and the Conner Building at 9102 Center Street are stylish buildings with refined Renaissance

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Revival and Colonial Revival details such as heavy molded cornices, stone quoins, rusticated first-floor wall treatments, corbeled brickwork, and blind arcades.

The only early 20th-century factory in the district is the former Hopkins Candy Factory located adjacent to the railroad tracks at the end of Battle Street. Built in 1908-9 and designed by local architect Albert Speiden, it is a rectangular three-story brick building on a raised basement with wide segmental-arched windows (now boarded), a decorative brick cornice, and an entrance archway embellished by a fanciful castellated surround. By 1916 the building was sold to the Manassas Feed and Milling Company, another important local industry that served the town for several decades.

Two Colonial Revival buildings, the Hibbs and Giddings Building and the old Manassas Town Hall situated at opposite ends of Center Street, were also designed by Albert Speiden. Speiden was a Washington, D.C., architect who lived in Manassas and designed several commercial, municipal, and residential buildings in the district. The Hibbs and Giddings Building at the corner of Center and West streets is an unusual two-story brick building with a recessed portico supported by massive square brick piers encrusted with terra-cotta classical ornamentation. Less than full-height storefront windows flanking the central entrance project outward and are flush with the upper facade. The building is topped by a heavy classical cornice and was constructed in 1911 by Ira E. Cannon.

Another Speiden design at 9025 Center Street is the old Manassas Town Hall which served as the symbol of the progressive town during the early 1900s. A sophisticated Colonial Revival composition exhibiting a rusticated stone and brick base, segmental-arched openings with keystones, wrought iron balconets, and a refined classical cornice with castellated parapet, the brick building was originally surmounted by a balustraded platform supporting a domed wooden cupola that was later removed. Manassas Town Hall was finished in 1915 and housed the local fire company on the first floor and town council chamber above.

Other local works by Speiden include his own residence at 9320 Battle Street and two notable Gothic Revival churches. Speiden's house is an unusual 2 1/2-story frame dwelling with a curious mixture of Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman design elements. The two churches, Trinity Episcopal Church (1922) and Grace Methodist Church (1926), are among the handsomest churches in town.

While Speiden is represented by several buildings in the district, another prominent Washington, D.C., architect, Waddy B. Wood, designed the house at 9134 Grant Avenue in the Craftsman style. Built around 1915, the two-story, hip-roofed, frame house features a weatherboarded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

first story, wood-shingled second story, deep overhanging eaves, and a small pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns.

The economic growth of the town and increased prosperity of many of its citizens enabled local building contractors such as John Cannon and his sons, Frank and Ira, to construct a number of prestigious houses in the 9100 block of Grant Avenue during the early 1900s. The Cannons built the ca. 1903 A. A. Hooff House at 9133 Grant Avenue for the co-owner of a Manassas lumber company. It is a large frame Victorian gabled ell structure that has unfortunately lost its original wraparound porch. Ira E. Cannon built three other nearby residences: the Howard House at 9137 Grant (ca. 1900); the E. H. Hibbs House at 9139 Grant (ca. 1910); and the builder's own house at 9138 Grant (1904). All three houses are modified Queen Anne frame dwellings with varying degrees of Colonial Revival influence evidenced by Palladian windows, classical cornices, and columned porches.

Other notable Colonial Revival houses that were probably built by the Cannons include the E. E. Meredith House at 9001 Center Street (ca. 1900) with its two-story pedimented portico, the house at 9250 Bennett Drive (ca. 1910) with its similar portico and multi-paned windows, and the small brick gate house originally associated with Annaburg, an 1892 Colonial Revival mansion built for local industrialist Robert Portner. Today the estate is surrounded by modern development and the gate house is separate from the property and serves as a single-family residence at the corner of Portner and North Main streets.

An important local landmark in the district is the Norfolk-Southern Railway passenger station at the foot of West Street. Anchoring the southern extent of the commercial area and representing a tangible reminder of the importance of the railroad to the history of Manassas, the long brick building is a well-preserved example of a typical early 20th-century railroad station. The present 1914 station is patterned after a 1910 station which burned. It has a high hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by long brackets and posts, a central octagonal turret, and hipped dormers. The building continues to serve as a passenger depot.

The late 1910s and 1920s saw the appearance of Bungalows and Craftsman-inspired dwellings especially in the northern extents of residential streets in the district. The best examples are located at 9306 North Main Street, 9309 Grant Avenue, and 8802 and 8804 Quarry Road. All of these dwellings are 1 1/2-story frame houses with high pitched gable roofs, wide overhanging eaves, and prominent front porches supported by columns on stone or wood-shingled piers.

Very little construction took place in Manassas during the 1930s and early 1940s due to the Great Depression and World War II; however, a handsome new post office on Church Street was built by the federal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

7

6

Section number _____ Page _____

government in 1931-32. An excellent example of a Colonial Revival post office of the period, it is a rectangular Flemish-bond brick structure with a central pedimented stone portico, full stone entablature, large multi-paned windows with jack arches and keystones, brick quoins, and a low hipped tile roof.

During the last few decades Manassas has lost many historic buildings to neglect, demolition, and rapid modern development as the town continues to attract residents desiring a small town atmosphere and an easy commute to jobs in nearby Washington, D.C. However, with the formation of the Manassas City Museum and Historic Manassas, Inc., both non-profit organizations devoted to the preservation of Manassas heritage, a local preservation ethic has become an important part of the lives of Manassas residents. The Manassas Historic District designation will undoubtedly inspire continued support for historic preservation in this densely populated northern Virginia city.

DAE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Manassas H.D.
(155-161)

Section number 7 Page 7

BATTLE STREET

9200 BLOCK

9224: Warehouse. Commercial/Industrial. Hopkins Candy Factory. Manassas Feed and Milling Company. Commercial Vernacular. 1908-9. Brick (6-course American bond); 3 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; 1 corbeled brick cornice and main entrance surround, arched entrance, segmental-arched windows, stone watertable; Albert Speiden, a local Manassas architect, designed this building for C.A.S. Hopkins' Candy Factory which operated here from 1909-1916. Then it was converted into an engine-powered flour and feed mill. Hopkins Candy Factory was the largest industrial building in Manassas during the early 20th century.

-1
also #155-6

9300 BLOCK

9318: Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame (asphalt shingle and aluminum or vinyl siding); 2 1/2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with tall square columns; two-story portico added.

-2
also #155-181

9319: Detached house. Bungalow. ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; porch enclosed; typical example of a brick bungalow although heavily altered.

-3

9320: Detached house. Albert Speiden House. Carper House. Craftsman. ca. 1905. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 4 bays; hipped standing seam metal roof; 1 front shed dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, with shed roof; second-story bay window, 6\1 windows, wide overhanging eaves with brackets, shed-roofed vent at front; house designed and built by local architect Albert Speiden.

-4
also #155-63

9321: Detached house. Victorian I House. late 19th century. Wood frame (wood shingle and composition siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns and pedimented gable; central front gable, 2\2 windows; original porch removed, siding replaced; typical late 19th-century. I house with some alterations.

-5

9323: Detached house. Craftsman\Colonial Revival. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; bracketed gable

-6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

hood over entrance, 6\1 windows, central brick chimney; interesting example of a combination of Craftsman and Colonial Revival features.

9324: Detached house. Victorian vernacular. late 19th c. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade; bracketed eaves, shingled gable, 2\2 windows; well-preserved late 19th-century L-shaped house.

9325-27: Detached house. Foursquare. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 4 bays (symmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts and bracketed cornice; 2\2 windows, two front entrances with transoms; turn-of-the-century duplex in a foursquare form.

9326: Detached house. Spanish Mission; ca. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 1\2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front parapet dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch, screened, with tapered square wood columns; prominent overhanging eaves, Spanish Mission parapeted dormer, 6\1 windows; unusual example of eastern Spanish Mission style with some alterations.

*9329: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond) 1 1\2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; paired 6\6 windows, bracketed hood over entrance; typical 1950s dwelling. Noncontributing.

9400 BLOCK

*9401: Commercial-bank. United Virginia Bank. Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, shingle slate roof; 4 front gable dormers; large 12\12 double sash windows with flared jack arches, full entablature; large transom fanlight over main entrance; Noncontributing.

*9402: Commercial. Modern. 1950s. Brick (6-course American bond); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; large sheet glass storefront windows; Noncontributing.

9403: Detached house. W. C. Wagener House. McBryde House. Victorian vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade and bracketed cornice; central gabled projection, bracketed cornice with

also #155-180

-8

-9
TBO,
MAY 2002

-10

-11

-12

-13
also #155-300

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

returns, 2\2 windows, bay windows; built as residence for W. C. Wagener, a furniture and hardware store owner.

-14
*9404: Commercial. Ratcliff Insurance Company. Modern Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); paired multi-pane windows, entrance framed by pilasters and entablature; Noncontributing.

-15
Also #155-103
9406: Commercial. Hazen Building. Goose Creek Kitchens. Victorian Italianate. 1875. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays; flat roof; bracketed cornice along top of building and between stories, large 2\2 storefront windows; second-floor windows with cornices; well-preserved late 19th-century store, one of the few surviving early frame commercial buildings in Manassas. Originally located at the corner of Center and Battle streets, it was moved to its present location in 1903.

-16
*9408: Commercial. Coin Shop. Modern Colonial Revival. 1970s. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; Noncontributing.

-17
Also #155-140
9411: Commercial. Johnson Building. Olde Towne Knittery\Redken Retail Center. Victorian Commercial. ca. 1906. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; wide overhanging cornice, molded storefront cornice, 2\2 windows with segmental arches, modern storefronts; Although the storefronts have been heavily altered, the large brick commercial building occupies an important place in this block.

-18
Also #155-144
9414: Commercial. Manassas Improvement Company Building. New Method Cleaners, Inc. Victorian Commercial. 1906. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; molded cornice with parapet, 2\2 windows with rough stone lintels, recessed brick panels above second-floor windows, modern storefront; this building is one of five sections of a significant brick building known as the Manassas Improvement Company Building which was built in 1906 on the site of a burned block of commercial buildings. Whereas two sections of the building are heavily altered and two sections were destroyed, this section survives with its integrity fairly well intact.

-19
Also #155-96
9420: Commercial. W. C. Wagener Building. The Sandwich Factory. Italian Renaissance Revival. 1906. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; original cornice removed, rusticated stone quoins, false mansard roof and modern Colonial storefront treatment. W. C. Wagener's Furniture and Hardware Store was established in 1899. The present building dates from 1906 - a year after the fire of 1905 that destroyed much of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

the block. Wagener served as mayor of Manassas from 1901 to 1905. The building has been Colonialized.

BENNETT DRIVE

9200 BLOCK

9250: Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, pedimented gable with lunette; 9\9 windows, entrance with transom and sidelights, bracketed eaves, side porches; good example of a refined Colonial Revival dwelling.

-20

9252: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 side gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, gable over entrance bay; 1\1 windows, front gable with lunette, entrance with transom and sidelights; good example of a simplified Queen Anne-style house.

also #155-172
-21

9255: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1 front gable; two porches--each with 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay square columns and balustraded deck; 2\2 windows, side bay window, Palladian motif attic window; frame garage - contributing; T-shaped modified Queen Anne-style house.

also #155-170
-22

CENTER STREET

8800 BLOCK

8898: Detached house. T. F. Coleman House. Queen Anne. ca. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, pressed tin (simulated shingles) metal roof; 1 front hipped dormer; wraparound 1-story, 1-level, 8-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, bracketed cornice; bracketed cornice, corner round turret with conical roof, entrance with transom and sidelights, 16\1 windows. This well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style was built for T. F. Coleman who worked for the Southern Railway Company.

also #155-57
-23

8900 BLOCK

8900: Detached house. Justice - Mosser House. Foursquare. c. 1895. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle

also #155-113
-24

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with turned posts, spindle frieze and simple balustrade; 2\2 windows, transom over entrance. One of the first houses built on Center Street, this house is an uncommon architectural type for Manassas.

-25
also #155-112

8901: Detached house. Byrd House. Seymour House; Victorian vernacular. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories, 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade; gable end oriented to street, 2\2 windows, fascia with returns; modern addition to the west. Late 19th-century gable end house retains most of its original features.

-26

8902: Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gambrel, standing seam metal roof; 4 side shed dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, shed roof; 2\2 windows, gambrel end faces street. Unusual example of a gambrel roofed Colonial Revival house with vestiges of Queen Anne style.

-27

8903: Detached house. Bungalow. ca. 1920. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 1 1\2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; large central dormer, wide overhanging eaves, triple 1\1 windows at front; fairly well-preserved bungalow.

-28

also #155-91

8904: Detached house. Spies House. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1905. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 2-level, 1-bay modern porch with stair access to second-floor level, wood posts, wrought iron railing; two-story bay window capped by gable with lunette, paired narrow 1\1 windows; original porch removed. The removal of the house's wraparound porch seriously damaged the architectural character of this typical turn-of-the century modified Queen Anne house.

-29

8905: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1\2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable with clipped end, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front gable with clipped end dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with tapered square columns on brick piers, wide overhanging eaves; entrance flanked by sidelights, tripled 1\1 windows; fine example of a brick bungalow.

-30

also #155-143

8907: Detached house. Sillington. Parrish House. Victorian Italianate; ca. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts with sawn brackets,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

bracketed cornice; entrance with transom, 4\4 windows with wood cornices, bracketed eaves with decorative frieze, 2-story frame service wing to the east. Sillington bears the name of the original owner of the house - A. J. Silling, a local store owner. It is the oldest house on Center Street and an excellent example of the Victorian Italianate style.

8908: Detached house. Blakemore - Mayhew House. Victorian I House. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with modern turned posts, concrete slab base, original porch base and columns removed; 2\2 windows.

also #155-114 -31

8909: Detached house. Bungalow. ca. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with large square brick columns, solid brick railing, shingled gable; wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, 6\1 windows.

-32

8911: Church. All Saints Catholic Church. Reformed Presbyterian Church. Victorian Italianate. 1878. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; central front belltower with octagonal belfry and spire, stained glass arched windows. Unusually well preserved and an excellent example of a Victorian Italianate-style church. It dominates the east end of Center Street.

also #155-124 -33

8918: Detached house. Dr. B. F. Iden House. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped with gables, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 2-level, 1-bay porch with modern posts and roof, original porch removed; central front gable, entrance with transom and sidelights, 2\2 windows, stained glass panel over front windows on first floor. The removal of the front porch seriously damaged the architectural character of this house. The house was standing by 1895 and was built for a local doctor.

-34

also #155-34

*8951 - 8971: Commercial. Town Square. Modern Colonial Revival. 1987. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 26 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; plate glass windows with jack arches and keystones, entrances with sidelights and pediment. Noncontributing.

-35

9000 BLOCK

9000: Grace Methodist Episcopal Church - original use. Odd Fellows Hall - presnt use. Vernacular. ca. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; projecting front gabled

-36

also #155-13

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7

13

Section number _____ Page _____

vestibule, 6\6 windows. Grace M. E. Church was the first Methodist church built in Manassas. It is a simple frame gable front building with no decorative features.

9001: Detached house. E. E. Meredith House. Parrish House. Colonial Revival. late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 5 bays (symmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, bracketed modillion cornice, frieze with triglyphs, bull's-eye window in tympanum; tall 2\2 windows with ramped heads, wide two-light transom over a double-door entrance, cantilevered second-floor balcony with a turned balustrade, modillion cornice; frame outbuilding - contributing. Built by local contractor John Cannon for Elisha Edward Meredith, state senator from 1883 to 1887 and U.S. representative from 1891 to 1897. The house is an imposing example of the Colonial Revival.

-37

also #155-16

9002 - 4: Detached house (duplex). Milnes Building / Osbourn School. Victorian Double House. ca. 1885. Ashlar stone; 2 stories; 4 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with modern square wood posts, shed metal roof; cut stone blocks, 2\2 windows, interior brick chimneys, rectangular projecting bay windows; masonry block garage - noncontributing. Believed to have been built as a double house by English immigrant Samuel C. Milnes, the west section of the building was used as Osbourn School, a private school, from 1892-1896. It is unusual as a double house, and for the use of stone.

-38

also #155-44

9005: Commercial. Peoples Garage. Early 20th century. Commercial. 1920s. Ashlar (rock-faced) stone; 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable standing seam metal roof with stepped gable parapet (stuccoed), modern storefront projection. Although the large glass and metal hip-roofed storefront projection detracts from the original building to the rear, it can be removed without irreparable harm to the original building.

-39

9006: Detached house. John T. Muddiman House. Victorian Gabled Ell. 1880s. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts; L-shaped house with projecting front ell, first-story bay window, 2\2 windows, cornice with returns; frame outbuilding - contributing. John T Muddiman, a local builder, built this house for himself in the 1880s. It is one of the few late 19th-century brick residences in Manassas.

-40

also #155-46

9008: Old Baptist Church - original use. Christian Broadcasting Company present use. late 1930s. Brick (6-course American bond); 1 story; 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; stained glass windows, Ionic pilasters and

41

also #155-45

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

entablature frame entrance, steep gable roof, round window in front gable. This brick church was constructed after a frame church on the lot burned in 1935. The attached educational building was built in 1947.

-42
*9009: Commercial. MIFCO. Modern. 1950s. Concrete block with brick veneer front; 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; two concrete block commercial buildings with brick veneer fronts linked together as one business, inappropriate colonial elements applied later; two utilitarian structures associated with main building - noncontributing. Noncontributing.

-43
also #155-138
9012: Commercial - Detached house. Ashby Jewelers. Second Empire. early 1900s with 1950s modifications. Originally wood frame building with brick addition (aluminum siding); 2 1/2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); mansard, composition (asphalt, asbestos etc.) shingle roof; 2 front gable dormers; 2/2 upper-story windows, modern storefront addition projects from building; rear modern addition.

-44
9013 - 9017: Commercial. White's TV. Commercial vernacular. 1920s. Concrete block with brick veneer; 1 story; 9 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet

-45
also #155-137
9014: Detached house. Byrd - Fisher House. Victorian vernacular. 1880s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets; 2/2 windows, transom over door, bracketed window cornices, unusual asymmetrical facade. Rare surviving late 19th-century dwelling in a heavily commercialized block. It is a well-preserved example of Victorian vernacular architecture.

-46
also #155-136
9016: Commercial. Charles E. Fisher & Son Grocery - original use. Gregory's Florist - present use. Commercial vernacular. ca. 1900; 1915 addition. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; gable-roofed original building, modern storefront windows in 1915 front addition, 6/6 upper-floor windows in original section. Charles E. Fisher and Son Grocery occupied this building until 1915. It is an early frame commercial building that escaped the fire of 1905.

-47
9019: Commercial. Taylor's Cleaning Service. Early 20th Century Commercial. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; molded cornice with dentils across top of parapet; small simple brick commercial building attached to adjacent larger commercial building.

-48
9021: Commercial. Hutchison Insurance Agency. Early 20th Century Commercial; 1920s. Brick (6-course American bond). 1 story; 3

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

bays (symmetrical); gable with parapet, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; molded cornice with dentils across top of parapet, central decorative brick panel in parapet, plate glass windows.

9025: Manassas Town Hall. Colonial Revival. 1915; 1930 addition. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; flat roof with parapet; crenellated parapet, molded cornice with modillion blocks, flared jack arches over second-floor windows, segmental arches over original fire station truck bays - now windows, iron balconets below second-floor windows. In 1915 local architect Albert Speiden designed this brick structure to house the local fire company on the first floor and town offices on the second floor. A two-story brick rear addition was built in 1930.

-49
also #155-135

*9027: Manassas City Hall. Modern. 1987. Brick (stretcher bond); 4 stories; 15 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; brick and white stucco, plate glass windows and doors. Noncontributing.

-50

9029: Commercial. Uhler's Stamp - Coin Mart. Colonial Revival. early 1900s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; dentil brick cornice across top of building, heavy Colonial Revival modifications.

-51

9100 BLOCK

*9100: Commercial. First Virginia Bank \ Chamber of Commerce. 1960s. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; 3 bays; gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof. Colonial Revival details such as multi-pane windows, stone arcade motif, and a bull's-eye window in gable. Noncontributing.

-52
also #155-50

9102: Commercial. Conner Building. Victorian Italianate. 1906. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; cornice with bracketed modillions, segmental arches over upper-story windows; three storefronts - one has retained original integrity. Built by E. R. Conner in 1906 after a fire had destroyed the block. Originally housed stores on first floor and opera house on second floor. In 1910 Conner Building was first Manassas building to be electrically lighted.

-53
also #155-105

*9103: Commercial. Cherobyn East Hair Salon. Modern. 1950s. Wood frame (enameled metal); 1 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; small commercial building featuring a facade clad in enameled metal. Noncontributing.

-54

9104: Commercial. E. R. Conner's Market - original use. The Bike Company Ltd. - present use. Commercial Victorian. ca. 1895. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 6 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with

-55
also #155-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

parapet; decorative brickwork in parapet and cornice, 2\2 and 1\1 upper-story windows; modern storefronts, originally two separate buildings. E. R. Conner operated a meat market in this building from 1906 - 1910. Although the building's storefronts were modernized, the upper story has retained its integrity.

9107: Commercial/Masonic Lodge. Nicols Building. Renaissance Revival. 1906. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; curvilinear parapet with Mason emblem, blind arcade at second floor, rusticated brick facade, decorative brickwork. Designed by architect John Tillett, the building is an unusual blend of Renaissance motifs and treatments. The facade has changed little since its construction.

-56
also
#155-20

9108: Commercial. Merchant's Hardware - original use. Cocke Pharmacy - presnt use. Mission Style. ca.1890; 1920s facade; 1940s rear addition. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; curvilinear front parapet, modern storefront with wood-shingled false mansard roof above, altered second-floor central window with arch motif. Believed to be one of the oldest commercial buildings in Manassas, Cocke Pharmacy originally was built by the Merchant brothers who operated a hardware store here until 1895. The later Mission style facade is rarely seen in the area.

-57
also
#155-129

9109: Commercial. Peoples Barber Shop. Victorian Italianate. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; cornice with modillions, brick quoins, decorative brickwork. Except for the modern storefront, this building retains much of its original integrity.

-58

9110 - 9112: Commercial. Old Peoples National Bank. Renaissance Revival. 1904. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; stone quoins, molded cornice with dentils and parapet, decorative brick frieze, stone pediments and lintels over openings. Sophisticated example of Renaissance Revival-style architecture. The two-story large brick building also features a one-story wing to the west.

-59
also
#155-104

9113 - 9115: Commercial. Old Manassas Post Office - original use. Renaissance Revival. 1906. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 5 bays; flat roof with parapet; decorative brickwork in parapet, rusticated brickwork surrounding doors, segmental arches with keystones over windows, original storefront windows. Excellent example of Renaissance Revival architecture. Well-preserved commercial and municipal building in a prominent location. Built by Judge C. E. Nicol in 1906, the building housed the post office from 1906 to 1923.

-60

also
#155-18

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

-61

*9116: Commercial. Modern Colonial Revival. Unknown original date with modern modifications. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; repointed brickwork, segmental yellow brick arches, modern multi-paned windows. Heavily colonialized commercial building that has lost its original character. Noncontributing.

also #155-94
-62

*9117: Commercial. Harris Agency, Inc. Modern Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 7 bays (asymmetrical) flat with parapet roof; probably an early 1900s commercial building that was heavily remodeled in the Colonial Revival mode. Features include a molded cornice with parapet, multi-paned windows, wrought iron balconies, etc. Noncontributing.

also #155-49
-63

*9122: Commercial. Rohr's Store. Early 20th century Commercial. ca. 1910; 1940s modifications. Brick (9-course American bond); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; Supposedly a frame building with a brick veneer. Victorian storefront treatment is modern. Second-story casement windows date from the 1940s. Noncontributing.

-64

*9123: Commercial. Modern Victorian. 1940s. Concrete block with brick facade; 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; decorative wood frieze, bracketed cornice and Victorian storefronts are modern. The concrete block building probably dates from the 1940s, however it has been heavily remodeled to resemble a Victorian storefront. Noncontributing.

also #155-27
-65

9125 - 9127: Commercial\Residential. Johnson McRee, Jr. CPA. Early 20th-century Commercial. 1905. Brick (stretcher bond); 3 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1\1 windows, Colonial Revival remodeled storefront can be easily removed. Enough original integrity remains to justify contributing status. H . D. Wenrich, a jeweler and photographer, built this building to use as his shop in 1905.

-66

*9126: Commercial. Rohr Building. Modern Victorian Commercial. 1980s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; segmental yellow brick arches, contrasting brick bands in parapet, multi-paned windows. Noncontributing.

-67

also #155-26

9129: Commercial. Hibbs & Giddings Building. Renaissance Revival. 1911-12. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; heavy modillion cornice, 2\2 second-story windows with segmental-arched heads, unusual storefront windows that partially enclose a recessed portico-like space. Designed by local architect Albert Speiden and built by contractor Ira E. Cannon, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7 18

Section number _____ Page _____

Hibbs and Giddings building is unusual for its storefront treatment. It housed a store run by E. H. Hibbs and E. G. Giddings beginning in 1912.

CENTREVILLE ROAD

9300 BLOCK

-68
9311: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; porch removed; house originally faced Church Street but later reoriented to Centreville Road, 1\1 and 2\2 windows, modern doors, central brick chimney.

-69
9313: Commercial. Virginia Transmission & Radiator; Early 20th-Century Commercial. 1920s. Concrete block; 1 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; weatherboarded gable end, work shed attached to building.

-70
also # 155-142

9315: Commercial - present use. Residential - original use. S.E.R.V.E., Inc. Family Care Center. Victorian Vernacular. ca 1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; original porch removed, bracketed eaves, some original 2\2 windows remain, modern colonial doorway treatment. Considerably remodeled, but retains sufficient integrity to justify contributing status.

CHURCH STREET

9000 BLOCK

-71
*9003: Commercial. Dentistry. Modern Colonial Revival. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); false mansard, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns, segmental-arched bays; multi-paned windows with flared jack arches and keystones, entrance with colonial surround. Noncontributing.

-72
*9009: Commercial. Journal Messenger Newspaper Office.. Modern Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; originally served as a grocery store facing Center Street but was remodeled as a newspaper office and reoriented to face Church Street. Noncontributing.

-73
*9014: Commercial (office). Birthright \ Associated Architects. 1950s. Brick (irregular bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); bands of multi-paned windows framed in concrete trim, concrete hood supported by wrought-iron brackets at entrance. Noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

-74

*9015 - 9023: Commercial. Modern. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 9 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; plate glass windows and doors, 6\6 second-story windows, large box cornice. Noncontributing.

9100 BLOCK

-75

*9104: Commercial (office). Modern Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 5 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; paired multi-paned windows with jack arches and keystones, pediment and sidelights at entrance. Noncontributing.

9108: Manassas Post Office. Colonial Revival. 1931-32. Brick (English bond); 1 1\2 story, 5 bays (symmetrical); mansard, flat tile roof; 5 front recessed dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with styled Corinthian columns, triangular pediment with full entablature; molded and denticulated stone cornice, brick quoins, multi-paned windows with jack arches and keystones, stone watertable course. Excellent example of a Colonial Revival post office of the Depression Era. The sophisticated building is located in an important area of the district.

also #155-19

-77

*9113: Commercial (office). Modern Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; broken pediment over entrance flanked by pilasters, bay windows with copper roofs, multi-paned windows, molded cornice with parapet. Noncontributing.

9117: Commercial (office) - present use. Residential - original use. C. E. Nash House. Law Offices. American Foursquare. ca. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; original porch removed; modern glassed-in vestibule added, 1\1 windows, first-floor window with tracery, entrance with transom and sidelights. C. E. Nash, a Manassas hardware store owner, built the house ca.1905. The removal of the building's original porch greatly detracts from its character.

also #155-53

9119 - 9121: Commercial (office) - present use. Residential - original use. Dr. Cocke House. Victorian Vernacular. ca.1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns; bracketed eaves, single and paired 1\1 windows with triangular wood heads. This is a large gabled ell house that has retained much of its character, although reused as offices.

also #155-41

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

EAST STREET

9300 BLOCK

80
also #155-54
9351: Detached house. R. S. Hynson House. Victorian Italianate. ca. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 3 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2-story, 2-level, 12-bay wraparound porch with chamfered posts, cutout pattern balustrade, porch brackets and dentils removed; brackets under eaves removed, 2\2 windows replaced, entrance remodeled, front cupola removed; frame garage - contributing, frame outbuilding - contributing. Remodeled Victorian Italianate house that was moved to present location from Portner estate in 1897.

9400 BLOCK

81
9401: Commercial - present use. Residential - original use. Victorian I House / Modern Colonial Revival. ca. 1900; 1960s addition. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical) hipped, pressed tin metal roof; one-story modern commercial addition across front of ca.1900 frame dwelling with central front gable, 2\2 windows, most of its character defining features still intact.

82
*9403: Commercial. Golden China Restaurant. Modern. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); false mansard, wood shingle roof; plate glass windows and doors. Noncontributing.

83
*9405: Commercial garage. Modern. 1950s. Concrete block; 1 story; 2 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; two bays with typical garage doors. Noncontributing.

FAIRVIEW AVENUE

9400 BLOCK

84
9400: Detached house. Bungalow. ca. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 1\2 story; 4 bays; gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with square wood columns, simple balustrade; shallow gable roof, exposed rafter ends. Typical bungalow with concrete block commercial building attached.

85
*9401: Detached house. Cottage. 1940s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

(asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; gabled hood over entrance, 6\6 windows, central brick chimney. Noncontributing.

-86
also #155-81
9404: Detached house. W. H. Brown House. Victorian Italianate. 1890s. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; 5 bays (symmetrical); gable, slate roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with slender Tuscan columns; bracketed cornice, stone quoins, slightly projecting gabled central front pavilion, 2\2 windows, entrance with transom and sidelights; a large brick addition was built to the rear in the early 1900s. The Brown House is one of the few brick residences dating from the 19th century in Manassas. It is a well-preserved example of a Victorian Italianate dwelling of the period. W. H. Brown was the owner of a successful lumber industry.

-87
also #155-98
9406: Detached house. W. A. Clem House. Modified Queen Anne. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, pressed tin metal roof; wraparound 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, gable over entrance bay; 2-story bay window capped by a gable with lunette, 1\1 windows, entrance with transom. Well-preserved example of a turn-of-the-century large scale dwelling. It is one of the most important buildings on Fairview Avenue.

-88
9408: Detached house. Victorian Vernacular. late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; wraparound 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with turned posts; 2\2 windows on first floor, 6\6 windows on second floor; frame garage - noncontributing; simple frame Victorian vernacular dwelling.

9500 BLOCK

-89
9500: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch, wrought-iron supports, concrete slab base, 2\2 windows, gable asymmetrically positioned on facade, central brick chimney; simple frame dwelling with a curious asymmetrically positioned gable at the front.

-90
9502: Detached house. Second Empire. late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 2 bays; mansard slate roof; 2 front gable dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood columns, turned balustrade, gable over entrance bay; double front doors with transom above, double sash windows with tracery, small brackets under eaves. Well-preserved example of the Second Empire style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

91 9504: Detached house. Victorian vernacular. late 19th century. Wood frame (asbestos shingle) 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay wraparound porch with square wood posts and simple wood railing; 2\2 windows, transom over entrance blocked, gable front dwelling. One of the few gable-fronted dwellings in Manassas. The modern porch detracts from the character of the dwelling.

92 9506: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 4 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 2-level, 4-bay porch with turned posts, spindle brackets, simple balustrade; duplex with two separate front entrances, 2\2 windows, central brick chimney; interesting example of a late 19th-century duplex with a two-story front porch still intact.

93 9508: Detached house. Foursquare. late 19th century. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical) hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; 2\2 windows, transom over entrance, interior brick chimneys; large, but plain foursquare dwelling.

94 9510: Detached house. Foursquare. late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts and scroll brackets; entrance with transom and sidelights, 1\1 windows, interior brick chimneys; well-preserved foursquare dwelling.

95 also #155-306 9514: Detached house. Victorian I House. late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with central front, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; porch removed; replaced 6\6 windows, transom over entrance blocked, interior brick chimneys. modernized late 19th-century I house, but does retain enough integrity to be considered contributing.

96 9516: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (stucco); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with tapered square wood columns on stuccoed piers, wood-shingled gable; 1\1 windows, small transom over entrance. Interesting example of a Bungalow-style house on a street mainly lined with late 19th-century houses.

GRANT AVENUE

9100 BLOCK

97 9101: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 1\2 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with tapered square wood columns on stone piers; paired 6\1 windows; garage - noncontributing; small bungalow on a street mainly lined with larger, more stylish dwellings.

98
*9103: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 6\6 windows, door flanked by Doric pilasters with entablature above, central brick chimney. Noncontributing.

99
also #155-173
9107: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard and wood shingle); 1 1\2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, pressed tin metal roof; wraparound 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with tapered square wood columns on shingled railing; octagonal corner turret with octagonal roof, 1\1 windows, some with tracery in upper sash, high pitched shingled front gable. Excellent and well-preserved example of a Queen Anne-style cottage.

100
9108: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; hipped roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; 1\1 windows, transom over entrance, asymmetrically positioned front gable with lunette. Typical example of a turn-of-the-century modified Queen Anne-style dwelling.

101
*9111: Detached house. Modern Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 4 bays; gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing; garage - noncontributing. Noncontributing.

102
also #155-161
9112: Detached house. Edgemore. Dr. R. E. Wine House. Queen Anne Foursquare. 1893. Wood frame (stucco); 2 1\2 stories; 5 bays; hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with paired and tripled Tuscan columns, bracketed cornice; small brackets under eaves, two corner two-story bay windows, 1\1 windows-some with decorative plaster motif above, door with transom and sidelights with elongated oval lights; two-story frame and stucco garage - contributing; two-story frame and stucco barn - contributing. An unusual example of a Queen Anne-style house but with a symmetrical building mass and features. The house was built in 1893 for Dr. R. E. Wine.

103
9114: Detached house. Colonial Revival I House. 1910s. Wood frame (stucco); 2 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with fluted Ionic columns, full entablature, flat roof; entrance with transom and sidelights, 6\1 windows, molded wood cornice, attached garage, side screened porch. Colonial Revival I

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7

24

Section number _____ Page _____

house with an unusual molded cornice. House adds variety of style to street.

104

9115: Detached house. Colonial Revival I House. 1920s. Stone (random rubble); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, slate roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with paired slender Tuscan columns and broken pedimented gable; exterior end stone chimneys, 6\6 windows, entrance flanked by sidelights with tracery and a side screened porch. Unusual example of a stone Colonial Revival dwelling. Stone adds to variety of building materials seen on street.

105

9116: Detached house. Colonial Revival I House. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; simple cornice, 6\6 windows, fanlight over entrance, pilasters and broken pediment surrounding entrance, exterior end stone chimney; garage - noncontributing. Typical example of a 1920's Colonial Revival I house.

106

*9118: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1940s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 1\2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2 front and 1 side gable dormers; T-shaped structure, 6\6 windows, entrance flanked by pilasters with cornice above; frame garage - noncontributing. Noncontributing.

107

*9121: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 3 front gable dormers; 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with paneled square wood columns, modillion cornice, and a Chippendale balustraded deck; tripartite multi-paned windows on first floor; 6\6 windows on second floor, entrance with sidelights and broken pediment, side porches. Large distinguished Colonial Revival dwelling; however, because it was built in the 1950s, it is considered a noncontributing building.

108

*9125: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; 6 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; multi-paned windows, exterior end brick chimneys, attached garage and glassed-in breezeway. Noncontributing.

109

9129: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2 story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood columns, flat roof, porch replaced original porch; two-story bay window, 2\2 windows, door with transom and sidelights, shallow gable roof; frame garage - contributing. Victorian T-shaped house with Italianate influence.

Also #155-171

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7

25

Section number _____ Page _____

110 9130: Detached house. Colonial Revival / Craftsman. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, slate roof; 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with tall Doric columns, semi-circular form, cantilevered balcony with wrought iron railing; tripartite and paired 6\6 windows, wide overhanging eaves, side porches. Prominent Colonial Revival dwelling iwth Neoclassical and Craftsman influences.

111 Also #155-74 9131: Detached house. Davis-Davies House. Modified Colonial Revival Foursquare. ca. 1902. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 2 front and 2 side pedimented gable dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, spindle brackets, simple balustrade, and originally a wraparound porch; bracketed eaves, 2\2 windows, entrance with transom and sidelights. Well-preserved modified Colonial Revival-style dwelling.

112 Also #155-150 9132: Detached house - present use. private school - original use. Manassas Institute. Temple School. Osbourn School. Victorian Italianate. 1896. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with paneled square columns, gable over entrance bay, porch not original; bracketed cornice with dentils, pedimented central front gable over pavilion, arched windows are modern, arched fanlight over entrance, interior brick chimneys; frame garage - noncontributing. This prominent Victorian Italianate building was built as a private school - Manassas Institute. Designed by local architect Albert Speiden and constructed by local builder John A. Cannon, the building was used as Manassas Institute from 1896 to 1906 and as Temple School from 1924 to 1959.

113 Also #155-64 9133: Detached house. A. A. Hooff House. Victorian Gabled Ell. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with tripled Doric columns, gable roof with flared eaves, original wraparound porch removed; bracketed cornice with returns, 1\1 windows. The house was built by contractors F. and J. Cannon for A. A. Hooff, who was owner of Brown and Hooff Company, a local lumber business.

114 Also #155-149 9134: Detached house. Payne House. Craftsman I house. ca.1915. Wood frame (weatherboard and wood shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns, broken pedimented gable roof; wide overhanging eaves, weatherboarded first story, wood shingled second story, 6\6 windows. Excellent example of a Craftsman-inspired frame dwelling designed by Washington D.C. architect Waddy B. Wood (1869-1944).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7 26

Section number _____ Page _____

115 *9135: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; multi-paned windows, entrance with pilasters and cornice above, exterior end brick chimney. Noncontributing.

116 also #155-83 9136: Detached house. G. R. Ratcliffe House. Queen Anne. 1904. Wood frame (weatherboard and wood shingle); 2 1/2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay wraparound porch with slender Tuscan columns on wood-shingled piers; corner round tower with conical roof, bay windows and rectangular bay projections, weatherboarded first story, wood-shingled second story; frame garage - contributing. An excellent example of the Queen Anne style, the house was built by contractor Ira E. Cannon in 1904 for G. R. Ratcliffe, a prominent banker.

117 also #155-133 9137: Detached house. Howard House. Modified Queen Anne. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; porch removed; bracketed cornice, central semi-hexagonal projection with gable roof, 2/2 windows; frame garage - contributing. The house was built by local builder Ira E. Cannon for Mrs. Ella M. Howard in 1900. Despite the removal of its front porch, the house retains much of its original character.

118 also #155-85 9138: Detached house. Ira E. Cannon House. Modified Queen Anne. 1904. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets and turned balustrade; central front two-story bay window capped by gable with brackets, Palladian attic-window motif, 1/1 windows, bracketed eaves; frame garage - contributing. One of the best preserved examples of the Queen Anne style in the city, the house was built by local contractor Ira E. Cannon for his residence in 1904.

119 also #155-80 9139: Detached house. E. H. Hibbs House. Colonial Revival Foursquare ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1/2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 1 front and 2 side gable dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch, semi-circular form, Ionic columns, flat roof, original porch; modillion cornice, bay window, Palladian windows, entrance with transom and sidelights; frame garage - contributing. A significant and sophisticated Colonial Revival-style dwelling built by local contractor Ira E. Cannon for E. Humphrey Hibbs, a co-owner of Hibbs and Giddings clothing store in downtown Manassas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

9300 BLOCK

9301: Detached house. Judge J. B. T. Thornton House. Victorian I House. ca. 1892. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 5 bays (symmetrical); cross gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square wood columns, pedimented gable roof, replaced original 2-story porch across front; bracketed cornice, 2\2 windows, interior brick chimney, large rectangular transom over double-door entrance. One of the first dwellings built on Grant Avenue, the Thornton House was built ca.1892 for Judge James B Thornton, a prominent local judge and school superintendent.

120
also #155-52

9303: Detached house. Maloney House. Hook House. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1895. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch, tall square wood columns, bracketed cornice, original second-story level removed; bracketed cornice with returns, 2\2 windows, rectangular transom over entrance, interior brick chimneys. Good example of the simple gabled-ell houses that were popular during the late 19th century along Grant Avenue.

121
also #155-32

9305: Detached house. Colonial Revival I House. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2 front pedimented gable dormers; paired and single 6\6 windows, entrance with fanlight and classical surround, exterior end brick chimney, sun porch to south. Good example of a Colonial Revival I House of the 1920s.

122
also #155-130

9306: Detached house. L. W. Kasehagen House. Victorian Foursquare. 1904. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch, tapered wood columns, hipped roof, originally featured Tuscan columns; asymmetrically positioned front gable with lunette, 1\1 windows, rectangular transom over entrance, bay window to south; modern rear brick addition. Foursquare composition house with a curious asymmetrically positioned front gable.

123
also #155-90

9309: Commercial - present use. Detached house - original use. Manassas Performing Arts Center. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (wood shingle); 1 1\2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with tripled square wood columns on wood-shingled piers, simple balustrade, gable roof with exposed rafter ends; wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, exterior end brick chimney, 6\1 windows. Well-preserved example of a simple bungalow.

124

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

LEE AVENUE

9200 BLOCK

125 * Government Offices. Courthouse Annex. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, slate roof; tall multi-paned windows with flared jack arches and keystones, segmental-pedimented frontispiece entrance, L-shaped building wraps around the north and west sides of courthouse. Noncontributing.

126 9206: Detached house. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood posts, shallow hipped roof; second-story bay window, 2\2 windows, interior end chimney, some modernization.

127 9208: Commercial - present use. Detached house - original use. Foursquare. ca.1900. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch, partially enclosed, with turned posts, scroll brackets remain intact at one end of porch; first-story bay window, modern 1\1 replacement windows.

128 9210: Detached house. Foursquare. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays; pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade; 2\2 windows, central brick chimney, multi-paned front door. Well-preserved example of a turn-of-the-century American Foursquare.

129 also #155-22 9212: Church. Bethel Lutheran Church. Gothic Revival. 1897. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; square frame bell tower attached to west side, pointed-arched openings, some enclosed with the addition of modern sash windows, some stained glass windows remain. The congregation of Bethel Lutheran Church was organized in 1889 and the church was built on Lee Avenue in 1897. It is a large and plain Gothic building.

-130 also #155-76-5080 9248: Courthouse. Prince William County Courthouse. Victorian Romanesque. 1893-94. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; stone foundation, rustication, trim, and round-arched entrance and windows, central front entrance tower with octagonal belfry capped by a dome with flared base and pinnacle, entrance recessed behind a heavy rusticated arched opening; Built in 1893 (cornerstone) after the county seat was moved to Manassas in 1892,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7 29

Section number _____ Page _____

the Prince William County Courthouse is a rare example of the Victorian Romanesque style - a style rarely seen in Virginia courthouses. The courthouse was the site of the Peace Jubilee in 1911, a celebration of unity between the North and the South, in which President William H. Taft participated. Peace Jubilee Monument consists of mounted cannon and inscribed tablet erected in 1915 on grounds.

NORTH MAIN STREET

9100 BLOCK

9104: Detached house. W. N. Lipscomb House. Wind Ridge. Queen Anne. ca.1898. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); mansard slate roof; 2 front pedimented gable dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns; two-story octagonal corner tower with conical roof, bracketed cornice, 2\2 windows, decorative cut slate shingles in mansard roof; cast-iron fence across front. One of the finest Queen Anne-style houses in the city, Wind Ridge was built for W. N. Lipscomb, a general merchandise store owner in Manassas.

9108: Detached house. American Foursquare. ca.1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; original porch removed; box cornice, overhanging eaves, 2\2 windows, bracketed hood over entrance, transom over entrance; concrete block garage - noncontributing.

9112: Detached house. American Foursquare. ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch, with Tuscan columns, hipped roof, original porch removed; wide overhanging eaves, replaced 6\6 windows, entrance with sidelights and transom; frame outbuilding - noncontributing; heavily colonialized foursquare house.

9114: Detached house. American Foursquare. ca. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch attached to one-story wing, Tuscan columns; wide overhanging eaves, 2\2 windows - some with tracery in upper panel, entrance with transom and sidelights. One of three foursquares built in the 9100 block of N. Main St. during the early 1900s. This is one of the best preserved examples.

9115: Detached house. Dr. C. R. C. Johnson House. Zimmerman House. Victorian Foursquare. ca. 1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, composition

131
also #155-105

132
also #155-182

133
also #155-168

134
also #155-164

135
also #155-160

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7 30

Section number _____ Page _____

(asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2-story, 2-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade on second level, no balustrade on the first level; 6\6 and 1\1 windows, interior brick chimney. One of the oldest houses in the area, the Johnson House is a simple Victorian house which served as the residence of the Presbyterian minister from 1875 to 1895. A Dr. C. R. C. Johnson lived there after 1908.

9200 BLOCK

136 *9200: Detached house. Modern Ranch. 1960s. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought iron supports, solid brick railing. Noncontributing.

137 Also #155-163 9202: Detached house. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with tapered square wood columns on brick piers, gable over entrance bay; simple cornice with returns and frieze, 2\2 windows, transom over entrance, interior brick chimneys; simple, straight forward example of a late 19th-century I house.

138 *9205: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stucco); 1 1\2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 3 front gable dormers; bay window, recessed porch, 6\6 windows. Noncontributing.

9300 BLOCK

139 Also #155-159 9300: Detached house. Alten House. Victorian I House. late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with turned posts, jigsaw balustrade, hipped roof; central brick chimney, 2\2 windows. The Alten House represents a simple type of house prevalent in Manassas during the late 19th century.

140 *9301: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; projecting front vestibule with flared hipped metal roof, multi-paned windows, exterior end brick chimney. Noncontributing.

141 *9302: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond) - first story, aluminum siding - second story; 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

column, paired multi-paned windows, low-pitched gable roof, bay window. Noncontributing.

142 *9304: Detached house. Colonial Revival\Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch, square wood post on a brick pier, wrought iron railing; paired and tripled multi-paned windows, central front gable over a projecting pavillon. Noncontributing.

143 *9305: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1/2 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical) gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 3 front gable dormers; exterior end brick chimneys, paired multi-paned windows, recessed central entrance flanked by sidelights. Noncontributing.

144 9306: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard and wood shingle; 1 1/2 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); cross gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with short square wood columns on brick piers, cutout pattern balustrade; wide overhanging eaves with knee braces, single and tripled multi-paned windows, central brick chimney. Excellent example of a bungalow, adds variety to the array of styles seen on Main Street.

also #155-123 145 9308: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell ca.1880. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; porch removed; modern 6/6 window replacements, modern exterior brick chimney added, colonial door added. Believed to be the residence of George Trimmer, a local miller, the house is a simple frame dwelling of the late 19th century.

146 *9309: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; paired multi-paned windows, recessed central entrance with sidelights, exterior end brick chimneys, side porch with arched bays. Noncontributing.

147 9312: Detached house. American Foursquare. ca.1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 1/2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical) hipped slate roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 11-bay wraparound porch with tapered square wood columns on brick piers, gable over entrance bay; single and paired 6/1 windows, interior brick chimneys; large fashionable foursquare house - adds to variety of styles represented on Main Street.

148 *9314: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; projecting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

gabled pavilion with entrance flanked by Doric pilasters with an entablature above, 6\6 windows. Noncontributing.

9316: Detached house. Rice House. Nicol House. Victorian I House. ca. 1880. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with chamfered square columns with scroll brackets, jigsaw balustrade; interior end brick chimneys, 6\6 windows, transom over entrance; One of a few late 19th-century simple frame dwellings on Main Street.

*9317: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1950s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 bays; gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; exterior end brick chimney, multi-paned windows, fanlight and broken pediment over central entrance. Noncontributing.

9318: Detached house. Bungalow. ca.1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square columns, simple balustrade, gable roof; 6\1 windows, gable front house, eaves with exposed rafter ends; frame garage - contributing; an unusual gable-fronted bungalow.

9319: Detached house. Hixson - Arrington House. Victorian Gabled Ell House. 1870s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 5 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch, paneled tapering wood columns, no railing, frieze and molded cornice, flat roof; 6\6 windows, gabled ell with bay window, modern exterior end brick chimney, original interior brick chimney, two-story porch added; north wing added in late 19th century. This house was built during the early 1870s by George W. Hixson, a wheelwright and cabinetmaker, who operated a workshop and retail store nearby.

9320: Detached house. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame with brick veneer (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with central front, standing seam metal roof; porch removed; frame dwelling with modern brick veneer added, 2\2 windows, colonial door surround, interior end brick chimney. Although modernized, the original house massing, bay pattern, and original windows remain intact.

9321: Detached house. American Foursquare. ca.1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns and wrought iron railing; single and paired 3\1 windows, wide overhanging eaves, frieze, and cornerboards. A well-preserved example of a foursquare house.

149
also #155-129

150

151

152
also #155-128

153

154

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

155 9322: Detached house. Bungalow. ca.1920. Stone (ashlar); 1 1/2 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front shed dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square paired wood columns on stone piers; 6\1 windows, entrance with sidelights, wide overhanging eaves, interior brick chimney; frame garage - contributing. One of the few stone houses in the district and a good example of a bungalow-style house.

156 *9324: Commercial. Lyons' Building. Modern Colonial Revival. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 8 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; multi-paned windows with jack arches and keystones, broken pediments over entrances. Noncontributing.

157 also # 155-127 9325: Apartments. Hixson Hall. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1870. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square wood columns, gable roof; single and paired 6\6 windows, alterations due to conversion into apartments. Hixson Hall was built by George W. Hixson ca.1870. The first floor was used as a woodworking shop and retail store while the second floor was a public meeting hall. Many churches and fraternal organizations originated in the meeting hall during the late 1800s.

158 *9327: Detached house. Cape Cod. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1/2 story; 4 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 6\9 windows, central brick chimney, attached garage, fluted Doric pilasters flank central entrance. Noncontributing.

159 also # 155-8 9329: Commercial - present use. Church - original use. Manassas Presbyterian Church. Victorian Gothic. 1875. Stone (ashlar); 1 story with raised basement; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; built of red sandstone, pointed arched windows - originally stained glass, projecting front bell tower with hipped roof and balustrade, shallow stone buttresses on sides, frame belfry was originally open with crenellation above, church interior remodeled in 1938; several alterations made when converted to restaurant. Manassas Presbyterian is the oldest church in Manassas. Built in 1875 of local red sandstone, the church was originally a stylish Victorian Gothic church.

9400 BLOCK

160 also # 155-43 9400: Church. Grace Methodist Church. Gothic Revival. 1926. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; corner bell tower with open belfry and crenellated parapet, contrasting white stone lintels, coping, and trim; pointed-arched openings, attached educational building. Albert Speiden, a local architect, designed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7 34

Section number _____ Page _____

this church. The cornerstone was laid in 1926 and the church was dedicated in 1931. It is the best example of early 20th-century Gothic Revival architecture in Manassas.

161 9401: Commercial. JDT Ltd. \ Manassas Hair Salon. Classical Revival. ca.1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof with parapet; stone quoins, stone window surrounds, modern storefront windows and entrance.

162 also # 155-40 9404: Commercial. J. L. Bushong's Grocery. Environmental Design Group. ca.1907. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; original storefront windows and recessed entrance retained, 2\2 second-floor windows, cornice above storefront windows. A frame store occupied this site until it burned in 1907 and was replaced by this brick or brick veneer building. It was J. L. Bushong's Grocery from 1932 to 1942.

163 *9405: Commercial. Old Towne Inn. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); flat with parapet roof; porte cochere, 2-story motel wing extends to the east. Noncontributing.

164 also # 155-15 9406: Museum - present use. Commercial - original use. National Bank of Manassas. Manassas Museum. Romanesque Revival. 1896. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, slate roof; red sandstone quoins, trim, jack arches and keystones, large lunette in front gable, modern window and door, pinnacle atop gable. The National Bank of Manassas was designed by Albert Speiden and built by John A. Cannon in 1896. It is a small but refined example of Romanesque Revival architecture. In 1974 it became the Manassas Museum.

165 9408: Commercial. Hynson's Department Store. Renaissance Revival. 1906. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with parapet; cast-iron front - G. L. Mesker & Co., Evansville, Ind., 2\2 windows, decorative brick parapet, stone quoins and belt course, modern plate glass windows and mansard canopy. This prominent brick commercial building was one of the first to be built after the fire of 1905 destroyed much of the commercial area.

166 *9410: Commercial. Modern. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); false mansard, standing seam metal roof; huge false mansard overwhelms small building, colonial treatment of storefront. Non contributing.

167 9411: Commercial. K. C.'s Restaurant. Classical Revival. ca. 1925. Concrete block; 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7 35

Section number _____ Page _____

parapet roof; fluted pilasters at corners of building, dentil cornice across front, modern windows, entrance, and awning.

168 9412: Commercial. Brady's Restaurant. Victorian Italianate. ca. 1906. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 6 bays (symmetrical); flat roof; heavy bracketed modillion cornice, decorative brick panel above second floor windows, 2\2 windows on second floor, molded cornice between floors. Reasonably well-preserved turn-of-the-century commercial building.

169 *9415: Commercial. Alcoholic Beverage Control Store. Modern. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); flat roof; molded dentil cornice across front, two separate entrances, each with a transom and glass blocks. Noncontributing.

170 9417: Commercial \ Residential. Commercial vernacular. Wood frame (aluminum siding). 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable roof; modern first-floor windows and doors, 6\6 second-floor windows, interior brick chimney, gable front building. One of the few frame buildings dating from the early 20th century to have survived in downtown Manassas.

171 *9419: Commercial. J. M. Davis Insurance. Modern. 1950s. Concrete block (stucco); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; heavily remodeled concrete block building with wide overhanging eaves. Noncontributing.

172 *9423: Commercial. Modern. 1940s. Concrete block. 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; casement windows, wide overhanging eaves with simple brackets. Noncontributing.

PORTNER STREET

9200 BLOCK

173 9206: Detached house. Colonial Revival. ca.1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns, balustraded deck; originally a frame house with added brick veneer and other Colonial Revival modifications.

174 9218: Detached house. Gate house to large estate - original use. Annaburg Manor Gate House. Colonial Revival. ca.1892. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1 front gable dormer; heavy modillion cornice, 2\2 windows with flared jack
Also #155-32

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7 Page 36

Section number _____ Page _____

arches, fanlight over entrance, central brick chimney, red sandstone quoins. Built as gate house for Robert Portner's Annaburg Manor, later sold separately from the estate as a residence.

9227: Detached house. Tudor Revival (modern). ca.1905. Brick (stucco with half timbering); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; porch removed; 4\4 windows, half-timbering applied to stuccoed walls, steep gable roof with decorative bargeboard, central brick chimney. This house is part of a row of four similar brick houses built ca.1905 by builder \ owner Donation Libeau, a native of New Zealand, who owned a local brickyard. These houses are unique in Manassas for their style, massing, and setting in a row.

175
also #155-119-2

9229: Detached house. Victorian Italianate. ca.1905. Brick (stucco); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; porch removed; 1\1 modern windows with segmental arches above, modern Colonial Revival entrance surround, interior brick chimneys, corbeled brick string courses, steep gable roof. This house is part of a row of four similar brick houses built ca.1905 by builder / owner Donation Libeau, a native of New Zealand, who owned a local brickyard. These houses are unique in Manassas for their style, massing, and setting in a row.

176
also #155-119-3

9231: Detached house. Victorian Italianate. ca.1905. Brick bond; 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; enclosed porch; segmental-arched windows, steep gable roof with decorative bargeboard, porch enclosed with stucco walls and modern 6\6 windows, metal awning over entrance. This house is a part of a row of four similar brick houses built ca.1905 by builder / owner Donation Libeau, a native of New Zealand, who owned a local brickyard. These houses are unique in Manassas for their style, massing, and setting in a row.

177
also #155-119-4

PRESCOTT AVENUE

9300 BLOCK

9300: Detached house. L. B. Williams House. Maplewood. Queen Anne. 1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, pressed tin, metal roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 10-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, gable over entrance bay, screened on south side; two-story bay window capped by gable with flared eaves and lunette, 1\1 windows with shutters, interior brick chimneys; frame garage - contributing. L. B. Williams, the original owner of the house, was a railway postal clerk. Prescott Avenue was originally populated by employees of the Southern Railway. This house has undergone few changes since its construction.

178
also #155-119-7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37

179 *9301: Detached house. Cottage. 1940s. Wood frame (perma-stone); 1 1/2 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2 front gable dormers; paired 6/6 windows, metal awning over entrance, exterior end brick chimney, side screened porch. Noncontributing.

180 Also #155-70
9302: Detached house. R. L. Brown House. Queen Anne; 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with central front, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 7-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof; bracketed cornice and frieze, bay windows, 2/2 windows, interior brick chimneys, shingled central front gable; garage - contributing frame. R. L. Brown, the owner of the house in 1911 and possibly its original owner, was a locomotive engineer for the Southern Railway Company. Many other employees of the railroad lived on Prescott Avenue in the early 1900s. This house has retained its original character.

181 Also #155-70
9303: Detached house. G. G. Allen House. Modified Queen Anne. ca.1905. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 8-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, gable over entrance bay; bracketed central front gable with lunette, 2/2 windows, entrance with transom and sidelights, interior brick chimneys; frame outbuilding - contributing. G. G. Allen was a postal clerk for the Southern Railway Company. The house is well preserved.

182 Also #155-110
9304: Detached house. A. O. Beane House. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped with gables, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, hipped roof; central front shingled gable, interior brick chimneys, transom over entrance. Ardie O. Beane was a Southern Railway Company postal clerk. Quite a few houses on Prescott Avenue in the early 1900s were owned by railroad employees. This house is almost identical with the Evans House across the street.

183 Also #155-72
9305: Detached house. D. B. Muddiman House. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped with gables, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with slender wood posts on brick piers, hipped roof; central front shingled gable with lunette, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 windows, entrance with transom and sidelights; frame garage - noncontributing. D. B. Muddiman built this foursquare style house ca.1905. It adds to the character of Prescott Avenue.

184 Also #155-111
9306: Detached house. E. Evans House. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays; hipped with gables, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay screened

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

porch with shallow hipped roof; paired and single 1\1 windows, interior brick chimneys; frame garage - contributing. E. Evans was a ticket agent for the Southern Railway Company. A number of other residents on Prescott Avenue were also railroad employees during the early 1900s. This simple house is similar to the Beane House across the street.

9307: Detached house. W. E. Goode House. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1907. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); hipped with gables, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, shallow gable over entrance bay; bracketed eaves, 1\1 windows, double-door entrance with wide transom, interior brick chimney; 2 frame garages - contributing. 1 frame outbuilding - contributing. This house is similar to other early 20th-century houses along Prescott Avenue.

*9309: Detached house. Cottage. 1940s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood posts, screened; 6\6 windows, exterior end brick chimney, projecting gabled ell. Noncontributing.

9311: Detached house. Dr. W. F. Merchant House. Modified Queen Anne. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 7-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, porte cochere to south; two-story bay windows, shingled front gable with tripartite attic window, 1\1 windows; frame outbuilding - contributing. Dr. W. Fewell Merchant was a local physician. His house is one of the most fashionable turn-of-the-century houses in Manassas and occupies an important place at the end of Center Street.

QUARRY ROAD

8800 BLOCK

8801: Detached house. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with central front, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, central gable over entrance bay; central front gable with lunette and decorative sawnwork, 1\1 windows - some with tracery in upper sash, entrance with transom and sidelights; frame garage - contributing. Well-preserved Victorian I House.

8802: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (wood shingle); 1 1\2 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2 front gable and shed dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on stone

185
also #155-79

186

187

also #155-54

188

189

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

piers, partially enclosed as sun porch; exterior end stone chimney, 6\1 windows, entrance with wide transom and sidelights; frame garage - contributing, frame outbuilding - contributing. Unusual example of a Bungalow-style house.

190

8804: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 1\2 story; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns on stone piers, simple balustrade; exposed rafters, wide eaves, paired and tripled 6\1 windows, interior end stone chimney; two frame outbuildings - contributing, frame garage - contributing; front hedge with large stone gateposts. Well-preserved typical example of a Bungalow-style dwelling; the use of stone in houses along Quarry Road is noteworthy.

191

8805: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay wraparound porch with Ionic columns, shingled gable over entrance bay, simple balustrade; shingled gables with pinnacles, single and paired 1\1 windows, transom over entrance; frame garage - contributing. Good example of a modified Queen Anne-style house.

192

8807: Detached house. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, gable over entrance bay; asymmetrically positioned front gable with lunette, 1\1 windows, entrance with transom and sidelights, hipped roof with flared eaves. Simple example of a turn-of-the-century foursquare.

193

8809: Detached house. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 7 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; porch enclosed; central front pavilion with gable, lunette, and decorative sawnwork, 2\2 windows with decorative window heads, interior brick chimney; frame garage - contributing.

8900 BLOCK

194

*8903: Detached house. Modern Ranch. 1960s. Random rubble stone; 1 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with slender wood posts, gable with vertical board cladding, simple balustrade. Noncontributing.

195

8905: Detached house. D. R. Lewis House. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; porch removed; gabled central pavilion, bracketed cornice with

also #155-89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 40

returns, 2\2 windows, two-light transom over entrance, interior brick chimney; frame garage - contributing; wrought iron fence surrounds yard. House was built for Dan Lewis, editor of the local newspaper, in the 1890s.

8907: Detached house. Cox House. Victorian Gabled Ell. 1890s. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 4 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, shallow hipped roof; built as a duplex with separate front entrances - each with a transom, 6\6 windows with window heads; shed addition at rear. One of the few duplexes in the district from the late 19th century.

8920: Detached house. Kate Hooe House. Victorian I House. late 19th century. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with slender Tuscan columns, partially enclosed as sun porch; 6\6 windows, transom over entrance, interior end brick chimneys, rear log ell. Believed to be the oldest dwelling in Manassas due to a log rear ell that pre-dates the Civil War; the main part of the house probably dates from the late 19th century. Mary Catherine Hooe purchased the property in 1878.

9000 BLOCK

9004: Detached house. Victorian I House. ca.1900. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical) gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts; 6\6 windows, asymmetrical front bay arrangement; frame garage - contributing. Simple two-room plan I house.

9008: Detached house. Victorian I House. ca.1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay screened porch. Simple two-room plan I house.

*9010: Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1\2 story; 4 bays (symmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 4 front gable dormers; multi-paned windows, entrance flanked by pilasters, central brick chimney; brick garage - noncontributing. Noncontributing.

9012: Detached house. Victorian Foursquare. 1890s. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical) pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with chamfered posts, sawnwork, small gable over entrance bay, sawn balustrade; 2\2 windows with shutters, wide transom over double-door

196
also #155-118

197
also #155-12

198

199

200

201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 41

entrance, interior brick chimney. Good example of a foursquare from the 1890s.

9013: Detached house. S. T. Hall House. I House. ca.1900. Wood frame (stucco); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square wood posts, hipped roof; 6\6 windows replaced original windows, exterior end brick chimney, house remodeled in 1936; picket fence surrounds yard. House may have originally served as the Presbyterian church and later sold and moved to this location.

also # 155-139
202

*9016: Detached house. Cottage. 1940s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 1 1\2 story; 4 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with square wood posts, concrete slab base; 6\6 windows, concrete block foundation; frame outbuilding - noncontributing. Noncontributing.

203

WEST STREET

9300 BLOCK

9300: Detached house. Victorian Italianate. ca.1905. Brick (stucco); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level; 1-bay porch, partially enclosed; 4\4 windows with segmental arches, corbeled brick string courses, interior brick chimney. One of four similar houses built along Portner Avenue by Donation Libeau, owner of a local brickyard. These houses are unique in Manassas for their style, massing, and setting in a row.

also # 155-119-1
204

9301: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1905. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with square wood posts, hipped roof; 2\2 windows, interior brick chimney. Typical early 1900s gabled ell house with some modern alterations.

also # 155-158
205

9302: Detached house. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding-second floor, permastone-first floor); 2 stories; 2 bays; pyramidal hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wrought iron supports, concrete slab base; entrance flanked by sidelights, 1\1 windows. Turn-of-the-century foursquare-style house with modern alterations.

206

9304: Detached house. Lewis - Shannon House. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1

also # 155-67
207

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7

42

Section number _____ Page _____

front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with slender Tuscan columns, shallow gable over entrance bay; bracketed cornice, 1\1 windows, wide transom over entrance. Large undistinguished foursquare house.

208

9305: Detached house. Victorian I House. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable with central front, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts and spindle brackets, hipped roof; 2\2 windows, interior brick chimneys, enclosed sidelights flanking entrance. Typical Victorian I House with fair original integrity.

209

9306: Detached house. Gene Davis House. American Foursquare. ca.1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 2 bays; pyramidal hipped, pressed tin metal roof; 1 side gable dormer; porch removed; asymmetrically positioned front gable with lunette, 1\1 windows, transom over entrance. The removal of this house's original porch alters the character of this turn-of-the-century foursquare. Several other similar house types are seen along West Street, Prescott Avenue, and Grant Avenue.

210

9307: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; porch removed; asymmetrically positioned front gable with lunette, bracketed cornice with returns, replaced 6\6 windows, modern colonial door surround, side porch with colonial balustrade. A typical gabled ell house with modern Colonial Revival modifications.

211

9308: Detached house. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1900. Wood frame with brick veneer; 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, pressed tin metal roof; porch removed; asymmetrically positioned bay window, single 2\2 windows, paired 1\1 windows, modern Colonial Revival door surround, interior brick chimneys. Typical foursquare but significantly altered by brick veneer, removal of porch, and modern alterations.

212
also # 155-75

9309: Detached house. Morris - Shannon House. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1905. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 1\2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 2-level, 3-bay (first level), 1-bay (second level) porch with turned posts, bracketed cornice, spindle frieze; bracketed eaves, paired 1\1 windows, wide transom over entrance, central brick chimney. Very well-preserved fashionable turn-of-the-century dwelling on West Street.

213
also # 155-157

9310: Detached house. Chapman House. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1895. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7

43

Section number _____ Page _____

(asymmetrical); standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with tall square wood columns, second level removed; 2\2 windows, transom over entrance, bracketed eaves, interior brick chimneys. Philip P. Chapman, the original owner of the house, was mayor of Manassas in the early 1900s. Although the house has been altered, it still retains its basic character.

9311: Detached house. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with turned posts and scroll brackets; rectangular bay window attached to projecting front ell, 1\1 windows, interior brick chimney. Fairly well-preserved turn-of-the-century frame dwelling.

214

9312: Detached house. F. W. Hynson House. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1895. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; 2-story, 2-level, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, scroll brackets, modified spindle frieze, and sawn balustrade; bracketed cornice, projecting gabled front ell, 2\2 windows, transom over entrance, interior brick chimney. Excellently preserved turn-of-the-century gabled ell house noted for its decorative porch sawnwork.

215
Also #155-156

9313: Detached house. S. T. Weir House. Victorian Foursquare. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1 front gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, sawn brackets; large central front shingled dormer with round attic window, bay window on first floor, 2\2 windows, bracketed eaves, transom over double-door entrance. The S. T. Weir House is a large foursquare-like dwelling with an unusual gable dormer with a bulls-eye window.

216
Also #155-59

9314: Detached house. Victorian Hipped Ell. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with modern square wood posts, modified spindle frieze, simple balustrade; shallow frieze and molded cornice, 2\2 windows, interior brick chimneys. Unusual example of a L-shaped dwelling with a hipped rather than a gable roof.

217

9316: Detached house. Early 20th-Century Gabled Ell. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with partially enclosed sun porch, square wood column on brick railing, wide gable across entire projection; gable-fronted dwelling with wide overhanging eaves, 6\1 windows, exterior end brick chimney. Unusual example of a gable-fronted, foursquare-plan house of the 1920s.

218

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 44

219

*9317: Commercial - present use. Detached house - original use. American Red Cross - Prince William Chapter. Ranch. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond), partially weatherboarded; 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; weatherboarded section with entrance, multi-paned windows. Noncontributing.

no

9318: Detached house. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1900. Wood frame (bricktex); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, standing seam metal roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with square wood columns, modified spindle frieze, simple balustrade, and gable over entrance bay; asymmetrically positioned front gable with lunette, central brick chimney, 1\1 windows, bracketed cornice. Fairly well-preserved example of a turn-of-the-century dwelling.

221

9319: Church. Primitive Baptist Church. Gothic Revival. 1898. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays; gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; projecting gabled vestibule, corner and side buttresses, pointed-arched windows and entrance, round attic window in front gable. Excellent example of a small turn-of-the-century Gothic church with surprising sophisticated details.

222

9320: Commercial - present use. Detached house - original use. Baker Funeral Home. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1\2 and 2 stories; 10 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 2 side dormers; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with wrought iron supports and balustrade; two dwellings - a ca.1900 I House and a Cottage-style 1920s house - were originally built separately but were later joined and used as a funeral home. Both buildings have been brick veneered.

223

9321: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1\2 story; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay enclosed porch with square brick piers, gable roof, glass enclosed; exposed rafter ends in wide overhanging eaves, 6\1 windows, exterior end brick chimney. Unusual gable-fronted bungalow.

224

9323: Detached house. Victorian Foursquare. ca.1900. Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays (asymmetrical); pyramidal hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch, square wood columns, gable over entrance bay; bracketed cornice, asymmetrically positioned front gable with lunette, 1\1 windows. The basic original character of this house is still intact despite some modernization.

225
also #155-39

9325: Church. Trinity Episcopal Church. 1922. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; 3 bays (asymmetrical); gable, composition (asphalt,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 45

asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; pointed-arched stained glass windows, corner belltower with pointed-arched entry and crenellation, brick buttresses, attached parish hall was once the original frame church on the site, but it was moved and brick veneered. A modern wing was built to the north. Trinity Church was designed by local architect Albert Speiden and constructed by Harris Brothers, builders in Warrenton.

226

Commercial. Rohr's \$.05 - \$1.00 Store. Early 20th-Century Commercial. 1930's. Brick (6-course American bond); 1 story; 5 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof with stepped parapet; modern plate glass windows and entrance, stepped gable parapet is most distinctive feature; storage areas at either side of building. Originally built as an auto repair shop for W. C. Merchant.

227

*9411: Commercial. Fairfax Home Window Products. Modern. 1960s. Concrete block with brick veneer; 2 stories; 4 bays (asymmetrical); flat roof; modern plate glass windows and door, casement windows on second-floor. Noncontributing.

228

also #155-5

Railroad Station. Manassas Railroad Station. Craftsman. 1914. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 1/2 sotry; 9 bays (asymmetrical); hipped, composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) shingle roof; 3 front hipped dormers; hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by large brackets, 1\1 windows, bay window with polygonal roof, platform supported by columns with brackets. Excellently preserved railroad station - one of the few such preserved stations in northern Virginia. It is a tangible reminder of the railroad's importance to Manassas.

ZEBEDEE STREET

9400 BLOCK

229

also #155-14

9402: Detached house. Austin House. Cannon House. Victorian Gabled Ell. ca.1890. Ashlar (rock-faced stone); 2 stories; 2 bays (asymmetrical); gable, standing seam metal roof; rectangular projecting bay, 2\2 windows, entrance with transom and sidelights, interior brick chimneys, plain fascia. Known as the Austin House in 1917, the house is constructed of stone from a nearby quarry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Historical Background

Prince William County, which was formed in 1730, extends from the Potomac River to the Bull Run Mountains, comprising the traits of Tidewater, Piedmont, and mountainous terrain. At the center of the county lies the city of Manassas. The site of Manassas was used in prehistoric times by nomadic tribes for hunting and gathering. Surface finds of projectile points within the city date from 7000 B.C. to 500 B.C. While no projectile points of the contact period have been recorded, the area was used by the Monahoac tribe, a Siouan subtribe, for hunting and gathering at least until 1650. Material culture remains from these inhabitants should be found along stream terraces in undeveloped areas.

Colonial activity here was slight, because the Carter family owned most of the land in the first half of the 18th century and was intolerant toward development. By 1751 other families had purchased land. Liberia and Tudor Hall were two such plantations. In fact, Tudor Hall, the site of which was located in the vicinity of today's Fairview Avenue and Tudor Lane, was the name of the Manassas area a number of years before the Civil War. The region was served by the Tudor Hall post office and consequently a small village of the same name developed.

However, this quiet agricultural community would, in the 1850s, be transformed by modern technology in the form of the railroad. One of two original lines laid by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at mid-century ran from Alexandria to Gordonsville. In addition, the Virginia General Assembly authorized the construction of a railroad from the Shenandoah Valley through Manassas Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and eastward to forge a connection with the Orange & Alexandria. This line, known as the Manassas Gap Railroad, diverged from the Orange & Alexandria at the point which became known as Manassas Junction.

As is usual with a key switching point of a railroad, a village began to evolve. Evidence of this type of growth can be illustrated by the Kate Hooe House at 8920 Quarry Road. This house is a two-story log and frame structure with a metal covered roof. The log portion, now covered with asbestos siding and situated at the rear section of the present day structure, was built as housing for the railroad workers. This structure is believed to be the oldest building in the historic district.¹

With the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, the Confederate Army moved into a position to protect the capital at Richmond and Manassas leaped into national prominence. The railroads that met here were the transportation key to northern Virginia and the South--a fact that both sides recognized. In the spring of 1861 the Confederate forces quickly seized and fortified the area around the junction and the landscape blossomed with tents, sheds, earthen forts, and thousands of soldiers. These entrenchments were constructed around Camp Pickens, the area which today incorporates the entire historic district as well as the greater

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

part of the present Manassas business district. Soldiers from every southern state militia camped here using a unique mixture of military accoutrements which today provides for fertile archaeological resources.

Manassas was also the point of departure for the first railroad ever built for military purposes exclusively. An important, although short-lived, line from Manassas to Centreville was built covering a 5 1/2-mile distance and providing an avenue for shipping supplies from the junction to entrenched Confederate soldiers to the west through the rainy February and March of 1862.² The old railroad bed is seen today at Center and Church streets, and parallel to State Route 28.

In March 1862 General Joseph E. Johnston evacuated Manassas Junction. Taking care not to leave valuable supplies behind for the incoming Union troops, Johnston burned clothing, equipment, and the few commercial buildings that had been built. Likewise, during the Second Battle of Manassas on August 27, 1862, Stonewall Jackson set fire to the Union supply depot at the junction, once again destroying any structural evidence of this early base. The massive destruction of this area during the war undoubtedly left behind archaeological material, as demonstrated by assorted melted remnants that have since been discovered. Despite the devastation, the significance of a railroad junction uniting the fertile Shenandoah Valley and the Washington area market remained, as did the potential for a prosperous town at the junction. The village of Manassas resumed its development with the return of peace in 1865.³

Soon after the war ended, William S. Fewell established a town at the junction. He divided some of his land into lots. The earliest deed firmly establishing the town's existence is dated September 11, 1865, when Fewell sold a lot to Sumner Fitts of New York.⁴ Fitts built the first hotel in town, the Eureka House (1865), as well as a number of residences. Unfortunately, the last known Fitts-built house in the historic district, the Pickeral House at 9326 West Street, was demolished in 1986. However, some Fitts-built houses may remain outside the district.

Two other hotels were soon built (but are no longer standing), businesses and churches were established, and housing stock evolved. In only eight years Manassas was incorporated as a town in an act of the General Assembly, April 2, 1873.⁵

Over fifteen structures from the 1870s and 1880s exist in the district today. Some examples include: (1) Manassas Presbyterian Church (1875) at 9329 Main Street, a Gothic Revival structure built of local red sandstone, displaying a Gothic arched entrance and one of ten original stained glass windows purchased from Tiffany and Company of New York;⁶ (2) Old All Saints Catholic Church (1878-79) at 8911 Center Street, a frame, Victorian Italianate-style church with a red sandstone foundation; (3) Dr. C.R.C. Johnson House (ca.1870) at 9115 Main Street, a two-story

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

8

3

Section number _____ Page _____

frame, three-bay house with a hipped roof and two-story porch with simple Doric columns; (4) Hazen Building (ca.1875) at 9406 Battle Street, a commercial building with a strong Italianate influence, and an intact frame storefront (the oldest existing storefront in the Manassas area).

A significant event in the early life of this infant town was the relocation of the county seat from Brentsville to Manassas in 1892. Earlier attempts to make Manassas the home of Prince William County government had failed, but in 1892 the General Assembly could no longer ignore the benefits which the railroad brought to county government. Brentsville's "inconvenience to the railroad, more than any other single factor, influenced the vote in favor of Manassas."

The effects of the move to Manassas were felt almost immediately. As part of the incentive to move the government, the town assumed the responsibility for all construction costs of the new county courthouse at the corner of Lee and Grant avenues. The courthouse, completed in 1894, is a polychromatic Victorian Romanesque structure built of sandstone and brick, featuring a low hipped roof, Manassas shale in the quoins and lintels, and slender round-headed windows. The prominent wood and metal cupola and clock tower subtly softens the rectangular shape of this building. The town council issued \$3,000 in bonds to build the courthouse and the adjoining jail and clerk's office. The town also increased its council membership by two members to deal with the increased activity; the town's charter was amended in 1894. In 1895 telephone service and a second newspaper, the Manassas Journal, were established. Increased commerce led to the addition of two new banks, the National Bank of Manassas (1896) at 9406 Main Street and the Peoples National Bank (1904) at 9110-9112 Center Street, to serve the influx of county employees and the general growing population. Between 1880 and 1910 the population more than tripled. The existing architecture is indicative of those dynamics, for the period from 1892 to 1910 is represented by the greatest concentration of structures remaining in the historic district.

This sudden growth provided opportunities for physical expansion. In 1895 and 1896 West Street and Grant Avenue were extended northward, while in 1901 Church Street likewise developed eastward to Zebedee Street. Finally, in December 1904, Manassas annexed part of Prince William County to make the corporation one mile square and, in doing so, added 228 residents to its total population.⁸ Reflective of this expansion and density was the completion of a double track on the Southern Railroad (formerly the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Gap) from Alexandria to Orange (1901-1904).

A prominent architectural outgrowth of the settlement of the county seat in Manassas was the construction of more prestigious homes for some of the higher government officials. Circuit Court Judge Charles E. Nicol moved from Brentsville in 1892 to reside in Manassas. Similarly, Elisha

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

Edward Meredith, the Prince William County prosecuting attorney before the county seat moved, and later a member of Congress, became a law partner with J.B.T. Thornton.¹⁰ The Meredith home at 9001 Center Street is thought to be a copy of turn-of-the-century Tudor Hall built by John Cannon. The existing house is a two-story structure with a metal-covered hipped roof and is five bays wide. The building's most prominent feature is the two-story portico on the main facade.

John Cannon's sons, Frank and Ira, also became local builders who constructed several large homes on Grant Avenue. Ira Cannon's home at 9138 Grant Avenue (1904) has Colonial Revival details such as Palladian-style windows and pedimented gable ends. Another house built by Ira Cannon is the E.H. Hibbs House (ca.1900) at 9139 Grant Avenue, which also features Palladian-style windows, and a semicircular one-story porch supported by Ionic columns. A third Colonial Revival home, this one built by Ira Cannon's brother, Frank, and his father, John, is located at 9133 Grant Avenue. The A.A. Hooff House, a two-story frame dwelling displays a one-story pedimented portico with simple Doric columns.

Ira Cannon also built homes in other styles. The Ratcliffe House (1904) at 9136 Grant Avenue is a Queen Anne-style house with a foundation of Manassas stone, asymmetrically positioned windows, various shingle and weatherboard types, an irregular roof line, and a tower on the main facade.

The increasing demand for goods and services saw the town's business district striving to keep up. However, a devastating blow struck the business district with what has become known as the Great Fire of 1905. On December 4 of that year "approximately thirty residences or businesses were damaged or destroyed. . . . The fire was discovered by the night operator for the Southern Railway . . . [at] the corner of Battle and Center Streets."¹¹ The fire burned the business block bordered by Main, Center, and Battle streets and the Southern Railway tracks. Immediately after the fire, the town council formulated new building regulations stipulating that no buildings could be erected in the business district unless they were built "of stone,¹² brick or concrete and covered with non-combustible roofing, . . . " This and similar directives are responsible for the more permanent and cohesive business district that exists today, providing contemporary residents with a commercial core that remains functional as well as architecturally one of the most cohesive turn-of-the-century business districts in Northern Virginia.

After the fire in 1905, the speedy recovery of the business district reflected a renewed optimism shared by Manassas residents. By 1907 the commercial district had added a modern post office, the Johnson Building (9411 Battle Street), the Hibbs and Giddings Building (9129 Center Street), and the Nicol Building at 9107 Center Street (John Cannon, builder). Robert Portner, the owner of the Tivoli brewery in Alexandria and the estate Annaburg located on Maple Street, financed the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

construction of the Masonic Lodge in the Nicol Building. He also donated money to extend Main Street from Portner Avenue to Center Street.

The Hynson Department Store at the southwest corner of Center and Main streets also reflected this new commercial style. Two stories in height, it was constructed of brick with stone quoins and lintels. The first floor retail facade features a cast-iron storefront manufactured by George Mesker Company of Evansville, Indiana. All the materials used were thought to be the state-of-the-art in fire proof technology for the early twentieth century.

Two other enterprises should be mentioned in some detail. The Conner block was an "example of the progress in the town. The first floor contained three storerooms with concrete floors. One housed The Manassas Journal, another housed a theatre, and the third was occupied by Conner's Market, . . ." The second floor had a large ballroom with a seating capacity of 600, complete with a stage. All the buildings in E.R. Conner's block were lighted in 1910 with electricity provided by the owner's private plant -- a luxury enjoyed here several years¹³ before the town council approved publicly owned and operated utilities.

The Hopkins Candy Factory, completed in 1909 and located on Battle Street near the railroad tracks, produced confectioneries which were shipped to every state east of the Mississippi. The four-story structure was reported¹⁴ to be one of the most modern and complete factories in the South.

Other exports from Manassas, besides Hopkins's candy, were provided by area farmers. While wheat and grain were transported out of town by rail, dairy products remained the foremost exported agricultural commodity.

By the end of the century's first decade, Manassas had firmly established itself economically, using the railroad and the county government as sources of stability. Shortly into the second decade, an event occurred which reminded the town of its past. In July 1911, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of First Manassas, Manassas sponsored the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace. A week-long celebration culminated on Sunday, July 21, when approximately one thousand veterans of the Confederate and Union armies "gathered to meet old friends, to share reminiscences, and to shake hands with those whom they had met before in deadly combat."¹⁵ That afternoon, President William Howard Taft and Governor William Hodges Mann of Virginia were on hand at the Prince William County Courthouse to address the veterans and visitors. A Union veteran who had settled in Manassas after the war and made his mark on Manassas through his many endeavors was largely responsible for the Jubilee. George Carr Round was foremost an advocate of free education. He opened a free school in Manassas in November 1869, even before the new Virginia constitution that created public schools took effect in July

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

1870. His efforts spurred the establishment of the Manassas Institute at 9132 Grant Avenue (1896). A lawyer by profession, Round also served as the first superintendent of schools, a member of the school board from 1870-1912, and a trustee of Manassas Institute.

Another notable figure in Manassas was Albert Speiden. A Washington, D.C., architect, he lived in Manassas and designed many buildings within the historic district. A prolific designer, Speiden developed over 740 architectural drawings of structures during his career.¹⁶ Among the outstanding buildings attributed to Speiden are the aforementioned Manassas Institute and Hopkins Candy Factory, the Manassas Town Hall (9025 Center Street), the National Bank of Manassas (9406 North Main Street), and the Hibbs and Giddings Building (9129 Center Street). Speiden also renovated Trinity Episcopal Church (9325 West Street), Grace United Methodist Church (9400 Main Street), and the Old Baptist Church (9008 Center Street). A number of residences were among Speiden's accomplishments, including his own home at 9320 Battle Street, as well as homes in the Kalorama Historic District in Washington, D.C. The architect did most of his work in Manassas while he resided there from 1904 until his death in 1933.

While Speiden was the most productive architect in Manassas, another architect with national prominence also designed a building in the Manassas Historic District. Waddy B. Wood, another Washington architect, designed the home at 9134 Grant Avenue (ca.1910-1915) in the Craftsman tradition. The two-story, hip-roofed house possesses deep overhanging eaves, and an exterior covered with brown cedar shingles above beige weatherboards. A pedimented, central front entrance supported by plain, slender columns indicates a sophistication usually displayed in large urban residences. Wood designed the house for his wife's aunts, Fannie S. and Myra B. Payne.¹⁷ Wood was the architect for the Southern Railroad offices in Washington, D.C., as well as the Woodrow Wilson House (now a National Trust property), the Chinese Embassy, and homes in the Kalorama Historic District (Washington, D.C.)

Although Wood did not reside in Manassas, many other professionals, such as Speiden, did. Often these residents commuted by train to offices in Washington. Between 1925 and 1933, as many as one hundred people per day would take the one-hour trip into the nation's capital in the mornings and back again at night.¹⁸

Even in the early 1900s, Manassas had started to develop a suburban scale. Here a resident could enjoy the services of a nearby metropolitan center yet reside in a rural area with room to grow and a sense of privacy, very unlike the rowhouse environment of larger cities. Because of the openness, homes could be ordered and built larger to take advantage of the lot space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

The most prevalent vernacular house type in Manassas is the American Foursquare. Like its name, the house is square in shape, two stories in height, and possesses a hipped roof. This house type is perhaps the true grandfather of the suburban house. Whether including the Prairie-style windows and eaves of 9312 Main Street or the Mission Style gables of 9326 Battle Street, the basic utilitarian shape is similar in all cases. Almost all of these houses have foundations of Manassas stone, and roofs of metal -- either standing seam or pressed metal shingles.

The 1930s also saw the effects of the automobile and the origins of carpooling limiting the appeal of rail commuting. Although new construction slowed, it did not stop completely, as is evidenced by the new Manassas Post Office at 9108 Church Street built in 1931-32 (James A. Wetmore, supervising architect). By the mid-1930s the proposed historic district had attained, on the whole, the character that it exhibits today. Resisting the developmental sprawl that often characterizes a Washington, D.C., suburb, the Manassas Historic District maintains the historical and architectural integrity of a turn-of-the-century railroad town.

Endnotes

1. Prince William County Historical Commission, Prince William: A Past to Preserve (Manassas, VA: Prince William County Historical Commission, 1982), p. 147.
2. Catherine T. Simmons, Manassas, Virginia 1873-1973 (Manassas, VA: Manassas City Museum, 1986), p. 9.
3. Ibid., p. 13.
4. Ibid., p. 18.
5. Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia (Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1872-73), p. 354.
6. Prince William County Historical Commission, p. 159.
7. Simmons, p. 54.
8. Simmons, pp. 53-56.
9. E.R. Conner, III. Railroading on the Washington Division (Manassas, VA: REF Publishing, 1986), p. 24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

-
10. Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971
(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971), p.
1400.
 11. Simmons, pp. 56-57.
 12. Manassas Town Council Minutes, Vol. 3, pp. 324-325.
 13. Simmons, p. 58.
 14. The Manassas Journal, 19 May 1911.
 15. Simmons, p. 71.
 16. Interview with Virginia Carper, daughter of Albert Speiden,
Manassas, Virginia, 12 February 1987.
 17. Prince William County Historical Commission, p. 186.
 18. June Rabatin, ed., Count the Ties to Manassas (Manassas, VA: The
Manassas Museum, 1984), p. 12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Architect/Builder, continued

Cannon, Frank (builder)

Wood, Waddy B. (architect)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia. Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1872-73.

Cannon, Carlton. Son of Frank Cannon, Manassas, Virginia. Interview, 24 February 1987.

Carper, Virginia. Daughter of Albert Speiden, Manassas, Virginia. Interview, 12 February 1987.

Conner, E.R. III. Railroading on the Washington Division. Manassas, VA: REF Publishing, 1986.

Glimpses of George Carr Round. Manassas, VA: Ruth Round Hooff, 1986.

Historic American Buildings Survey. District of Columbia Catalog. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1974.

Manassas Journal, The, 1906, 1907 1911, 1916.

Manassas Town Council Minutes, Vol. III.

Prince William County Deed Book. Vols. 42, 45, 56, 77, 186, 255, 282, 614, 1039.

Prince William County Historical Commission. Prince William: A Past to Preserve. Manassas, VA: Prince William County Historical Commission, 1982.

Prince William County Will Book. Vol. 1.

Rabatin, June, ed. Count the Ties to Manassas. Manassas, VA: The Manassas Museum, 1984.

Ratcliffe, R. Jackson. Local Historian, Manassas, Virginia. Interview, 6 December 1977 and 13 December 1979.

_____. This Was Prince William. Leesburg, VA: Potomac Press, 1978.

Simmons, Catherine T. Manassas, Virginia 1873-1973. Manassas, VA: Manassas City Museum, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

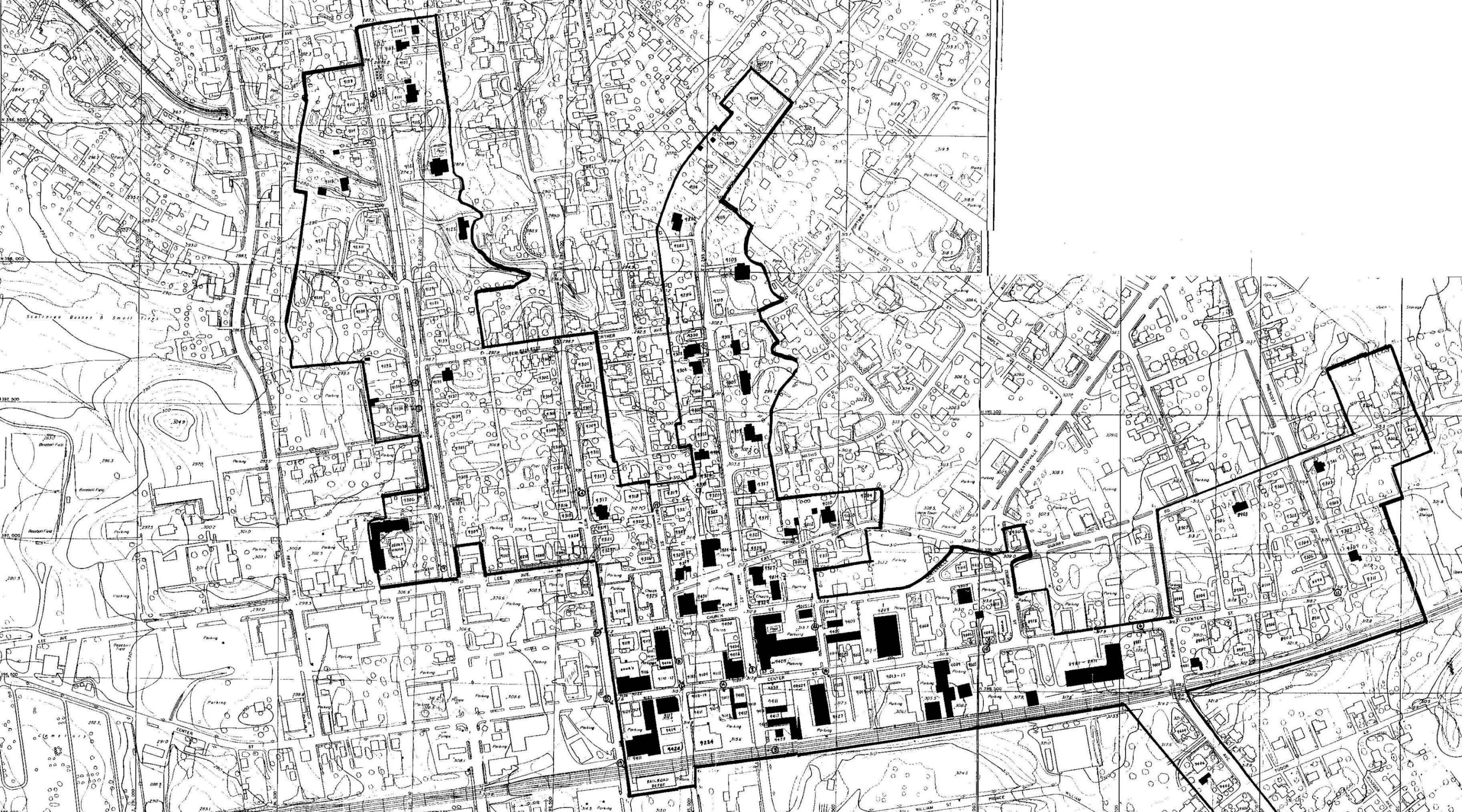
Beginning at a point (A), at the SW corner of the intersection of Grant and Beauregard Avenues, thence approx. 270' E to a point (B), thence approx. 1320' SSE following rear property lines of properties facing Grant Avenue and convenient contour lines to a point (C), thence approx. 200' S to a point (D), on the north side of Portner Avenue, thence approx. 400' E to a point (E), thence approx. 550' S to a point (F), thence approx. 270' E to a point (G), thence approx. 1,755' NNE following the rear property lines of properties facing North Main Street to a point (H), at the NW corner of the lot at 9104 North Main Street, thence approx. 200' SSE to a point (I), on the east side of said street, thence approx. 430' SSW to a point (J), thence approx. 140' SSE to a point (K), thence approx. 500' SSE following the 308' elevation contour line to a point (L), on the north side of Portner Avenue, thence approx. 100' W to a point (M), thence approx. 780' SSW following rear property lines of properties facing North Main Street to a point (N), thence approx. 370' E to a point (O), at the NE corner of the lot at 9004 Quarry Road, thence approx. 140' SW to a point (P), on the south side of Quarry Road, thence approx. 50' W to a point (Q), thence approx. 120' S to a point (R), at the SE corner of the lot at 9351 East Street, thence approx. 200' W to a point (S), on the east side of East Street, thence approx. 100' S to a point (T), at the NE corner of the intersection of East and Church streets, thence approx. 530' NNE to a point (U), at the SW corner of the intersection of Quarry Road and Centreville Road, thence approx. 220' E to a point (V), at the SW corner of the lot at 8920 Quarry Road, thence approx. 90' N to a point (W), at the NW corner of said lot, thence approx. 70' E to a point (X), at the NE corner of said lot, thence approx. 120' S to a point (Y), on the south side of Quarry Road, thence approx. 80' W to a point (Z), at the SE corner of the intersection of Quarry Road and Zebedee Street, thence approx. 110' S to a point (A₁), at the NW corner of the lot at 8918 Center Street, thence approx. 120' E to a point (B₁), at the NE corner of said lot, thence approx. 160' S to a point (C₁), on the north side of Center Street, thence approx. 420' E to a point (D₁), at the NE corner of the intersection of Center Street and Fairview Avenue, thence approx. 400' N to a point (E₁), on the north side of Quarry Road, thence approx. 750' E to a point (F₁), at the SW corner of the lot at 8804 Quarry Road, thence approx. 250' N to a point (G₁), thence approx. 250' E to a point (H₁), at the NE corner of the lot at 8802 Quarry Road, thence approx. 400' S to a point (I₁), at the SE corner of the lot at 8801 Quarry Road, thence approx. 160' W to a point (J₁), thence approx. 120' S to a point (K₁), thence approx. 85' W to a point (L₁), at the NE corner of the lot at 9307 Prescott Avenue, thence approx. 450' S following rear property lines of lots facing Prescott

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2

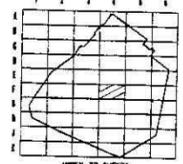
Avenue to the Norfolk-Southern Railway tracks at point (M₁), thence approx. 900' W following the railroad to a point (N₁), on the east side of Fairview Avenue, thence approx. 1050' SE to a point (O₁), thence approx. 170' SW to a point (P₁), at the SW corner of the lot at 9516 Fairview Avenue, thence approx. 1120' NW to a point (Q₁), at the railroad tracks, thence approx. 1550' W to a point (R₁), on the east side of Battle Street, thence approx. 70' S to a point (S₁), thence approx. 250' W to a point (T₁), on the east side of West Street, thence approx. 870' N to a point (U₁), thence approx. 400' W to a point (V₁), on the north side of Lee Avenue, thence approx. 120' N to a point (W₁), thence approx. 100' W to a point (X₁), thence approx. 120' S to a point (Y₁), thence approx. 300' W to a point (Z₁), at the SW corner of the courthouse square, thence approx. 250' N to a point (A₂), thence approx. 70' E to a point (B₂), thence approx. 90' N to a point (C₂), thence approx. 270' E to a point (D₂), on the west side of Grant Avenue, thence approx. 200' N to a point (E₂), at the NW corner of the intersection of Grant Avenue and Mosby Street, thence approx. 160' W to a point (F₂), thence approx. 300' N to a point (G₂), thence approx. 250' W to a point (H₂), thence approx. 1100' NE to a point (I₂), at the NW corner of the lot at 9108 Grant Avenue, thence approx 210' E to a point (J₂), on the west side of Grant Avenue, thence approx. 130' N to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district is a cohesive collection of mostly late 19th- and early 20th-century resources that form much of the core of the city of Manassas. Boundaries are drawn to exclude areas that contain a majority of modern or altered buildings. Boundaries follow street lines, property lines, or convenient contour lines where a visual context is desirable. Despite the district's very irregular shape, it retains a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.

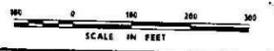


PREPARED BY
PHOTO SCIENCE, INC.
 1700 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
 FORT WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA 19034
 UTILIZING STEREOPAIR/ORTHO-METRIC METHODS
 FROM PHOTOGRAPHY DATED APRIL, 1974
 HORIZONTAL DATUM TAKEN FROM
 VIRGINIA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM
 VERTICAL DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL OF 1929



TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
THE CITY OF MANASSAS
 MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

SCALE 1" = 200' CONTOUR INTERVAL 2'



LEGEND	
MANHOLE	•
CATCH BASIN	•
DROP INLET	•
LIGHT POLE	•
SIGN	•
POWER POLE	•
FIRE HYDRANT	•
CONTOURS	—
INDEX	—
INTERMEDIATE	—
APPROPRIATE	—
DEPRESSION	—
SUPPLEMENTARY	—
BUILDINGS/HOUSES	■
ROAD	—
ROADS	—
Primary (solid)	—
Secondary (dashed)	—
RAILROADS	—
Single Track	—
Multi Track	—
SIDEWALKS	—
FENCES	—
WALL	—
TOWERS	—
BRIDGE	—
QUARD RAIL	—
TANK (S), O CHIMNEY, O	—
DRAINAGE	—
Double Line Drain	—
Single Line Drain	—
Swamp	—
Drooping Drain	—
VEGETATION	—
Grass	—
Tree	—
Brush	—
Individual Tree	—

■ = NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

PSI Job No

400 000
FEET

4292

USGS 7.5' quadrangle
Manassas, VA
Independent Hill, VA

(scale:1:24000)
1966 (PR 1983)
1966 (PR 1979)

MANASSAS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Manassas (city), VA
Map 2 of 2

UTM References:
A-18/285980/4292140

D-18/284700/4292540

B-18/285800/4291510
C-18/284630/4291790

E-18/284840/4292710

4289

