

VCR - 3/20/96
NRHP - 8/26/99

PRINCE WILLIAM CO.
~~076-5032~~

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MANASSAS
155-5020

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Cannon Branch Fort

other names/site number The Wakeman Site, 44PW227

2. Location

street & number Norfolk Southern Railroad and Cannon Branch not for publication X
city or town Manassas vicinity X
state Virginia code 683 county
zip code 22110

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M. Catherine Kussner July 7, 1999
Signature of certifying official Date

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Entered in the National Register | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the | _____ | _____ |
| National Register | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the | _____ | _____ |
| National Register | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____ | | |

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

roof _____

walls earth _____

other _____

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology _____

Historic-Non-Aboriginal _____

Military _____

Period of Significance 1862-1865 _____

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American _____

Architect/Builder Unknown _____

9. Major Bibliographical Records

Fehr, April Miller

1987 Archeological Investigations at 44PW226 and 44PW227, Two Civil War Earthworks in the City of Manassas, Virginia. Prepared for the City of Manassas. Prepared by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, Virginia.

Gardner, William M. and Joan M. Walker

1987 A Brief Summary of Archeological Investigations at the Hooe House, the Mayfield Fortification, and the Wakeman Redoubt. Prepared for the City of Manassas, Virginia. Prepared by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Woodstock, Virginia.

Greiner, Bob

1991 "Preservationists Petition for Fort Park," The Manassas Weekly Gazette, October 10-30-1991. On file, The Manassas Museum, Manassas, Virginia.

Harvey, Doug

1991 Memorandum from the Director of The Manassas Museum to the Manassas Historical Commission (7-23-91). On file, The Manassas Museum, Manassas, Virginia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: The Manassas Museum, Manassas, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.9 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

POINT	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	281,080	4,290,220
B	18	281,340	4,290,420
C	18	281,420	4,290,300
D	18	281,140	4,290,120

Verbal Boundary Description: The Cannon Branch Fort site, 44PW227, comprises the area encompassed by the following description: Beginning at a point on the Norfolk Southern Railway Corporation right-of-way near the southwestern corner of the Wakeman Tract, thence along the railroad right-of-way N48 54' 42" E, 1,047.62 feet to a point, thence departing the railroad right-of-way N 48 21' 18" W, 457.54 feet to a point, thence S 48 54' 38" W, 1029.53 feet to a point, thence S 41 05' 22" E, 457.16 feet to said point of beginning, containing 10.90 acres, more or less, and being a sub-division of Parcel 40 described in City of Manassas, Virginia Deed Book 1171, Page 1420.

Boundary Justification: The boundary of this property is justified by the fact that this parcel is owned by the City of Manassas. Its boundaries appear sufficiently distant from the fortification so to buffer this site from unwanted inspection and disturbance by unauthorized visitors and potential looters. The western boundary is 240 feet from the earthwork, 180 feet to the northern boundary, over 400 feet to the eastern border, while only 75 feet to the present day Norfolk Southern Railroad right-of-way. This boundary appears to comprise a buffer along the north, east and west sides of the fort, while maintaining its historical association with the former Orange and Alexandria Railroad right-of-way, now the Norfolk Southern Railroad line.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John H. Sprinkle, Jr.

organization Historian date May 1, 1995

street & number 5534 Burgundy Place telephone 703-329-8986

city or town Alexandria state VA zip code 22303

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
numerous resources.

or

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name The City of Manassas, Virginia

street & number P.O. Box 560 telephone 703-368-1873

city or town Manassas state VA zip code 22110

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

Summary: The Cannon Branch Fort, also known as the Wakeman Site, 44PW227, appears to represent a Civil War era fortification that is undocumented in the historic record. Absent confirmation in the written record, the most likely hypothesis is that the fort was constructed by Union forces late in the war (1863-1864) in order to defend northern supply lines. This site is thus an "enjoyably challenging enigma that can face a historian," a historic property with "a wealth of physical and circumstantial evidence, but no concrete documentary evidence yet to be found" (Greiner 1991).

Environment: Seated immediately adjacent to the Norfolk Southern Railroad, Site 44PW227 is located on the slopes overlooking Cannon Branch approximately several hundred feet south and west from Route 28 between Manassas and Bristow (Figure 1). Although the area is currently forested with mixed hardwoods, the environs of the Cannon Branch Fort were apparently used for agricultural purposes during the nineteenth century. The tract, known by the family name of Wakeman, was farmed as a dairy operation from the 1940s by B.O. Wakeman, who died in 1984 (Manassas Journal Messenger 1984).

Several other Civil War period sites are located close to 44PW227. The Bristoe Battlefield (October 1863) was centered in an area about 8,000 feet south and west along the present-day Norfolk Southern Railroad, known in the 19th century as the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The stone bridge piers of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad's crossing of Bull Run are also recorded. A Civil War campsite has been reported west of the fortification, near the junction of Wakeman Drive (the access road to the Manassas Airport) and the Norfolk Southern Railroad. This site has been destroyed by previous development activities (Douglas Harvey, personal communication 1987).

Only two Civil War fortifications are present today within the limits of Manassas. Similar in design and function to the Cannon Branch Fort, the Mayfield site, 44PW226, is located east of Manassas along the Norfolk Southern Railroad. Mayfield was the subject of archaeological testing (Fehr 1988) and is listed on the National Register for its association with the war. At the end of the Civil War 17 forts were located within Manassas (Harvey 1991).

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Land use in the area of the fortification is a mosaic of commercial, residential and agricultural. At present, the area between the Cannon Branch Fort and Route 28 is proposed for development as a business park. The former Orange and Alexandria Railroad line--now the Norfolk Southern Railroad--is currently being used as part of the Virginia Railway Express commuter service. South and west of the site, is the Manassas Airport. Across Cannon Branch are a variety of land uses, including a quarry, a cemetery, and several residential developments.

In the near future, the environment of the Cannon Branch Fort is slated for significant alteration. The City of Manassas purchased B.O. Wakeman's 240 acre former dairy farm in order to develop it as a light industrial/commercial business park. A 300 foot right-of-way for the proposed Route 234 Bypass is planned to run in a north-south direction immediately adjacent to the eastern border of this site. In addition, to the west and north of the National Register parcel a 100 foot right-of-way for a future Gateway Boulevard is proposed. As a result of this development pressure, several individuals and preservation groups encouraged Manassas to preserve the Cannon Branch Fort and its surroundings (Hennessy 1991; McMahon 1991; Greiner 1991)

Time Period: Because the site is not documented in any historic records located to date, assigning Site 44PW227 to a time period is difficult. The results of test excavations (Fehr 1988) were not able to define temporal association of this earthwork other than to the Civil War era. After 1862 Union forces controled the Manassas area for the remainder of the war. Defensive earthworks along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were probably constructed after April 1863, when Major General Joseph Hooker shifted the focus of Union operations to the Prince William county area. Throughout 1863 and 1864, Confederate forces under the command of John Singleton Mosby conducted a series of raids on Union supply lines along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Affiliation: This earthen fortification is probably associated with the Union occupation forces from 1862 through the end of the war in 1865. Without written documentation, it is difficult to assign a specific military unit to this site.

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Interestingly, a volunteer research program sponsored by The Manassas Museum and undertaken by the Bull Run Civil War Roundtable, was unable to locate any specific written or cartographic references to the Cannon Branch Fort (Greiner 1991).

Physical Characteristics: Today, the Cannon Branch Fort comprises a rectangular earthwork, approximately 105 by 145 feet in area (Figure 2). The earthwork is seated about 80 feet from the right-of-way of the former Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Running perpendicular to the extant railroad tracks, the long side of the rectangle is oriented approximately 45 degrees west of magnetic north.

The earthen walls, interior and exterior of the fort are forested with a mixture of mature trees. The wall rise about 2 to 3 feet above the level interior of the fort. A ditch surrounds the earthen walls, with a depth of around 1 to 2 feet. The earth walls are broken in two areas, along the east and west walls, near the north wall. These interruptions may be the result of either natural erosion, or post occupation modification, or part of the original design, or some combination of factors. From the interior to the outline of the exterior ditch the earthwork is approximately 12 feet wide in section.

Approximately 100 feet east of the site is a possible rifle pit, which is bullet-shaped and upon excavation yielded no direct evidence of Civil War occupation. The pit was 40 feet long and about 15 to 20 feet wide. Seated closer to Cannon Branch, the probable rifle pit would have provided an additional defensive position for the fort.

About 80 feet west of the site is a spring head, which included a series of stone steps leading to a small stone platform. It may or may not have been associated with the earthwork.

Likely Appearance: At the time of its use during the Civil War, the area surrounding the Cannon Branch Fort was most likely cleared of all vegetation in order to provide a clear field of vision for observation and defensive fire. Given that the fortification was located on the southwest side of Cannon Branch, its position was designed to protect the forward approaches to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge.

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The individual features of this fort were probably more distinct during its Civil War period occupation. The parapet and ditch were more well defined, as noted in various plans for military earthworks (Lippitt 1866). The earthwork was formed by laying a stone foundation layer covered by earth from the surrounding exterior ditch. The earthwork's superstructure probably included an earthen bench for soldiers (banquett) a nearly perpendicular revertment, and a parapet, which formed the bulk of the above ground structure.

Current and Past Impacts: This fortification does not appear to have been attacked or seen any action during the course of the Civil War. Otherwise, it would have received attention within the documentary record. Thus, as a intermittently occupied, or temporary fortification, it is probable that the fort was little changed after its initial construction.

The site has seen some degradation due to natural (erosion, forestation) and cultural factors (abandonment, relic hunting) in the century and a quarter since the Civil War. However, the site's setting and integrity appear fairly well preserved and would be appropriate for potential interpretation.

Integrity: Archaeologists who conducted the testing at the Cannon Branch Fort reported that the site had been the subject of extensive relic hunting for many years. However, at the beginning of the recent archaeological testing in the late 1980s, the Cannon Branch earthwork appeared to have a relatively pristine appearance. The archaeological investigations revealed that although the site did not produce large quantities of artifacts related to its Civil War occupation, the physical integrity of the earthwork's architecture had survived to yield information about the construction of this fortification.

Previous Investigations: Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted intensive test excavations at site 44PW227 during 1987 (Fehr 1988). This study was designed to: 1) prepare a map of the site, 2) conduct systematic archaeological excavations within the earthwork, 3) conduct systematic excavations within 200 feet of the perimeter of the earthwork, and 4) process and analyze artifacts resulting from these excavations.

Excavations within the earthwork comprised of three 2 foot wide trenches placed at 25 foot intervals across the fort's interior. Each trench was divided into 2 by 10 foot units that were excavated separately. Test excavations were also placed north of the platform area at the

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southwest corner of the parapet. Outside the earthwork, a series of shovel test pits (1/2 x 1/2 foot) and test units (2 x 2 foot) were excavated: in the vicinity of the spring to the west of the earthwork; in the ditch outside the break in the west wall of the earthwork; near the low area on the east side of the earthwork; on the terrace overlooking Cannon Branch; and in the probable rifle pit east of the fort. All excavations were conducted stratigraphically and soils were screened through 3/8 inch mesh hardware cloth.

Artifacts from the trenches excavated inside the fort contained 73 artifacts, including: fire cracked stone fragments (n=39), cut nails and other nail fragments (n=15); fence wire (n=3) and flaked and other stone fragments (n=16) associated with prehistoric occupation of the site.

Casual inspection with a metal detector outside the area of the earthwork yielded: 5 cut nails, 3 wrought railroad spikes, an unidentified iron object, and a "Harper's Ferry" .58 caliber pistol carbine bullet.

Five shovel test pits were excavated near the spring to the west of the fort. Only prehistoric artifacts (n=11) were recovered from a buried plowzone, or A horizon, located in these units.

Two shovel tests were placed in the ditch outside the break in the west wall of the fort. Only one prehistoric artifact was found in Shovel Test G.

Shovel Test M was placed near the southwest interior corner of the fort. Nine prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Shovel Test N was excavated in the probable rifle pit located east of the fort. No artifacts were found.

While the shovel test pit and trench excavations were not very productive in terms of artifacts recovered, subsequent archaeological testing revealed considerable information regarding the construction of the Cannon Branch Fort.

Feature 1 appeared as a rubble-filled mound in the northern part of Trench 1 (Unit N400 W404). Upon excavation, Feature 1 (Figures 3 and 4) contained three components: patches of burned soil; large sandstone slabs scattered throughout the trench and continuing under

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the parapet wall; and a mound of disturbed subsoil. The burned area appears to have been the remains of a modern campfire while the mounded soil was a natural feature.

Extending about three feet into the embankment, the sandstone slabs were apparently part of the parapet wall construction. Two layers of sandstone slabs were removed from the excavation with a total thickness of about 1 foot.

The trench excavation was extended so as to provide a stratigraphic profile of the earthwork along the line of the excavation. Three layers were found beneath the A horizon. The interior layer, a dark red silty clay labeled Stratum D, contained 10 kaolin pipe fragments and two prehistoric flaked stone fragments. The profile and soil descriptions indicate a reversed stratigraphy that would be characteristic of soils excavated to form an earthen embankment or fortification.

Feature 2 was located in Shovel Tests I and L, located in the exterior ditch along the east side of the earthwork. Upon clearing and excavation, Feature 2 appeared to represent a crudely rectangular shaped pit that was about 6.5 by 3.75 feet in area. With a basin shaped profile, the pit was about .5 foot deep and contained only modern and prehistoric artifacts. Originally interpreted as part of the ditch fill from the post Civil War occupation of the site, Feature 2 appears to represent a recent disturbance to the site.

In addition to the excavation of Feature 1, a second stratigraphic profile was made of the Cannon Branch Fort. Identified as the Bastian Trench, a stratigraphic excavation was placed into a low projecting mound observed at the southwest corner of the earthwork (Figure 5). The profile from this excavation yielded a similar construction as was found in Feature 1.

In sum, the archaeological record at the Cannon Branch Fort provides scarce evidence for its Civil War occupation, at least in terms of temporally diagnostic artifacts. This paucity of artifacts may be a result of the site's limited occupation during the conflict, or due to the serendipity of archaeological sampling during the 1980s excavations. Yet, the site's physical characteristics and record of its construction clearly suggests its association with the mid nineteenth century Civil War. If for example, the earthwork was a reconstruction dating to the second quarter of the twentieth century--constructed as part of some undocumented Works Progress Administration project--then the archaeological record would include

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significantly more evidence of relatively more recent construction and numerous modern period artifacts.

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

Summary of Significance: The Cannon Branch Fort, also known as the Wakeman Site 44PW227, is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has the potential to provide important information in the history of the Civil War in Northern Virginia. As an archaeological site that is apparently undocumented in the written records of the conflict, the site may be of particular importance in that it retains the only physical record of this episode in the war. In addition, the site also contains information with regard to the construction technology used in this type of fortification. Finally, if utilized in conjunction with other earthworks along the former Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the fort has interpretive value. As one of two earthworks surviving in Manassas out of 17 dating from the Civil War, the Cannon Branch Fort deserves recognition and preservation.

Historic Contexts: The most appropriate historic context for consideration of the Cannon Branch Fort is derived from the multiple property listing, Civil War Properties in Prince William County, 1861-1865 (Townsend 1988). In this multiple property nomination, Townsend identifies "Mosby's Confederacy and Union Occupation" a historic context with which historic properties may be associated. One of the properties listed under this context are "fortifications (often earthen) built (or used) to protect supply lines, bridges (which were the most vulnerable points along a supply line)." As the focus of the war shifted southward after 1862, the various railroad lines in Northern Virginia, like the Orange and Alexandria, became important lifelines in the maintenance and support of the Union armies advancing on the Confederate capital in Richmond.

The Cannon Branch Fort appears to meet the registration requirements under Criterion D set forth under the "Mosby Confederation and Union Occupation" historic context. The site appears to be associated with Union occupation of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it was constructed between 1862 and 1865, it contains subsurface and above ground deposits that may contribute to our understanding of the period, and the archaeological record retains sufficient physical integrity to address important research topics.

Information Potential: The information potential of the Cannon Branch Fort site derives from the fact that its construction, use, and abandonment does not appear to be documented in

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the extensive written record of the Civil War in Manassas and Prince William County, Virginia. Unlike its companion fort, Mayfield (44PW226), located within present-day Manassas, the Cannon Branch earthwork was neither illustrated on period cartographic sources nor in written accounts of the conflict along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. At Cannon Branch absent are the documents that describe its appearance during the Civil War, or outline its construction by Union soldiers, as at the Mayfield site.

Yet limited archaeological investigations at the Cannon Branch Fort document its apparent construction during the mid-nineteenth century. Although period artifacts were scarce, the site's physical integrity, in terms of its method of construction, appears intact. Limestone slabs used in the foundation of the earthen walls were defined in the limited excavations conducted in the late 1980s. Surface profiles of the surviving earthwork document the integrity of the earthen construction even after over 130 years of exposure to the elements.

It is important to note that the limited archaeological record revealed so far at the Cannon Branch Fort does not negate its information potential. Earthworks are typically not the site of large deposits of artifacts. For example, only around 2,000 period artifacts were found in extensive excavations conducted by the College of William and Mary within Virginia's Yorktown battlefield.

Research Questions: Research questions that may be addressed by further investigation of the Cannon Branch Fort center on three areas:

1. How was the fort constructed? Was this method typical of earthworks from the Civil War or was it adapted to local conditions? Archaeological investigations have already detailed some aspects of the earthwork's construction, however, other information may survive both within the fort or in its immediate environs.
2. What was the nature of Civil War occupation of the Cannon Branch Fort? What evidence survives of Union Army encampments at this site? Previous excavations have revealed a slight signature of temporally diagnostic artifacts from the Civil War land use. Is this fragmentary trace typical of similar fortifications?

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3. Why was the Cannon Branch Fort apparently not documented in the written or cartographic record of the Civil War in Manassas or Prince William County? Is it possible that documents exist in some unexplored repository, antique shop, or family attic? Would the discovery of some documentary confirmation of the site's age and use heighten or lessen the importance of the site to the interpretation of Civil War history in the City of Manassas?

Further archaeological investigation at the Cannon Branch fortification should be designed to address these three questions as well as to further the interpretation of this apparently undocumented--at least in the written record--Civil War fortification.

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Hennessy, John

1991 Letter from the former Historian, Manassas National Battlefield Park to Curtis Taylor, Manassas Historical Commission (8-21-91). On file, The Manassas Museum, Manassas, Virginia.

Journal Messenger, The

1984 B.O. Wakeman Dies (11-16-84). On file, The Manassas Museum, Manassas, Virginia.

Lippitt, Francis J.

1866 A Treatise on Intrenchments. Sidney S. Rider & Bro., Providence, R.I.

McMahon, Gerald

1991 Letter from The Bull Run Civil War Roundtable to the Mayor and Council, City of Manassas, Virginia (9-30-91). On file, The Manassas Museum, Manassas, Virginia.

Townsend, Jan

1988 Civil War Properties in Prince William County, Virginia, 1861-1865. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination Form. On File, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

Townsend, Jan and Michael Miller

1988 Prince William County & Manassas: Survey of Civil War Sites. On file, The Manassas Museum, Manassas, Virginia.

Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoeri

1993 National Register Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

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LIST OF FIGURES

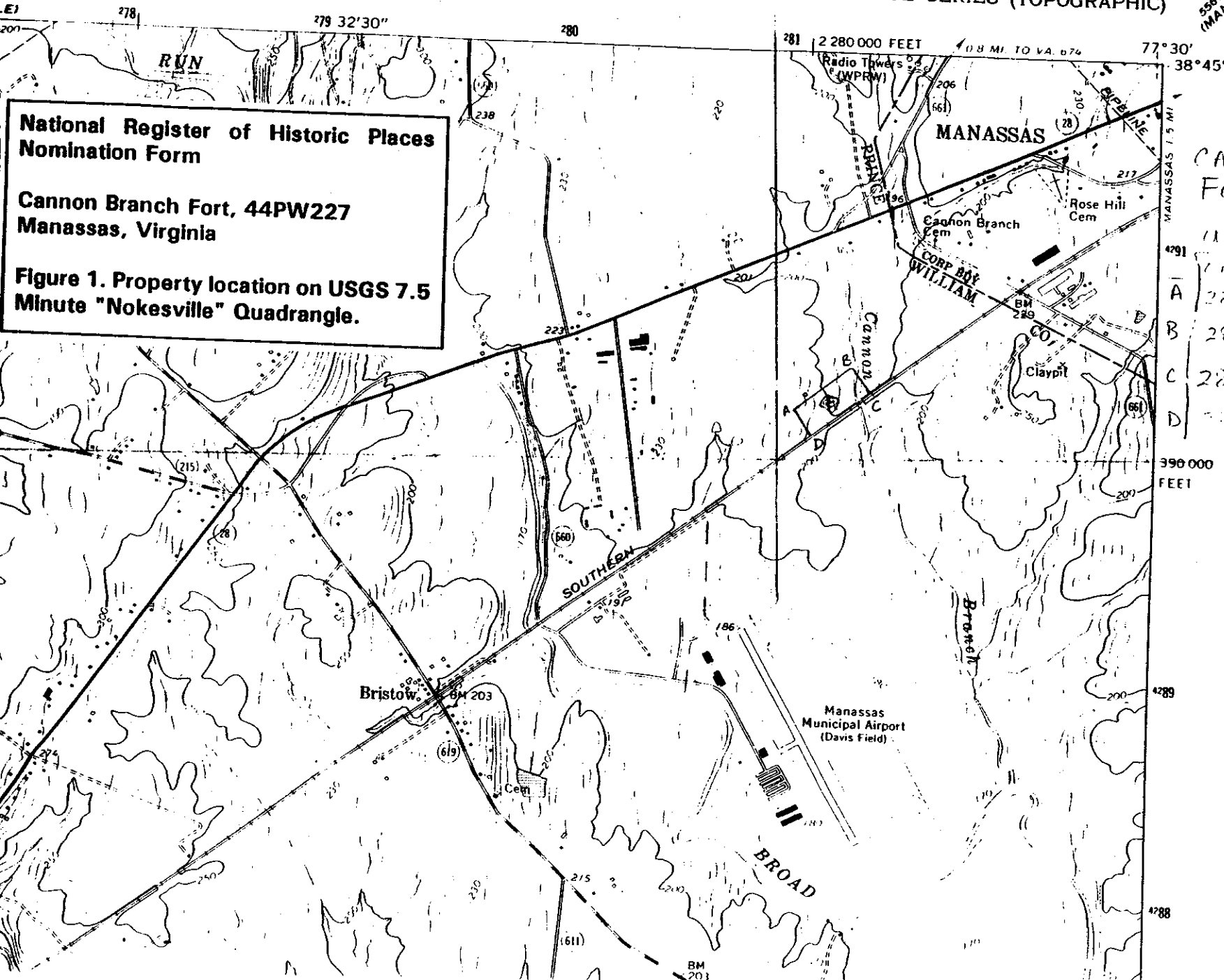
- Figure 1 Property location on USGS 7.5 Minute "Nokesville" Quadrangle.
- Figure 2 Site Plan
- Figure 3 Feature 1, Plan View.
- Figure 4 Feature 1, Profile.
- Figure 5 Bastian Trench Profile.
- Figure 6 Surface Profiles of the Cannon Branch Fort earthworks.

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- Plate 1 Interior area of Cannon Branch Fort.
- Plate 2 Exterior of Cannon Branch Fort showing Ditch in Left Foreground.
- Plate 3 Recent Looter's Excavation along the Wall of the Cannon Branch Fort.
- Plate 4 Cannon Branch Fort Bastian Trench Excavations showing Stone Foundation Materials.

NOKESVILLE QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5561 IV SW
(MANASSAS)



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Nomination Form**

**Cannon Branch Fort, 44PW227
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**Figure 1. Property location on USGS 7.5
Minute "Nokesville" Quadrangle.**

CANNON BRANCH
FORT

DATE: MAY 12 1983

A	281,020	4,290,220
B	281,340	4,290,420
C	281,420	4,290,300
D	281,140	4,290,120

390 000
FEET

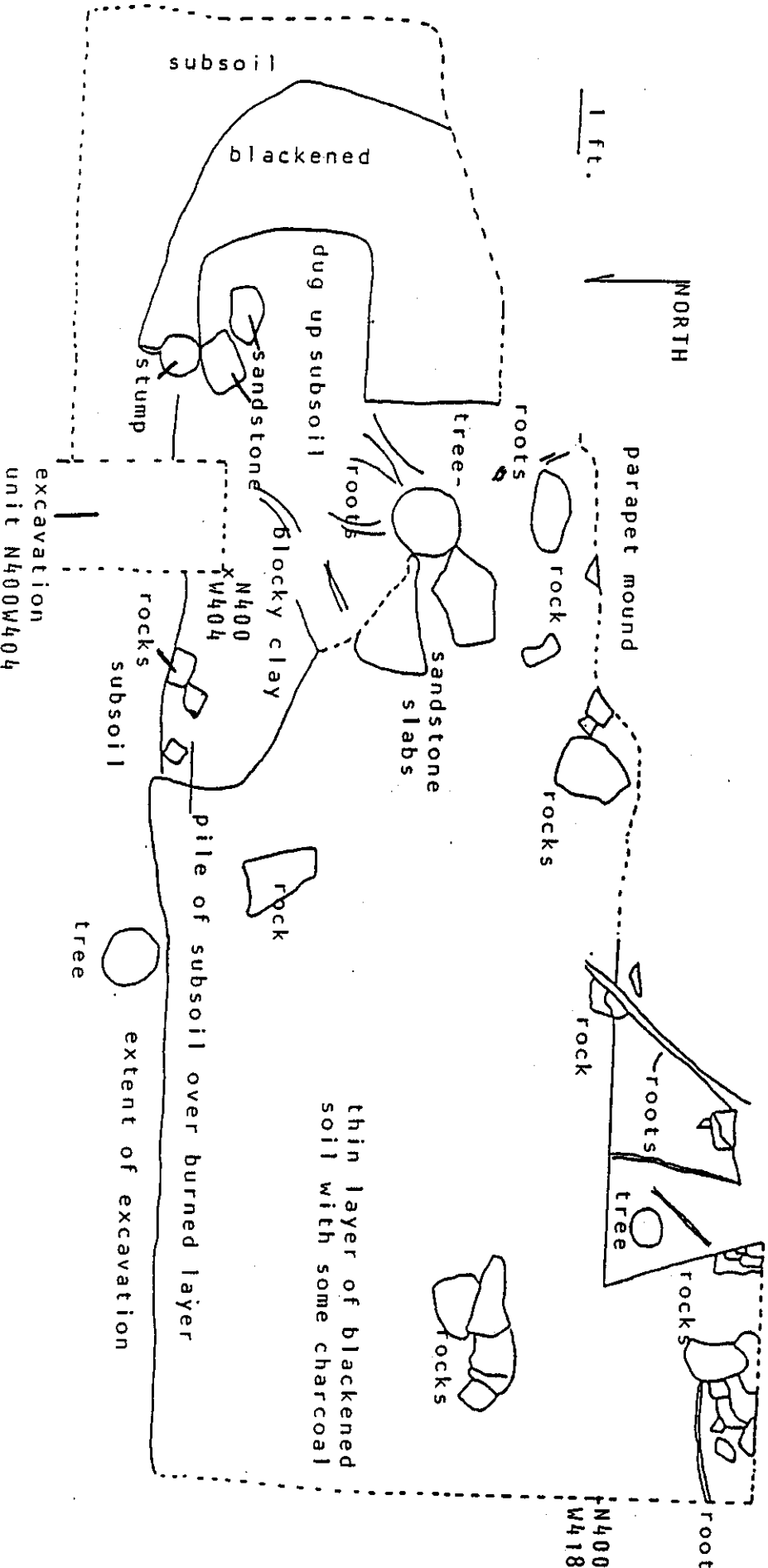
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Cannon Branch Fort, 44PW227
Manassas, Virginia

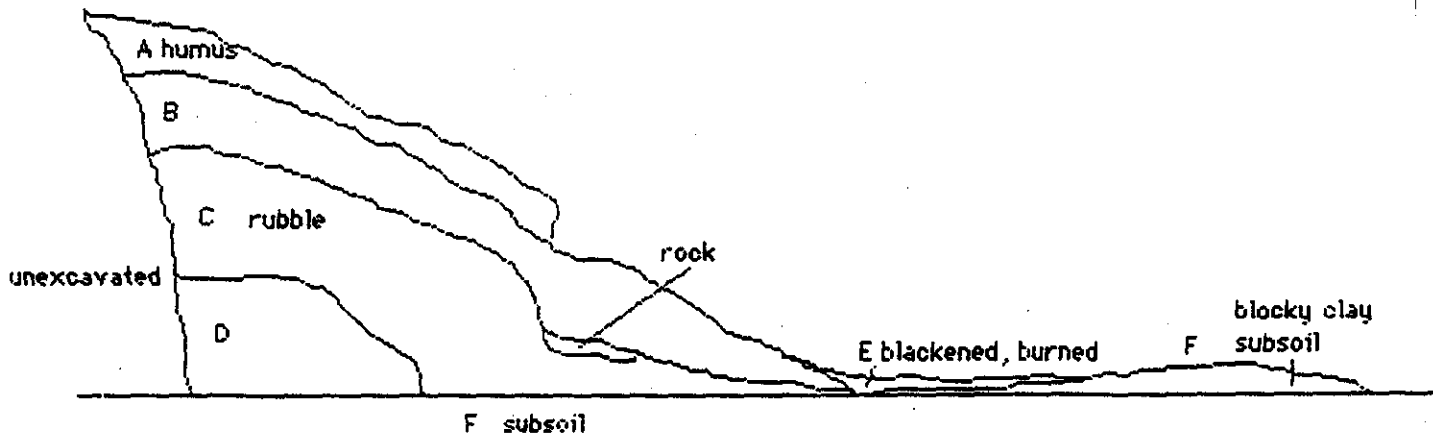
Figure 3. Feature 1, Plan View.



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Figure 4. Feature 1, Profile.



A - 5yr 3/2; dark reddish brown - humus, silt loam leaf litter, dry

B - 5yr 3/4; dark reddish brown - clay loam fill, dry

C - rubble matrix; 5yr 4/4; reddish brown silty clay; dry; rubble is clay chunks, slabs

D - 2.5yr 3/6; dark red silty clay

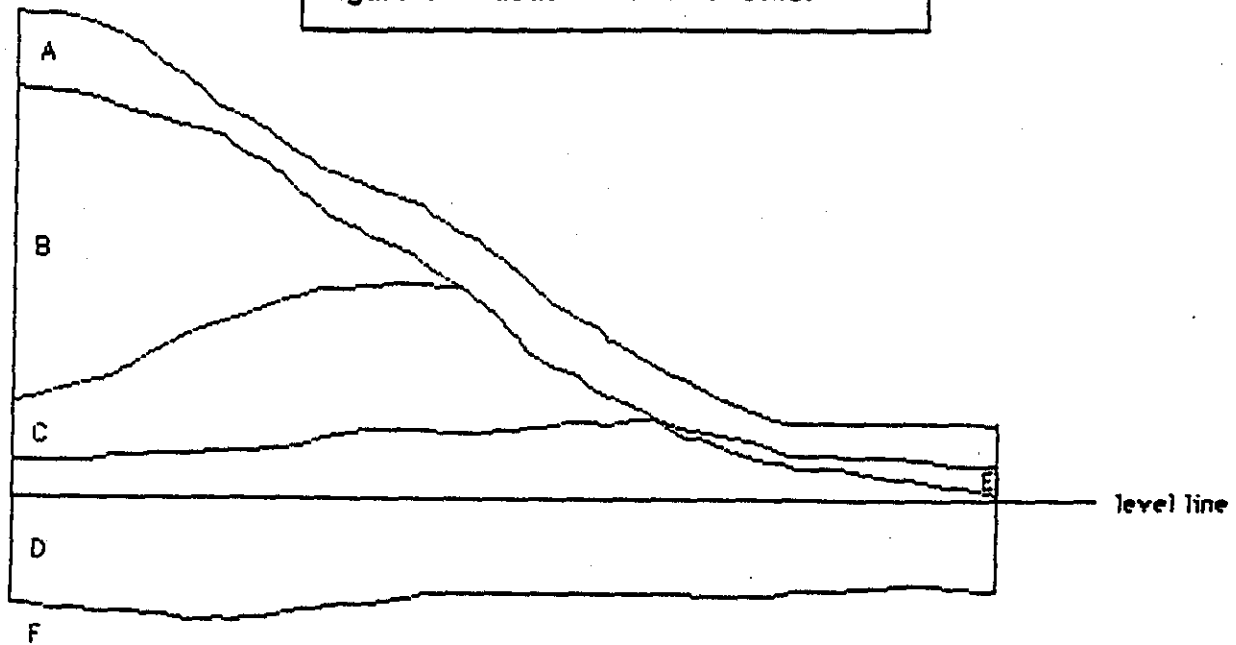
F - subsoil 2.5yr 4/6; red clay with chunks of blocky clay

1 foot

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Figure 5. Bastian Trench Profile.



A : humus - 7.5YR3/2; dark brown silty, clayey loam

B : matrix 5YR4/6; yellowish red clay with red blocky clay & white clay lumps
like those found in C, but less defined

C : matrix 7.5YR5/6; strong brown, silty clay, dry; mottled with blocky red
clay - 2.5 YR3/6; dark red - & malleable white clay lumps - 7.5YR7/4; pink

D : 5YR5/6; yellowish red clay, wet

E : blackened soil with charcoal 5YR 2.5/1, black, (wet)

F : subsoil 5YR4/6; yellowish red, clay, wet

note : more gravel (quartz) in levels B & D than in C

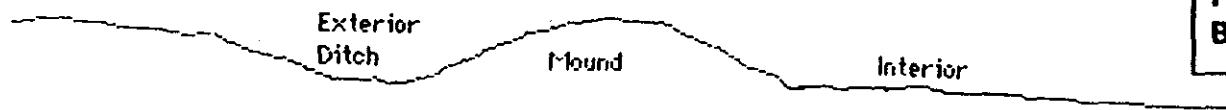
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National Register of Historic Places
Nomination Form

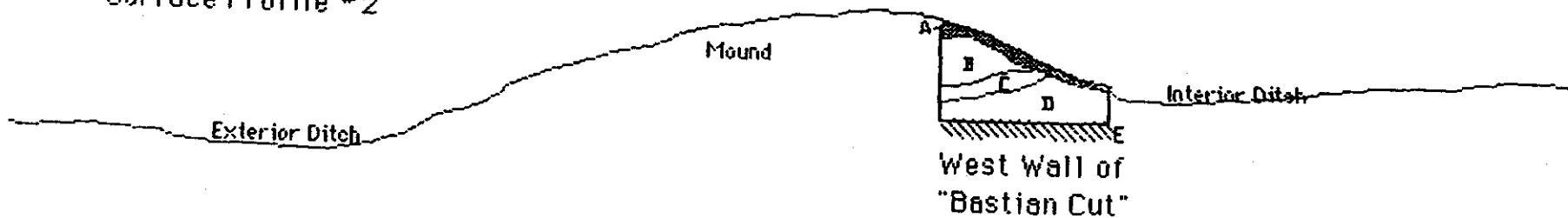
Cannon Branch Fort, 44PW227
Manassas, Virginia

Figure 6. Surface Profiles of the Cannon
Branch Fort earthworks.

Surface Profile #1



Surface Profile #2



Surface Profile #3



5 ft.