
National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2017 (Updated 2023)



Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

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Introduction

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)

- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Chinn Ridge
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	600193
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	600181
Park Name:	Manassas National Battlefield Park - MANA
Park Alpha Code:	MANA
Park Org Code:	3840
Property Level:	Component Landscape

Landscape/Component Landscape Description

The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is situated approximately 25 miles west of Washington, DC, in Prince William County, Virginia, five miles north of the city of Manassas. It is located in the south-central section of Manassas National Battlefield Park. The property is currently known as Chinn Ridge, a moniker that developed out of the Chinn family ownership during the Civil War. Before the war, the property was a plantation called Hazel Plain. The boundary of the project area is based on the property associated with the Chinn farm, as it existed at the time of the First and Second Battles of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and August 28-30, 1862, respectively. The National Park Service acquired the 523.74-acre property in fee-simple from a private landowner on July 30, 1936. Portions of two additional plots that historically made up the Chinn farm property were acquired in 1936 and 1937, one from George H. Ayers, and one from Golder O'Neil Jr., both in fee simple. The total acreage is 557 acres. In 1940, Manassas National Battlefield Park was established to preserve the scenes of First and Second Battles of Manassas.

Significance Summary

Chinn Ridge is significant in three distinct areas of history. First, the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is associated with the Piedmont agricultural traditions of 18th century tobacco cultivation and subsequent diversified farming. The agricultural landscape of the Manassas region served as the stage for what many thought would be a quick and decisive Civil War. The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape's primary significance lies in military history resulting from its

role in the Battles of Manassas during the American Civil War. Union and Confederate troops met twice on this ground, once in July of 1861 and again in August of 1862. The high elevation of Chinn Ridge and the open pastureland lent itself to key military planning strategy during both Battles of Manassas. In the aftermath of the conflicts, the Chinn ridge cultural landscape was subjected to the aftereffects of the battles, similar to other farm located within the boundaries of the battlefield.

The cultural landscape is also significant in the area of battlefield commemoration for its memorial dedicated to an intrepid Union officer during the Second Battle of Manassas. Chinn Ridge contains a granite boulder with bronze plaque erected in 1914, to honor Colonel Fletcher Webster. The property also includes the Hooe Cemetery, a family burial plot where Bernard Hooe Sr., the builder of the Hazel Plain home and a Revolutionary War veteran, is buried. The Manassas Battlefield National Register nomination includes Chinn Ridge as a contributing feature, but it inadequately describes the physical landscape for the property. The commemorative elements and house ruins are mentioned, but their placement within the landscape is not addressed.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary and Condition

Today the property exhibits integrity to the agricultural landscape, the Civil War field patterns, and the commemoration periods of significance. The ridge, in part, remains an open pasture as it was during the battles and is currently maintained through an agricultural leasing program. The structures including the Chinn House, the stables, and other outbuildings have been lost, but the spatial organization, circulation and vegetation, natural systems, and constructed water features retain integrity. The remains of the house, cemetery, cistern, and capped well are visible in their original locations. Since acquiring the property in 1936, the National Park Service made a good faith effort to preserve the Chinn House, but its advanced state of deterioration (not to mention a lack of funding during World War II) prevented it from being saved. The house was torn down in 1950. In the 1930s, the National Park Service cleared some of the successive forest that had grown up in the battlefield view shed. Recently, additional successional growth was removed to restore views within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. A portion of the tour road and monuments continue to be maintained. They are key historic elements to the interpretation and commemoration of the battles.

The landscape is in Fair condition as of 09/2023. The site plan was not revised during the FY2023 CLI update, however, a site plan developed in 2018 for the Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape

Other Names

Table of Other Names

Name	Type
Hazel Plain	Both Current and Historic
Chinn House	Historic
Chinn Farm	Historic
Chinn Ridge	Current
Chinn House Remains	Current

Concurrence Information

Park Superintendent Concurrence:

Yes

Park Superintendent Concurrence Date:

09/08/2017

SHPO Concurrence:

Yes

SHPO Concurrence Date:


03/27/1981

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This Cultural Landscape Inventory was researched and written by Jennifer Oeschger, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Capital Region, National Park Service. Primary and secondary source material from within the National Park Service and local repositories was utilized to complete the inventory and is listed in the bibliography. Research, editorial assistance, and valuable insight was provided by Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist, Manassas National Battlefield Park, and the following National Capital Region staff: Martha Temkin, Cultural Resource Specialist, Daniel Weldon, Cultural Resource Specialist, and Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect. Special thanks go to Tish Como and Don Wilson of the Bull Run Regional Library for their exhaustive original deed and land tax research.

A CLI update was completed in FY2023 by Liz Cohan, NCPE Cultural Landscape Inventory intern with support from Angelina Ribeiro Jones, NCR Cultural Landscape Architect. The 2018 Cultural Landscape Report was relied upon to include substantial additions to the Chronology, Physical History, and Analysis & Evaluation sections of this report (Austin and Williams 2018).

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Memorandum

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Brandon Bies, Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park concur with the findings of the Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape Inventory, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained


CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Chinn Ridge is hereby approved and accepted.


Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

9-8-17
Date

Geographic Information

Area (Acres)

557

Land Tract Number(s)

Owned in Fee

01-167

01-170 (partial)

01-171 (partial)

Boundary Description

The Mid-Atlantic Region of the eastern United States includes the states of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the parts of New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina that drain into the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. The Chesapeake watershed includes the Potomac River, of which Bull Run is a tributary stream. Bull Run is primarily associated with two battles of the American Civil War, the First and Second Battles of Manassas.

The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is a former plantation landscape located within the Manassas National Battlefield Park in Manassas, Virginia. The park contains a total of 4,422.25 acres owned in fee simple, while Chinn Ridge occupies approximately 557 acres. It is in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of the historic Warrenton Turnpike (Fauquier-Alexandria Turnpike, Lee Highway, or US Hwy 29) and Sudley Road (Sudley Mills Road or VA 234). It is located west of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Visitor Center, across Sudley Road. Youngs Branch, a tributary stream of Bull Run, defines the property to the north, Sudley Road to the east, and the historic road trace of Compton's Lane to the west. The southern boundary is the historic limit of the Hazel Plain property and exists as today's Park boundary. Today the southern boundary abuts a modern commercial development.

Jennifer Oeschger, Cultural Resource specialist at the National Park Service's National Capital Region, completed a 2017 Cultural Landscape Inventory for Chinn Ridge. A Cultural Landscape Report was additionally completed by Brenda Williams and Stephanie Austin at Quinn Evans Architects in 2018. Oeschger's inventory was limited to 557 acres while Williams and Austin expanded the project area in 2018 to incorporate New York Monuments located to the northwest

and wooded land located to the southwest, totaling approximately 752-acres, for the purpose of incorporating treatment recommendations. This inventory is consistent with boundaries within the 2017 Cultural Landscape Inventory which is consistent with the historic extent of Hazel Plain. Hazel Plain was historically defined by Young's Branch to the north, while areas to the north of this stream were part of Groveton Heights.

Latitude/Longitude

Table of Latitude/Longitude

Geometry	Latitude	Longitude	GeoDatum	Elevation (Meters)	Position Source	Position Accuracy
Point	38.817918	-77.526642	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.805283	-77.521550	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.801095	-77.536588	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.80169	-77.540086	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.80859	-77.545059	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.814277	-77.538397	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.81373	-77.536779	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.814372	-77.534399	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail
Point	38.816895	-77.531853	1984 World Geodetic System	N/A	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Not Avail

Regional Landscape Contexts and Narratives

Physiographic

The following physiographic information associated with MANA was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 20-22:

The land comprising MANA is within the Triassic-age Culpeper Basin in the eastern portion of the Piedmont physiographic zone. It was originally a rift valley where intruding magma cooled, leaving layers of igneous rock, namely diabase and basalt (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 3). The Culpeper Basin, also called the Triassic Lowlands, stretches south of the Bull Run Mountain. The Bull Run Mountain reaches an elevation of 1,311 feet above sea level and is a hogback ridge characterized by steeply tilted quartzite approximately 15-20 miles northwest of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape (Cromwell and McIver 1985: 19). The red soil and sandstone that is characteristic of the MANA landscape and building materials of this region derived from sediment from the Appalachian Mountains to the west of MANA filling the basin and forming siltstone and sandstone (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 3; Parsons 1996: 4-6). The underlying geology of the eastern Piedmont also consists of a variety of metamorphosed rock — gneiss, slate, phyllite, schist, marble, serpentine, granite, and gabbro — which erode at different rates leading to the formation of the distinctive ridges and valleys of MANA's landscape (Parsons 1996: 4-9).

Along the eastern edge of MANA is the Bull Run, a watercourse that begins at Cool Springs Gap in the Bull Run Mountains and flows southeast to the Occoquan River, which in turn is a tributary of the Potomac River (Trieschmann 2006: 7-2; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1). The Bull Run Mountains are part of the Catoctin Mountain Range, which lies east of the Blue Ridge Range and the Appalachian Mountains (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1).

The Younger Dryas interval began at the end of a 1,700-year warming trend in the Mid-Atlantic and lasted until 11,590 BP (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 4). This was followed by the beginning of the Holocene epoch, which lasted about 11,000 years, and a corresponding rise in global temperatures. During this time, deciduous woodland vegetation established throughout the Mid-Atlantic. At the beginning of the Holocene, vegetation in the Triassic Basin was a mix of conifers and deciduous tree species, including eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), tamarack (*Larix laricina*), jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), pine (*Pinus spp.*), spruce (*Picea spp.*), juniper/cedar (*Juniperus spp./Cedrus spp.*), American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*), oak (*Quercus spp.*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), hickory (*Carya spp.*), tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*),

alder (*Alnus* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), birch (*Betula* spp.), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), elm (*Ulmus americana*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Deciduous trees in the Mid-Atlantic, such as oak and alder, increased about 7,000 BP corresponding with an abrupt decrease in conifers in the region, namely hemlock and pine. By around 4,000 BP, the region was characterized by an oak-hickory dominated forest, which persisted until European contact. This period saw a decline in pine trees and the appearance of sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), as well as an increase of herbaceous plants and blueberry shrubs (*Vaccinium* spp.) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5).

While MANA is primarily intended to preserve battlefield landscapes, it also protects over 4,000 acres of forests, grasslands, streams, and ponds on rolling hills and supports a range of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and even mollusks for visitors to observe. Nearly half the park is grassland that provides crucial habitat for grassland birds and pollinators including monarch butterflies. The other half is forest from early successional Virginia pine stands to relatively mature oak-hickory forests (NPS 2022). Refer to the Natural Systems and Features section within this report for further details.

Cultural

The following cultural information associated with MANA was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 22-23:

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes designated MANA a national battlefield park on May 10, 1940, to commemorate the First and Second Battles of Manassas fought during the Civil War (National Park Service [NPS] 2014: 3). Ickes employed Secretarial Order 5 F.R. 1824 to create the park, using authority conveyed by the 1935 Historic Sites Act (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Although private citizens began to commemorate the events of the First Battle of Manassas on the battlefield by September 1861, a long and often contentious process preceded the federal government's formal commemoration of this site (Elder and Weldon 2019: 21). MANA's designation as a national battlefield park came after 40 years of lobbying and negotiating, resulting in a site that incorporated 1,476 acres of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and 128-acres of the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR; Parsons 1996: 3-28; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Congress subsequently expanded the park's acreage through legislated boundary adjustments in 1954, 1980, 1985, and 1988 (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 1). The present-day legislated boundary of the park encompasses

approximately 5,073.10 acres (Trieschmann 2006: 7-1). The stated mission of MANA in the park's Foundation Document is based on enabling legislation and the legislative history of the park. This mission is summarized by the park's purpose statement:

“Manassas National Battlefield Park preserves and protects the land and resources associated with the First and Second Battles of Manassas to foster understanding and appreciation of the battles and their significance by providing opportunities for interpretation, education, enjoyment, and inspiration” (NPS 2014: 5).

The First Battle of Manassas (July 21, 1861) was the first major land battle of the Civil War, and the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28-30, 1862) was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862 and led the way to Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign (NPS 2014: 6). MANA interprets these aspects of the Battles of Manassas, their aftermath, and subsequent memorialization while also providing visitors, “an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories / Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas” (NPS 2014:6). Furthermore, the park embodies the evolution of how Americans memorialized the Civil War over the course of the 20th and early 21st centuries. Memorialization at MANA has progressed from origins in Reconciliationist and Lost Cause rhetoric to the current multifaceted approach that confronts the site's contested history and reflects, “the evolving values regarding the legacy of the battles and the preservation of the battlefield as a place of shared remembrance” (NPS 2014:11). (Refer to the Physical History section of this report for additional contextual information relating to the park's founding).

Political

The following political information associated with MANA was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, page 23:

MANA is located in Prince William County, Virginia near the Bull Run, north of the independent city of Manassas (formerly Manassas Junction) and about 25 miles southwest of Washington, DC. Prince William County covers a land area 336.4 square miles, and the park is situated in the northeastern portion with its legislated boundary constituting approximately 7.92 square miles within the county (US Census Bureau 2020). As of 2020, the County's total population equaled 482,204, which amounted to an increase of more than 80,000 since 2010 (US Census Bureau 2020). The majority of the county's residents reported as White alone (not Hispanic or Latino)

Location Map Graphic Information

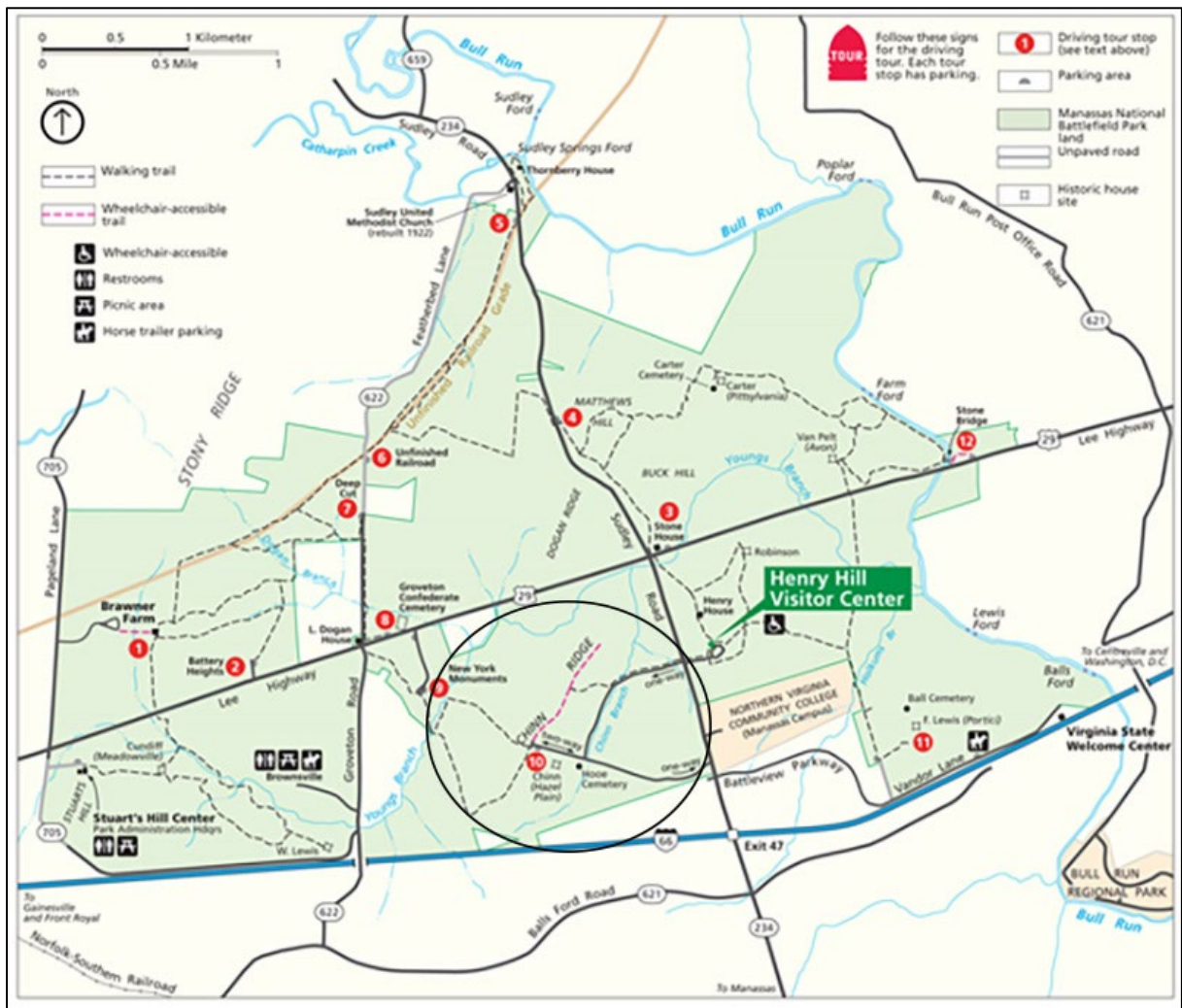


Fig. 3: The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is circled on the image in relation to the greater Manassas National Battlefield Park. (NCR CLP 2023)

State and County

State

Virginia

County

Prince William County

Management Information

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date

09/08/2017

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

A revised National Register of Historic Places nomination from 1981 identifies Chinn Ridge as a contributing resource within the historic district of the park. In 2006, the boundaries of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District were expanded to encompass the entire 6,421-acre park. The current park acreage is less than this, totaling approximately 4,422.25 acres owned in fee simple in Federal ownership. The management category is “Must be Preserved and Maintained” because it is listed in the National Register as nationally significant.

Management Agreements

Table of Management Agreements

Management Agreement	Other Management Agreement	Management Agreement Expiration Date	Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative
Lease	—	04/29/2031	<p>Ten-year agreement for hay harvesting, prevents seeding or fertilizing.</p> <p>Park staff indicated the lease area is about 96 acres. These areas consist of native warm season grasses, primarily Indian grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>) and Big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>).</p>

Legal Interests

Table of Legal Interests

Legal Interest Type	Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date	Other Organization/Agency	Legal Interest Narrative
Fee Simple	—	—	Prince William County deed number 14065 conveyed 523.74 acres of land from Cordelia Cather Swart, her husband Hamilton Swart, and sister, Anna Cather, to the United States of America on 6 April 1936. The purchase was in fee simple. Portions of two additional land tracts in Manassas are included in the traditional Hazel Plain property. In 1936, George H. Ayers sold 52.58 acres to the United States in fee simple. In 1937, Golder O'Neil Jr. sold 10.65 acres, also in fee simple. Some but not all of the acreage in these tracts was traditionally associated with the northern boundary of the Hazel Plain property, defined by Young's Branch (Prince William County [PWC] Deed books 97:488, 99:001).

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes – Adjacent lands do contribute

Narrative

Adjacent lands are lands located outside of the boundaries of the park.

Lands to the north, east, and west of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape are contributing areas to the greater Manassas National Battlefield Park. These adjacent farmsteads also bore witness to the large-scale military operations of both battles of Manassas. From Chinn Ridge, the neighboring Henry farm, Stone House, John Dogan farm (Rosefield) and the Groveton Cemetery all presently contribute to the battlefield landscape. Adjacent lands to the south of the Chinn

Ridge cultural landscape, situated along I-66, are lands outside the boundaries of the park. These areas are now a commercial corridor and consist of a mix of commercial and multi-family housing and no longer bear any resemblance to the former agricultural landscape.

A data center is proposed to be located to the south of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape with the potential to degrade historic viewsheds within the battlefield landscape. Park staff identified additional proposed developments on adjacent lands, such as a roadway and new multi-family housing to the south.

The Webster Memorial is located on a one-acre portion of Chinn Ridge that was originally purchased by trustees of the Webster Memorial Association from the Cather Family. Survivors of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment and members of the Fletcher Webster Post, G.A.R. dedicated this monument to Colonel Fletcher Webster on October 21, 1914. The large granite boulder was brought to Manassas from Webster's home in Marshfield, Massachusetts. The memorial was placed on the spot where he was mortally wounded during Second Manassas (Parsons 1996:4.48). The monument is located about 600 yards northeast of the Chinn house remains on the eastern crest of Chinn Ridge. It consists of a granite boulder with a bronze plaque memorializing Union Colonel Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster (Mackintosh 1981: 10). Further information is in the end appendices. In 2012, another monument was placed on the Chinn Ridge landscape by the State of Texas. The monument is dedicated to units from Texas who fought on Chinn Ridge during the Second Battle of Manassas (note this is outside the period of significance for the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape). Both the Webster Monument and the Texas Memorial are on a privately held parcel (01-168) and these features are not owned or managed by the NPS.

Adjacent Lands Graphic Information



Fig. 4: Current view to the south from Chinn Ridge Trail towards the approximate location of the proposed data center. (NCR CLP 2023)



Fig. 5: Detail of a 2004 MANA land segment map showing the tracts within the vicinity of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. "Manassas National Battlefield Park Segment Map Index," 2004. NPS TractsNet (<http://landsnet.nps.gov/tractsnet/documents/>, accessed 2023).

Located in managed wilderness?

No

Uses Information

Functions and Uses

Table of Functions and Uses

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic Use	Current Use	Primary Use
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	No	Yes	No
Funerary	Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Education	Interpretive Landscape	Interpretive Landscape	No	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Yes	No	Yes

Public Access

Public Access

Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative

Public access to the site is unrestricted during regular park hours. Within the cultural landscape, horses are permitted on designated trails. The park is closed from dusk until dawn.

Associated Ethnographic Groups

Ethnographic Study Status

No survey conducted

Ethnographic Narrative

N/A

Ethnographic Groups (O)

Table of Ethnographic Groups

Ethnographic Group	Type
N/A	N/A

National Register Information

Documentation Status

Entered – Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description

The following documentation narrative description regarding MANA was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 33-34:

On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes established the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) to preserve the site of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape was included within the overall 1940 park boundaries. He did this under Secretarial Order 5 F.R. 1824, using authority conveyed by the 1935 Historic Sites Act (Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). Congress made subsequent boundary adjustments to expand the park's acreage in 1954, 1980, 1985, and 1988 (Parker and Hernigle 1990:1). MANA was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 15, 1966. Historian George A. Reaves, on behalf of MANA, prepared a draft NRHP nomination form for the park on August 22, 1972, and the park was also added to the Virginia Landmarks Register on January 16, 1973 (VDHR # 076-0271). While this form did not list details about the NRHP criteria related to MANA's eligibility, it did specify that it was nationally significant in the area of 19th century military history (Reaves 1972).

NPS National Capital Region (NCR) historian Barry Mackintosh prepared an expanded nomination for MANA, which was signed by the Keeper of the National Register on May 19, 1981 (NR# 66000039). The Chinn House remains, Fletcher Webster Monument, and Hooe Cemetery were listed as significant features of Chinn Ridge. This nomination did not specify the applicable NRHP criteria, but it noted that MANA possessed significance in the areas of archeology (historic) and military history during the period range of 1800-1899 (Mackintosh 1981).

Senior Architectural Historian (EHT Traceries) Laura Virginia Trieschmann prepared an update to the MANA NRHP nomination (NR # 05001546). The Manassas National Battlefield Park Historic District Amendment and Boundary expansion was signed by the Keeper of the National Register on January 18, 2006. Within this update and expansion, Trieschmann specified MANA was significant under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Archaeology, Architecture, Military,

and Commemoration and that Criteria Considerations A, C, D, and F applied to MANA. The period of significance is listed as 1820 through 1942. The updated nomination form lists the Chinn House remains, Fletcher Webster Monument, and Hooe Cemetery as contributing to the overall significance of MANA. The updated nomination discusses landscapes elements such as battlefield vistas but does not include these landscape features as contributing resources. Additionally, it does not include sufficient information regarding the area's plantation history, specifically the history of enslavement of African Americans by white planters. Lastly, it does not include a discussion of additional contributing historic vegetation such as legacy trees surrounding the Chinn House.

Additional existing Section 110 documentation completed for the Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape includes a 2017 Cultural Landscape Inventory for Chinn Ridge completed by Jennifer Oeschger, Cultural Resource specialist at the National Park Service's National Capital Region. A 2018 Cultural Landscape Report (Austin and Williams 2018) was additionally completed by Brenda Williams and Stephanie Austin at Quinn Evans Architects. Oeschger's inventory was limited to 557 acres while Williams and Austin expanded the project area in 2018 to incorporate New York Monuments located to the northwest and wooded land located to the southwest, totaling approximately 752-acres.

The 2017 inventory notes that views and vistas of the Chinn Ridge no longer retained integrity due to dense vegetation from successional forest growth. The Fletcher Webster Memorial is listed as contributing, although it is on adjacent lands.

Concurrence Eligibility

Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination

Date

05/19/1981

National Register Significance Level

National

National Register Significance -- Contributing/Individual

Individual

National Register Classification

District

Statement of Significance

The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and D. Under Criterion A, the property derives local significance in the area of agriculture for the development of large plantations in Prince William County, Virginia that operated under enslaved labor and profited the landowning Virginia gentry during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is also eligible under Criterion A for its national significance, for its association with the American Civil War battles of First and Second Manassas. Additionally, under Criterion A, the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is nationally significant for the preservation and commemoration of this hallowed ground after the Civil War. Finally, the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is nationally significant under National Register Criterion D for its potential to provide information on the Late Archaic Period, plantation life in 18th and 19th-century Virginia and the Battles of First and Second Manassas.

CRITERION A

Local

The period of significance for the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape associated with agricultural patterns from 1769-1860. Bernard Hooe Sr. first occupied the land in 1769 when he purchased it under the lease and release system method of land acquisition. Through this method of practice, tenant farmers would lease land from larger landowners and make necessary improvements. After an agreed upon period, ownership would revert to the tenant should the required changes occur. First known as Hazel Plain, the plantation's size and scope rivaled other plantations established in the area and its spatial organization is indicative of the consummate ordered plantation of 18th century Virginia. The pattern of large-scale plantation behavior ceased in 1825 with the death of Bernard Hooe Sr. Surviving records indicate that agricultural practices continued in the cultural landscape with the planting of smaller acreages of more diversified crops until the eve of the Civil War. Although the land continued to be farmed, the period of significance ends in 1825 when Bernard Hooe Sr. died, and large-scale agricultural production ceased.

National

The period of significance for military history spans the years of 1861-1865. The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is associated with two major engagements of the Civil War - the First Battle of

Manassas (July 21, 1861) and the Second Battle of Manassas (August 28 through August 30, 1862). Chinn Ridge provided a key vantage point for military tactical maneuvering during both battles. In the first battle, the Union objective was to take possession of Manassas Junction, which was a first step toward Richmond. In the second battle, the Union army occupied Manassas Junction, with an objective to seek and destroy the Confederate forces led under General Stonewall Jackson that had intruded behind Union lines. During both battles, the Confederate forces repulsed the Union army. The house and associated out buildings were used as field hospitals in the aftermath of the conflicts. The extension of the Period of Significance beyond the date of the battles accounts for the aftermath of the events on the inhabitants and the character of the cultural landscape.

The period of significance for commemoration and memorialization is 1905-1940. Commemoration officially launched at the Manassas Battlefield with the placement of numerous historical markers, military cemeteries, and memorializing monuments, one of which was placed before the conclusion of the war. The first monument erected in the cultural landscape was the now-missing 7th Georgia marker placed in 1905 by surviving veterans during their reunion on the battlefield. The marker corresponded with the unit's position on August 30th, 1862, and was located north of the present day Maintenance driveway, west of Sudley Road. However, the first extant Chinn Ridge memorial was erected in 1914, after the 1911 Semi-Centennial Peace Jubilee. The Peace Jubilee was a local effort to demonstrate Civil War veterans' commitment to reconciliation during which President Taft spoke. In 1922, the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park was created on the Henry farm to preserve and commemorate the battlefield and its resources, ultimately becoming the Manassas National Battlefield in 1940.

CRITERION D

National

Chinn Ridge is also significant under Criterion D for yielding information and for the potential to yield information important to history and pre-history. Between the years 1981-2019, archeological surveys and investigations have revealed evidence of Hazel Plain's associated outbuildings, farming practices, and the lives of enslaved African Americans. Investigations have also yielded evidence of the fighting associated with the Battles of First and Second Manassas on the Chinn Ridge property. Furthermore, this work has documented prehistoric artifacts of the Late Archaic Period (Trieschmann 2006:8.51, 8.78).

National Register Significance Criteria

Criterion A: Event

Criterion D: Information Potential

National Register Criteria Considerations

N/A

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes)

Table of National Register Periods of Significance

Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet
1769 CE – 1860 CE	Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Plantation Agriculture
1861 CE – 1865 CE	Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles in the North and South
1905 CE – 1940 CE	Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters the Movement

National Register Areas of Significance

Table of National Register Areas of Significance

Category	Subcategory (only for Archeology and Ethnic Heritage)	Narrative
Agriculture		
Archeology	Historic-Non-Aboriginal	
Military		
Other		Commemorative
Social History		
Ethnic Heritage	Black	

National Historic Landmark

Status

No

World Heritage Site

Status

No

National Natural Landmark

Status

No

NRIS Information (with Other Certifications)

NRIS Name (Optional)

Manassas National Battlefield Park

NRIS ID (Required)

66000039

Primary Certification Date

10/15/1966 (Administratively listed)

Other Certification

Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Amended and Boundary Expansion on January 18, 2006)
(05001546)

Other Certification Date (Optional)

01/18/2006

State Register Documentation

Identification Number

DHR #076-0271

Name

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Manassas National Battlefield Park (entirety of Manassas National Battlefield Park was entered into the Virginia Landmarks Register, rather than Chinn Ridge specifically on January 16, 1973)

Listed Date

01/16/1973

Chronology & Physical History

Chronology

Table of Chronology

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
11000	BCE	9500	BCE	Inhabited	Paleo-Indian hunters are the earliest known human inhabitants of the area around Manassas National Battlefield Park with an estimated 250 to 500 people within the entire present-day area of Virginia. In addition to hunting, peoples of this period supplemented their diets with fish and fruit (Jones 2022: 47).
9500	BCE	7500	BCE	Inhabited	In the Mid-Atlantic, human occupation during the Early Archaic Period (9500-7500) was concentrated on large river terraces and in upland areas (Jones 2022: 47).
7500	BCE	3800	BCE	Inhabited	During the Middle Archaic period the number of people occupying the Mid-Atlantic grew, with settlements in new regions such as upland swamps and interior ridges, although base camps continued to be concentrated in floodplains (Jones 2022: 47).
3800	BCE	1450	BCE	Inhabited	The Halifax culture developed during the Late Archaic period and was the most dominant culture found within present day northern Virginia. Settlement during the Terminal Archaic or Transitional period (2200-1450 BCE) in Virginia's eastern Piedmont was concentrated along rivers (Jones 2022: 47).
1450	BCE	400	BCE	Inhabited	During the Early Woodland period, peoples of the Mid-Atlantic established villages in clusters of circular or oval-shaped structures (Jones 2022: 47, 48).
400	BCE	1000	CE	Inhabited	During the Middle Woodland period, the peoples in northern Virginia's Piedmont remained fairly mobile relying on resources

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
					available within riverine environments (Jones 2022: 48).
1000	CE	1600	CE	Farmed/Harvested	The Late Woodland period is notable due to multiple Mid-Atlantic indigenous groups' adoption of agriculture together with periodic controlled burnings of oak-hickory forests to create clearings to plant crops. Mid-Atlantic peoples developed ranked societies during this period as they established permanent villages primarily in the floodplains (Jones 2022: 48).
1588	CE	1608	CE	Explored	Spanish colonizers looking for English settlements in the Virginia Piedmont were probably the first Europeans to explore the region in 1588. English Captain John Smith later led an expedition up the Potomac in June of 1608 and during this trip, he encountered indigenous people of Algonquian speaking groups, including in the area of present-day MANA (Jones 2022: 48).
1600	CE	1646	CE	Inhabited	The Doeg (Dogue, Doag, Dogney, Toag, Taux, Tauxenents) Native American tribe inhabited land within present-day Prince William County during the first half of the 1600s until about 1646 CE (Jones 2022: 48).
1646	CE	1680	CE	Colonized	Following the end of the Second Powhatan War, English colonizers seized the Doeg's land without compensation including in the area around the present-day location of MANA, forcing the Doeg tribe to move into present day Maryland or to join the Susquehannocks to the northwest. The Doeg still hunted in the Virginia Piedmont through about 1680, however, conflict with the English led to a reduced Doeg population and the remaining members of the tribe may have assimilated with other indigenous groups in the area (Jones 2022: 48).

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1649	CE	1660	CE	Land Transfer	King Charles II granted the Northern Neck Proprietary to seven loyalists while he was in exile in 1649 after King Charles I was beheaded. However, the grants were not honored by the Long Parliament (1640-1660 CE). King Charles II regained the English throne in 1660 and reinstated the Northern Neck Proprietary grants (Jones 2022: 49).
1670	CE	1786	CE	Colonized	Proprietors of the Northern Neck appointed agents that saw to land sales and collected quit-rents from grantees. The European immigrants to the Virginia Piedmont during this time were primarily merchant-planters who relied mainly on the labor of enslaved people of African descent to cultivate their tobacco crops (Jones 2022: 49).
1672	CE	1672	CE	Platted	King Charles II granted all of the land in the Virginia territory to Lord Culpeper and Lord Arlington in conflict with the 1649 Northern Neck Proprietary (Jones 2022: 49).
1688	CE	1689	CE	Land Transfer	By 1688, the discrepancies between the 1649 and 1672 land grants were resolved and Lord Thomas Culpeper became the sole proprietor of the Northern Neck. Thomas, Fifth Lord of Fairfax and his wife, Catherine, became the proprietors of the Northern Neck following Lord Culpeper's death in 1689 (Jones 2022: 49).
1719	CE	1722	CE	Land Transfer	Thomas the Sixth Lord of Fairfax assumed the role of Lord Proprietor of the Northern Neck in 1719. After assuming control as the sole proprietor, Thomas hired Robert "King" Carter of Corotoman, Virginia in 1722 to be his land agent in the Northern Neck. King Carter was a prominent enslaver, planter, and politician (Jones 2022: 49).
1725	CE	1725	CE	Land Transfer	On November 24, 1725, Thomas the Sixth Lord of Fairfax granted land to Ann Bivin. According to the 2017 inventory, this land

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
					would ultimately become Bernard Hooe's Hazel Plain plantation. The 1725 land transfer included 280 acres located "on the middle grounds between branches of Broad Run and branches of Bull Run" (Bivin 1725).
1734	CE	1734	CE	Land Transfer	Ann Bivin married Valentine Barton and became Ann Barton. According to the 2017 inventory, in 1734, the Barton Family sold the parcel to Anthony Haynie via an instrument called Lease and Release (the deed reportedly calls the acreage 343 but the grant states it is surveyed at 280 acres and by 1777 the correct acreage is noted).
1760	CE	1760	CE	Land Transfer	Anthony Haynie wills his land, including Ann Bivin's tract, to his sons Spencer and Bridger Haynie.
1763	CE	1763	CE	Land Transfer	Spencer Haynie and his wife Susanna lease their portion of father's lands to Bridger Haynie.
1769	CE	1769	CE	Land Transfer	Bernard Hooe Sr. initially leases 343 acres from Bridger and Margaret Haynie. Bernard Hooe Sr. is later released from his lease of the Haynie's 343 acres of land. He owns it in fee simple after paying 226 pounds, two shillings and four pence, plus five shillings for the lease.
1769	CE	1769	CE	Built	Around 1769, Bernard Hooe Sr. builds Hazel Plain, a substantial Georgian-style home, and lives there until his death in 1825.
1805	CE	1805	CE	Maintained	In a Fire Insurance Report, the house at Hazel Plain is recorded as "decayed."
1812	CE	1812	CE	Established	Construction of the Warrenton Turnpike from Warrenton to Alexandria begins. It is located on an east-west axis at the very northern edge of the Hazel Plain property.

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1814	CE	1814	CE	Built	At approximately this date, enslaved African Americans are housed in a dependency built to accommodate the sharp rise in enslaved laborers on the plantation in 1810. The dependency is located at the northeast corner of the property, at the intersection of Sudley Road and the Warrenton Turnpike.
1820	CE	1820	CE	Maintained	By this time Bernard Hooe owns almost 7,000 acres in Prince William County.
1822	CE	1822	CE	Abandoned	Most of the enslaved laborers at Hazel Plain are transferred to Bradley Plantation, owned by James Hewitt Hooe, Bernard Hooe Sr.'s son-in-law, who married his daughter, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe. They were cousins. Elizabeth retained her maiden name as her married name. The dependency site at Hazel Plain is no longer occupied.
1825	CE	1825	CE	Land Transfer	Bernard Hooe, Sr. dies, willing portions of his land to his wife Margaret Pratt Hooe and to his daughters, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe and Lucy Hooe Buckner.
1831	CE	1831	CE	Maintained	William H. Fowle, husband of Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle, Bernard Hooe Sr.'s granddaughter, advertises the nearly 600-acre Hazel Plain for rent in the Alexandria Gazette in December.
1834	CE	1834	CE	Maintained	William H. Fowle advertises the 550-acre Hazel Plain tract, along with five other tracts, for sale in the Alexandria Gazette. The total acreage is over 3,200.
1836	CE	1836	CE	Land Transfer	Margaret Pratt Hooe dies, passing her portion of the plantation to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle. In the same year, 548 acres passes to William H. Fowle from wife, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle.

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1844	CE	1844	CE	Maintained	Hazel Plain is believed to be occupied by James Robinson at this time, mentioned in the Alexandria Gazette when it and Bradley are again offered for sale.
1851	CE	1851	CE	Maintained	Benjamin Tasker Chinn, builder and owner of Ben Lomond plantation south of Hazel Plain, moves to Hazel Plain to care for his ailing sister, Sophia Elizabeth Chinn Downman Jones.
1851	CE	1851	CE	Land Transfer	Sophia Jones conveys 550-acre Hazel Plain to William Y. Downman (her son) and his wife Mary Ann Downman.
1853	CE	1853	CE	Land Transfer	Benjamin Tasker Chinn purchases Hazel Plain from William Y. Downman and his wife for \$6,500. Chinn finances the purchase through George H. Carter for repayment within 5 years.
1856	CE	1856	CE	Maintained	Benjamin Tasker Chinn offers 550 acres of land for sale, describing a two-story frame dwelling house containing 8 rooms and all necessary outbuildings.
1861	CE	1861	CE	Military Operation	During the last phase of the First Battle of Manassas, an engagement takes place on Chinn Ridge. Any building not damaged by intensive fighting, including the Chinn House, is used as a field hospital, often nursing men from both sides of the battle lines. The losses for both sides amount to nearly 4,700 (killed, wounded, or missing) out of about 36,000 soldiers who fought in the First Battle of Manassas, also known as the Battle of Bull Run.
1862	CE	1862	CE	Military Operation	On August 30, fighting ensues in the area west of Chinn Ridge (now called New York Avenue). The 10th NY and 5th NY retreat towards Young's Branch and then on to Chinn Ridge. From the position at Chinn Ridge, Union Colonel McLean was unable to

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
					hold against the Confederate advance, forcing a retreat to both Henry and Matthew's Hills.
1870	CE	1870	CE	Land Transfer	Benjamin T. Chinn and his wife Edmonia sell the 550-acre Hazel Plain to their son-in-law Robert H. Tyler for \$5 with the intent of having Tyler sell the property to settle debts of the William Y. Downman estate. Three brick rowhouses on 9th Street in Washington City are also included in the purchase with the intent to sell.
1871	CE	1871	CE	Maintained	On June 7 th , the deed to Hazel Plain is offered at public auction by trustee William H. Fitzhugh. The property is described as including 550 acres, a mansion, a small but comfortable log house, a stone stable, log corn house and granary, with red or chocolate colored soil, is easily cultivated, very susceptible of improvement, and well supplied with water.
1872	CE	1872	CE	Land Transfer	Mrs. Quincy L. Sanford purchases the 550-acre Hazel Plain from Mary A. Downman, administratrix of William Y. Downman, deceased, through trustee William H. Fitzhugh for \$3000.
1883	CE	1883	CE	Land Transfer	Mrs. Quincy L. Sandford sells Hazel Plain to Andrew Cather for \$2208. Cather finances the purchase through a Deed of Trust (mortgage) with E. E. Meredith for two years.
1905	CE	1905	CE	Memorialized	In 1905, the 7th Georgia marker is placed by surviving veterans during their reunion on the battlefield. The marker's location corresponds with the unit's position on August 30 th , 1862 (Email Ray Brown: Sept 8 th , 2017).
1914	CE	1914	CE	Memorialized	Survivors of the 12 th Massachusetts Regiment and members of the Colonel Fletcher Webster Post dedicate a monument on

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
					Chinn Ridge to Colonel Fletcher Webster on October 21, 1914.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Land Transfer	Cordelia Cather Swart; Hamilton Swart, her husband; and Anna Cather, her sister, convey 523.74 acres, including the Chinn House, to the U.S. government.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Altered	The farm road, which provided access to the Chinn House, is realigned.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Built	Chinn Ridge Road is established along the ridge to facilitate interpretation of the battle site.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Excavated	Chinn House outbuildings are partially excavated.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Altered	Successional forests on Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill are cleared by the Works Progress Administration to restore the historic battlefield vistas to Henry Hill and the Stone House.
1936	CE	1950	CE	Stabilized	The National Park Service makes efforts to stabilize the structurally compromised Chinn House.
1940	CE	1940	CE	Established	The Secretary of the Interior uses the authority of the 1935 Historic Sites Act to designate 1600 acres of the Bull Run Recreational Area and the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park to create Manassas National Battlefield Park. The park is designated a National Historic Site.
1950	CE	1950	CE	Damaged	The three remaining Hooe Cemetery headstones are vandalized. Only footstones remain.
1950	CE	1950	CE	Demolished	The Chinn House is deemed a safety hazard and razed by the National Park Service.

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1961	CE	1961	CE	Built	Two parking areas are built on Chinn Ridge, one to the west of the Chinn House remains and the other at the north end of Chinn Ridge Road.
1967	CE	1980	CE	Reconstructed	The Hooe Cemetery walls are rebuilt sometime during this period. The original walls were dry stacked.
1979	CE	1979	CE	Built	A parrot rifle erected to mark the position of Captain G.F. Leppien's 5th Main Battery on Chinn Ridge.
1981	CE	1981	CE	Excavated	The Chinn House and grounds undergo an archeological survey.
2000	CE	2000	CE	Excavated	The Hooe Dependency Site is excavated. Early 19th century features associated with enslaved African American quarters are discovered.
2000	CE	2000	CE	Altered	Chinn Ridge Road is reduced to a foot path for pedestrians only (Chinn Ridge Trail). The parking lot at the north end is removed.
2007	CE	2007	CE	Memorialized	Bernard Hooe Sr.'s new headstone is dedicated and placed in the Hooe Cemetery by the Sons of the American Revolution.
2008	CE	2008	CE	Rehabilitated	The parrot rifle is replaced with two 12-pounder Napoleon Cannons.
2012	CE	2012	CE	Memorialized	A monument dedicated to the Texas units engaged in the Battle of Second Manassas is placed on Chinn Ridge by the State of Texas near Colonel Webster's monument. The monument is currently located on a non-NPS owned parcel within the park's boundary.
2021	CE	2031	CE	Farmed/Harvested	MANA establishes a ten-year agricultural lease for hay cultivation in 2021 to manage approximately 96 acres

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
					of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape as cropland.
2022	CE	2023	CE	Rehabilitated	Per the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report recommendations, historic views and vistas throughout the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape are restored through successional growth removal and restoration to open fields between 2022 and 2023 (Austin and Williams 2018).
2023	CE	2023	CE	Planned	A data center is proposed to be located to the south of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape with potential to degrade historic viewsheds within the battlefield landscape. Additional proposed developments on adjacent lands include a roadway and new multi-family housing to the south.
2023	CE	2023	CE	Planned	Park staff indicated that per the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, dense successional growth and historic forest is planned to be removed to restore the view towards the New York Monuments (Austin and Williams 2018).

Physical History

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods.

Physical History Time Periods and Narratives

PRECONTACT HISTORY AND NATIVE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT (11,000 BCE to 1588 CE)

Portions of the following narrative were adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 63-69.

Paleo-Indian hunters are the earliest known human inhabitants of the area, with occupation spanning from around 11,000 BCE to 9500 BCE. These peoples' northern bands hunted caribou and other cervids, suggesting that deer was a common staple in the diets of the southern bands.

Paleo-Indians supplemented their hunting with fish, as well as berries and other fruit. It is estimated that there were between 250 to 500 people in the entire present-day area of Virginia during this period and that occupations were clustered in the southeastern part of the present-day commonwealth. This area corresponds with the northernmost edge of the oak-hickory forest at the end of the Pleistocene and provided access to stone for toolmaking including jasper, chalcedony, and chert (Bedell and Hooks 2018:6).

The beginning of the Early Archaic period of human settlement (9500 to 7500 BCE) corresponds roughly with the transition from the Younger Dryas to the Holocene epoch (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 8). Early Archaic groups still preferred high-quality lithic materials, but also began to use local stones such as quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite (from the Catoctin area) (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 9). Human occupation of the Mid-Atlantic was higher during the Early Archaic period than it had been during the preceding period. Early Archaic settlement was focused on large river terraces and upland areas (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 9).

The Middle Archaic period (7500 to 3800 BCE) is marked by rising temperatures, a decrease in precipitation, and development of seasonal variations, which were hallmarks of the coeval Hypsithermal climatic episode. The beginning of this period corresponds with some of the warmest temperatures of the Holocene epoch and the forest structure in the Mid-Atlantic was dominated by oak, hickory, and hemlock with deer being the most populous large, game mammal. The human population grew during this period and these peoples inhabited new regions such as upland swamps and interior ridges. However, they continued to build their base camps within the floodplains. Peoples of the Middle Archaic developed new tools that they used to manipulate wood, grind seeds, and crack nuts. They fashioned their tools primarily from locally available stone, which could indicate that the movement of bands of peoples through neighboring territories was restricted due to the increased population density filling the habitable areas of the Mid-Atlantic (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 10). There is evidence of occupation from this period in present-day Prince William and neighboring counties (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 11).

The Late Archaic period (3800 to 1450 BCE) witnessed the development of a series of cultures seemingly with a well-developed knowledge of using resources of the forest environment based on the unprecedented population density of this period. While there were many competing cultures during this time, the Halifax culture is the most dominant within present-day northern Virginia. The Halifax people were highly mobile and relied on quartz for tool making, ostensibly because it was easily available and did not require them to visit quarries to restock their raw materials for toolmaking. Within the Virginia Piedmont, occupation of this period was

concentrated at the foot of mountains along streams and rivers. The forests of this time were dominated by oaks, hickories, and chestnuts, all of which provided the contemporary peoples with a plentiful source for edible nuts that could be stored for long periods. In addition to nut masts, peoples of the Late Archaic relied on deer and turkey as food sources (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 12). Forest burning increased during this period and this may have been the result of human activity, spread either accidentally from fires at sites of settlement or intentionally set to drive game into the open for hunting (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 13).

The end of the Late Archaic period, termed the Terminal Archaic or Transitional period, began around 2200 BCE and corresponds with a “megadrought” in North America, lasting several centuries (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 14). The population during the Terminal Archaic period was denser than during any other time of the Late Archaic period and communities were concentrated around rivers. The settlement sites of Virginia’s eastern Piedmont from this time were relatively small in area compared to those found in the James River Piedmont and Coastal Plain. They likely represented settlement by a single band or small microbands as opposed to the macroband encampments of the latter regions (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 15).

The start of the Early Woodland period (1450 to 400 BCE) is signaled by the development of ceramics. Cultures of this period were less mobile than cultures of earlier periods, establishing “semi-permanent” villages characterized by clusters of circular or oval-shaped structures and storage pits (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 15). Some of the wild plants collected by peoples of this period include amaranth (*Amaranthus* spp.), polygonum, mustard (*Brassica* spp.), and grape (*Vitis* spp.).

The Middle Woodland period (400 BCE to 1000 CE) continued to see a trend of increased sedentary settlement, enabled by regional networks for trade. However, during the beginning of this period, groups of peoples in the northern Virginia Piedmont continued to be relatively mobile, gathering diverse resources with a focus on river adjacent lands. The subsistence settlement pattern of the Early Woodland continued into the Middle Woodland period. The eastern Piedmont may have been used seasonally by groups living primarily in the Coastal Plain. The Atlantic Seaboard Fall Line, the zone where the Piedmont and Atlantic coastal plain meet, began to represent an ethnic boundary between different groups during the Middle Woodland and it is possible that Algonquian speakers entered the coastal zone between 600 BCE and 800 CE (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 17).

The advent of agriculture is a hallmark of the Late Woodland period (1000 to 1600 CE). Multiple Mid-Atlantic indigenous groups adopted agriculture around the beginning of this period,

accompanied with periodic burnings to clear oak-hickory forests to plant primarily maize (Bedell and Hooks 2018:5, 17). Different groups varied on their reliance to maize and indigenous diets of the time also consisted of fish, game, and wild plants. Peoples of the Late Woodland period established small, permanent villages primarily in floodplains near fertile soil. Ranked societies developed during this time, which formed the basis of the system of tribes and chiefdoms of the late 1600s and early 1700s. Mid-Atlantic peoples of this period began to fortify their settlements between 1200 and 1300 CE corresponding with evidence of increased population displacement and indicating increased conflict between competing groups. By the end of the Late Woodland period, the Fall Line in central and southern Virginia served as a geographic boundary between the competing Coastal Algonquian and Piedmont Siouan speaking peoples (Bedell and Hooks 2018:17).

Early European colonization of the Mid-Atlantic coincided with a period of increased cold and severe droughts termed the “Little Ice Age.” These climatic conditions likely led to stressed vegetation and increased soil erosion in this region (Bedell and Hooks 2018:5). By the mid-1600s, English colonizers had patented and settled most of the land around the Potomac River from Chopawamsic Island to the present-day location of Mount Vernon, forcing indigenous peoples to move further west (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2). The actions of English colonizers ultimately led to a decreased population of Native Americans throughout eastern North America, as tribes were displaced, and in some cases decimated, by disease introduced by Europeans, racialized violence, and warfare related to trade (Bedell and Hooks 2018:20).

In the early 1600s, the rolling hillsides along Bull Run, a tributary of the Potomac River, were used as hunting grounds and temporary settlements for Native Americans, principally those associated with the Doeg (Dogue, Doag, Dogney, Toag, Taux, Tauxenents) and the nomadic Manahoac Confederacy. The village of Pamacocack noted by Smith may have been within the Doeg’s territory. The Doeg were an Algonquian speaking tribe, although they were not in the Powhatan Confederacy, a coeval faction of Algonquian-speaking tribes in the Mid-Atlantic region that cooperated politically and martially. By 1650, the Doeg’s largest settlement was on Mason Neck (formerly called “Doggs Island” after the Doeg) and people of this tribe likely lived on both sides of the Potomac and westward into the mountains (Bedell and Hooks 2018:20; City of Alexandria Government 2021).

The Manahoac allied themselves with the Monacan Tribe, a group located further south who spoke the same Siouan language, against the Algonquian affiliated Powhatans. Previous archeological studies revealed evidence of the presence of Native American lithic quarries and

hunting grounds within proximity of the park, suggesting that the cultural landscape may have been visited for hunting deer and black bears, as well as tool production (McGarry 1982). In 1608, during the Late Woodland Period, Englishman John Smith made contact with Manahoac tribes along the Rappahannock, eventually detailing eight different tribes present in the area under the Manahoac Confederacy. Within the next sixty years of Smith's encounter, the Manahoac Confederacy and the Tidewater-orientated Doeg tribes were driven out of the Northern Neck by English settlers, as well as militaristic Iroquois invaders. Colonial explorer John Lederer noted the presence of Manahoac tribes along the James River in 1670, however made no mention of their presence in their former territories of northern Virginia. By this date, the Seneca Nation of the Iroquois League had claimed the land which would later become Manassas National Battlefield Park as hunting grounds by right of conquest, where they remained until the Treaty of Albany in 1722.

For additional information associated with the pre-contact history of the park, please see Bedell, John and Kisa Hooks, *Archeological Overview and Assessment Manassas National Battlefield Predraft*, Unpublished Report, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2018.

EUROPEAN COLONIZATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTHERN NECK PROPRIETARY (1588-1720)

Portions of the following narrative was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. Draft Report, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 70-74.

The first European colonizers to explore the Virginia Piedmont were likely Spanish conducting scouting expeditions to locate English settlements in 1588. Captain John Smith led the first English colonizers through the Piedmont as part of his expedition sailing up the Potomac River from the banks of the lower Potomac to the head of navigation at the falls in June 1608 (Schaible 2013:11; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:2). During this excursion, Smith encountered indigenous people of Algonquian speaking groups, including the Nanticoke (Schaible 2013:11). Smith mapped five indigenous villages on the western bank of Virginia, including the village of Tauxenent near the mouth of the Occoquan River on its northern bank and the village of Pamacocack to the north between Quantico and Chopawamsic (Chapawamsic, Chapawansic) creeks. The present-day location of MANA is situated between these two villages. Algonquian speakers of Virginia moved seasonally, and Smith only observed their summer camps and so could not provide any information about their winter camps. His observations were also

concentrated along major streams and so it is unknown to what extent indigenous people occupied interior lands of the Piedmont at this time (Bedell and Hooks 2018:18).

Early European colonization of the Mid-Atlantic coincided with a period of increased cold and severe droughts termed the “Little Ice Age.” These climatic conditions likely led to stressed vegetation and increased soil erosion in this region (Bedell and Hooks 2018:5). By the mid-1600s, English colonizers had patented and settled most of the land around the Potomac River from Chopawamsic Island to the present-day location of Mount Vernon, forcing indigenous peoples to move further west (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:2). The actions of English colonizers ultimately led to a decreased population of Native Americans throughout eastern North America, as tribes were displaced, and in some cases decimated, by disease introduced by Europeans, racialized violence, and warfare related to trade (Bedell and Hooks 2018:20).

The Doeg (Dogue, Doag, Dogney, Toag, Taux, Tauxenents) Native American tribe inhabited the present-day Prince William County in the early 1600s. The village of Pamacocack noted by Smith may have been within the Doeg’s territory. The Doeg were an Algonquian speaking tribe, although they were not in the Powhatan Confederacy, a coeval faction of Algonquian-speaking tribes in the Mid-Atlantic region that cooperated politically and martially. By 1650, the Doeg’s largest settlement was on Mason Neck (formerly called “Doggs Island” after the Doeg) and people of this tribe likely lived on both sides of the Potomac and westward into the mountains (Bedell and Hooks 2018:20; City of Alexandria Government 2021).

For the first half of the 1600s, the Doegs’ territory was beyond the extent of English settlement concentrated along the James and York Rivers. However, the English population in Virginia grew through the 1620s and 1630s leading to displacement of indigenous populations and the Powhatans retaliated with an attack leading to a conflict later termed the Second Powhatan War by the English. This conflict ended in 1646 with an English victory and as a result, the colonizers expanded their settlements into the Doegs’ territory along the upper Potomac (Bedell and Hooks 2018:20). English colonizers perceived the Doegs to be hostile and seized their lands without negotiation or compensation (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2). In response, the Doegs moved into present-day Maryland or joined the Susquehannocks, an Iroquois group settled to the northwest (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20). The Doegs still hunted in the Virginia Piedmont through the 1670s, but following prolonged conflict with the English, the Doegs and Susquehannock populations were drastically reduced. Remaining members of these Native American tribes may have assimilated with other groups, such as the Piscataway (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 21). Another Native American group in the area, the Manahoac

(Mahock), a small group of Siouan-language speakers, seasonally occupied the highlands along the Bull Run to the north of the Doegs. However, they were forced to leave the Virginia Piedmont in 1669 by Iroquois and English aggressors (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 1).

The Northern Neck Proprietary originally consisted of 5,282,000 acres of land spanning between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers and into the Allegheny Mountain Range (Elder and Weldon 2019: 27; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2). King Charles II (1630-1685) granted the proprietary to seven loyalists during his exile in 1649 (Elder and Weldon 2019:27; Parker and Hernigle 1990:9; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:2). Proprietary patents allowed the holders to establish towns, build amenities such as churches and schools, and sell or lease parcels of land (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2). The Long Parliament (1640-1660 CE) suspended the proprietary, but King Charles II restored it when he returned from exile in 1660 and reclaimed the throne. King Charles II granted all the land within the Virginia territory to Lords Culpeper and Arlington in 1672 (Elder and Weldon 2019:27; Parker and Hernigle 1990:9). This second grant conflicted with the initial one, but discrepancies between the two grants were resolved and by 1688 Lord Culpeper was the sole proprietor of the region (Parker and Hernigle 1990:9).

Following Lord Culpeper's death in 1689, the Northern Neck Proprietary passed to Thomas, Fifth Lord of Fairfax and his wife Catherine and subsequently passed to their son Thomas the Sixth Lord of Fairfax in 1719 (Elder and Weldon 2019:27; Parker and Hernigle 1990:9; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 2; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:2). The Fifth Lord Fairfax established a new system to manage land allotment in the proprietary that was subsequently maintained by his son. This system, known as a "quit-rent" system, relied on money paid by grantees based on the acreage that they held. The proprietors hired agents between 1670 and 1786 to manage land allotments and collect quit-rents. Beginning in 1690 and continuing until 1786, grantees would purchase a warrant detailing the exact location of the land and a surveyor would prepare a plat to illustrate this location. The proprietor's agent would then use this plat to ensure that there were no competing claims to the land before issuing the land grant to the grantee (Parker and Hernigle 1990:9). Grantees paid an annual quit-rent of two schillings per 100 acres (Parker and Hernigle 1990:9; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2).

The European immigrants buying patents in the Virginia Piedmont in the late 1600s and early 1700s were generally merchant-planters reliant on the economic structure of tobacco farming and the labor of enslaved people, and to a lesser extent of indentured servants (discussed in detail below) (Bedell and Hooks 2018:21; Elder and Weldon 2019:19; Wood and Rabinowitz

2003:5). Their crops could be dried and sold in the colonies and in Europe (Schaible 2013:29). Rather than encouraging settlement, the quit-rent system supported tobacco-based agriculture, which depleted soil nutrients. Planters would move their crops to new tracts as the soil of their old tracts was depleted (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2). Tobacco cultivation began in the tidewater, but slowly migrated west to the Virginia Piedmont as growers sought fertile lands (Schaible 2013:29). Since the quit-rent system did not require grantees to develop their land, it led to large tracts of land being held without being immediately developed within present-day Prince William County (Elder and Weldon 2019:28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2).

TOBACCO FARMING, COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND ENSLAVED LABOR (1720-1750)

Portions of the following narrative was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 70-74, 85.

The European population in northern Virginia increased rapidly after 1722, when colonists signed the Treaty of Albany with the Iroquois and their allies, subduing the threat of conflict with these tribes and opening the Piedmont for settlement (Bedell and Hooks 2018:22). To prepare the Virginia landscape for tobacco cultivation, tenant farmers and plantation overseers cleared forests and used the wood for building material and fuel (Elder and Weldon 2019:28). Early European colonizers in the Piedmont typically built their dwellings on ridges to ensure air circulation in the building and to gain views of the fields in adjacent lowlands. They selected building sites near springs and streams to have a ready supply of water. Along with wood from felled trees, these settlers also relied on the local red sandstone to build foundations, chimneys, outbuildings, and bridges (Parsons 1996:4-6).

As detailed above, the Virginia economy of the 1700s was dependent on tobacco cultivation, which required large tracts of land typically cultivated by indentured and enslaved labor. Farmers rotated their fields as the soil was depleted, generally every three years. The soil would then need to lie fallow for about 20 years before it could be successfully planted again (Parker and Hernigle 1990:7). These early settlers grew tobacco as their primary cash crop, but also grew corn, wheat, oats, and rye to sell (Elder and Weldon 2019:28; Schaible 2013:29). Their subsistence cultivation included vegetables and tubers grown in kitchen gardens, as well as fruit grown in orchards (Elder and Weldon 2019: 28). These farmers also engaged in animal husbandry and their livestock included horses, donkeys, mules, cows, oxen, chickens, swine, and sheep (Schaible 2013:29, 31). Livestock was free ranging and farmers used fences to protect their crops. Although the design of

the fences of this time are unknown, it can be assumed that farmers built them with wood from their woodlots, which would typically include red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), white oak, pine, chestnut, and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (Elder and Weldon 2019:28).

Prior to 1660, laborers on tobacco plantations were primarily indentured servants from Britain, Ireland, and Scotland (Bedell and Hooks 2018:21; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:5). Indentures were legally binding contracts that allowed a planter to buy a person's labor for a defined period of time. It is likely that indentured servants were brought to Virginia not long after Jamestown was established in 1607 and it is certain that the Virginia Company instituted this system in the colony by 1620. Indentured servants throughout the American colonies were a mix of those who entered service voluntarily and laborers who were "coerced by legal authority" (Snyder 2007:66). English authorities and trade companies used the system of indentured servitude to force felons, debtors, and other vulnerable populations to emigrate to the colonies. Indentured servants were forced to perform the physically demanding labor associated with early agriculture in the Virginia colony.

While Virginia planters in present-day Prince William County continued to use the labor of indentured servants into the early 1700s, enslaved Africans did the majority of this work by the late 1600s (Bedell and Hooks 2018:21; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:5). The first enslaved Black people in the Chesapeake arrived in 1619 aboard Dutch ships, purchased by the Virginia tobacco planter John Rolfe (1585-1622). Some of these people came directly from West Africa and some were from Barbados, Jamaica, and other Caribbean islands (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:5). Black enslaved laborers worked with White indentured servants during the first half of the 1600s, but the enslaved were at the bottom of the socioeconomic hierarchy in terms of rights and legal recognition of their personhood. However, at this time, the legal and cultural status of "slave" was still being defined and the enslaved did have some freedoms and rights that enslavers denied subsequent generations, such as a day and a half off each week and multiple holidays. During this period, enslavers had to go to court to seek permission to discipline the people they enslaved (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:6).

Some enslaved people used their limited free time to grow additional food and produce goods that they could sell or barter. With these efforts, they created the basis for an economy that was sometimes entirely separate from that of their enslavers. In the mid-1600s, some enslaved people were able to buy their freedom with the money they earned through this economy and during this time about one-fifth of the approximately 1,700 Black people living in Virginia and Maryland were free (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:6). As the number of White indentured servants dwindled,

slavery became the primary labor source in the Chesapeake and the social and legal status of Black enslaved laborers degraded further over the course of the 1670s and 1680s (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:6). The Virginia plantation system became dependent on a large, enslaved labor force during this time as enslaved laborers not only produced tobacco as a cash crop, but also produced most of the food consumed on the plantations (Bedell and Hooks 2018:23). As the labor pool of indentured White laborers diminished, it drove the demand for enslaved workers from Africa (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:7).

The enslaved population of the Northern Neck increased steadily during the first decades of the 1700s and in the 1730s and 1740s the Black population of this region was about 30 percent of the total (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:8). By 1730, the number of days enslavers were required to give those they enslaved were reduced to only three: Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide/Pentecost (the seventh Sunday after Easter) (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:8). As tobacco is a very labor-intensive crop that requires constant tending without any periods of rest throughout the year, enslavers often required that the enslaved work into the night by firelight processing tobacco and corn (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:7, 8). New laws instituted at this time required the enslaved to carry passes when they left their plantation. Decreased free time and freedom of movement severely limited the ability of enslaved people to participate in activities that enhanced their quality of life or could support their own economic gain (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:8). By the mid-1700s, many of the enslaved Black population in Virginia were born natively and were more assimilated to the culture of their European-American enslavers than the preceding generations and English was their first and primary language. However, these early African Americans maintained traditions and connections to their African cultural identity, often in defiance of efforts by their enslavers to forcibly erase these connections (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:8, 10).

Tobacco cultivation was in decline by the mid-1700s due to multiple factors: soil nutrients were depleted in many existing fields and there was limited fertile lands still available; yields were down, likely due to microbial infections stressing the tobacco plants; and demand for the product had decreased in Europe, driving down prices for the crop (Elder and Weldon 2019:28; Parker and Hernigle 1990:15; Schaible 2013: 29; Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:10). Piedmont farmers increasingly turned to wheat cultivation and export as well as other grain cultivation and after 1750 grain production was about half of the cash crop revenue for large plantations (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:11). As farmers planted new crops of wheat, oats, timothy-grass, corn, and rye, they also turned to new methods of cultivation such as plowing their fields, which led to increased soil erosion. Following the American Revolution, farmers also adopted methods such as

continuous cultivation and clean tilling causing further erosion of the topsoil (Bedell and Hooks 2018:5). There was a commensurate growth in grain processing facilities during this time and by the end of the 1700s, Prince William County boasted over 50 water-powered mills, including gristmills used for processing wheat. Grain was the main agricultural output of Prince William County and the rest of Virginia by the close of the 1700s and the tobacco industry ceased completely by the first decade of the 1800s (Elder and Weldon 2019:31; Schaible 2013:11, 29). At this time corn rivaled wheat cultivation because it was easier to grow and produced a greater yield (Elder and Weldon 2019:31).

THE SIXTH LORD OF FAIRFAX AND PRE-PLANTATION YEARS (1725-1769)

As is discussed in the *European Colonization and Establishment of The Northern Neck Proprietary (1588-1720)* section above, the Northern Neck Proprietary passed to Thomas, Fifth Lord of Fairfax and his wife Catherine and subsequently passed to their son Thomas the Sixth Lord of Fairfax in 1719 (Jones 2022:73). The proprietors hired agents between 1670 and 1786 to manage land allotments and collect quit-rents. One such land agent during this time period was known as Robert “King” Carter and his descendants Robert II, Landon, and Robert Carter III (sometimes called “Councillor”). King Carter granted his son, Robert Carter II (1704-1732), the 6,030-acre Lower Bull Run Tract in 1724, in addition to 700 adjacent acres which included nearby plantations such as the Portici plantations (Jones 2022: 73).

In previous National Park Service reports, the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape was inaccurately associated with the Lower Bull Run tract. The land that would become Bernard Hooe’s Hazel Plain plantation was granted to Ann Bivin from Thomas Lord Fairfax in 1725. It was located “on the middle grounds between branches of Broad Run and branches of Bull Run” (Bivin 1725). In previous National Park Service reports, this property was erroneously attributed to lands owned by Robert “King” Carter and his descendants Robert II, Landon, and Robert Carter III (sometimes called “Councillor”) as part of the Lower Bull Run tract. Recently digitally platted as of 2017, a Prince William County map of the Northern Neck land grants shows that in fact Ann Bivin’s tract bordered the Lower Bull Run tract on the east but it was not part of it. North-south running Sudley Road served as the dividing line between Carter’s and Bivin’s land (Prince William County Deed Mapper Power Point dated 2017 within NCR files, see landscape documents of CRIS for full details). Thus, the area which encompasses the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape today was originally owned by Thomas Lord Fairfax (not the Carter Family), who transferred the land to Ann Bivin in 1725. The land transfer consisted of 280 acres between Broad Run and Bull Run.

In 1734, Ann Barton (née Bivin) and her husband Valentine Barton sold the parcel to Anthony Haynie via an instrument called Lease and Release (the deed calls the acreage 343, but it is derived from a grant that is surveyed at 280 acres. By 1777, the correct acreage is noted.) The lease and release system was usually used by owners to establish a tenant farmer on land with terms requiring rent payment and improvement on the property in the form of buildings and crops over the course of several years. At the end of the lease period the landlord would release his interest in the property. However, this method of conveyance was also used to avoid public registry enrollment and taxes by offering a lease and release on consecutive days. The lease would be issued to the tenant for one year and one day for a nominal fee. Then the release would be issued on the very next day, and the tenant would pay the balance of the purchase price for the land.

When Anthony Haynie died in 1760, he left his plantation to his sons Spencer and Bridger Haynie (Culpeper County Will Book A, pg. 210-211, from abstracts by Ruth and Sam Sparacio). By this time the Bivin tract had been combined with a tract adjoining it to the north, granted to Isaac Fergusson in 1740 and subsequently purchased by Anthony Haynie. Bridger eventually purchased Spencer's share (PWC Deed Book Q, p. 21-25) and 343 total acres passed to Bernard Hooe when he purchased it in 1769 (PWC Deed Book R, pg. 59-62).

BERNARD HOOE, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HAZEL PLAIN PLANTATION, AND ENSLAVED LABOR (1769-1853)

Portions of the following narrative was adapted from: Austin, Stephanie and Williams, Brenda. Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape Report. Quin Evans Architects, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 2-7 to 2-14.

Bernard Hooe purchased the Haynie property in 1769 and established his plantation Hazel Plain on the crest of a high ridge in what is now the Chinn Farm portion of the study area. Bernard Hooe's Hazel Plain plantation was laid out as an ordered landscape centered around the mansion house. The plantation included a formal arrangement of garden, terraces, outbuildings, and a family cemetery immediately adjacent to the house, with expansive fields laid out along the high, flat ground of Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill to the south.

Bernard Hooe Sr.'s mansion, also titled Hazel Plain, was constructed on the crest of Chinn Ridge, which provided an expansive view of Chinn Branch valley to the northeast, as well as commanding views in all directions. The main view corridors of Hazel Plain extended to the northeast toward the intersection of the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike and Sudley Road (at the Stone House), and to the southwest toward Balls Ford Road. These expansive overlooks

would have given Bernard Hooe an excellent view of his working fields from his home. The Georgian mansion perched on the crest of the ridge would have been an imposing symbol of authority on the landscape (Reeves et al. 2002: 46-47).

The plantation layout was driven by Georgian ideals. Hazel Plain was more than a house and a few outbuildings; it was a reflection of a way of life, a period concept of order and good organization, characteristic of the 18th and 19th centuries. According to dictates of the Georgian mode, a proper gentleman's house was not only substantially constructed, but the predictable order of its façade and of its spatial arrangement was extended to the surrounding gardens and to the layout of the entire property. The strict hierarchy of the landscape demonstrated a strong sense of the planter's dominance over both nature and society. The world was, in their view, "suitably improved only after it was transformed from its chaotic natural condition into a scene marked with right-angled corners and axes of symmetry" (Vlach 1993: 5).

The mansion house was situated astride the division between the two southern quarters of the property. The house was a five-bay, double-pile, two-story wood frame building set on a high sandstone foundation measuring 30 by 47 feet. It boasted two twin exterior chimneys, made of brick, on each gable end and a full English cellar (Historic American Buildings Survey *Chinn House [remains]* 1959: 26).



Fig. 6: Northeast corner of Chinn House in 1923 (NPS NCR Files).

Previous reports have indicated that Hazel Plain was constructed in 1809, however, several historic records provide evidence of the earlier 1769 construction date. The exterior style of the Hazel Plain house was decidedly Georgian, but the interior featured elements of the earlier Colonial style. The first-floor plan shows a boxed, winding stair at the northern wall. A boxed stair is indicative of the 1769 build date. Boxed, winding staircases, sometimes with doors concealing their access, were a common feature of Colonial architecture. True Georgian interiors included “handsome” open-string, straight-run staircases in the entrance hall with balusters and visible step ends. A fine example of this type of interior exists at Harmony Hall, a plantation home across the Potomac River in Maryland, built in the same year, 1769 (Morrison 1987:308).

Further evidence that the Hazel Plain house was built before the commonly believed date of 1809 survives in a fire insurance policy dated 1805 for Prince William County. In the record, Hazel Plain is valued at \$1500 for insurance purposes, although it is noted that it would cost \$2000 to rebuild the house in case of a fire, \$500 is deducted for “decay.” In 1805, the plantation home would have been 36 years old (Prince William County Fire Insurance Policies, 1796-1846, abstracted by Donald L. Wilson).

A 1981 archeological analysis of the property by Thomas McGarry indicates that the southwest quarter of the property was used for formal gardens, a bowling green, or some other manicured area, arranged in three terraces. To the north of the mansion within this quarter was a carriage house, that McGarry indicates was likely constructed in two parts connected by a walkway (McGarry 198:54-55).

The southeastern quarter was also made up of a series of three terraces; two of these terraces contained household gardens near the kitchen and other support features. A well and cistern were located adjacent to the northeast corner of the house; historic photographs indicate that these features were at one time covered by a shed roof connected to the main structure. A complex structure consisting of eight discrete units was located near the northeast corner of the mansion. It is not known if this consisted of two rows of outbuildings, or a single large structure. McGarry hypothesizes that the structure may have served as enslaved quarters, a summer kitchen, or storage buildings. A series of outbuildings and drainage structures continued down the terraced slope to the east of the mansion. An icehouse or spring house and a root cellar were located on these lower terraces, as well as a series of check dams constructed as simple piles of rocks (McGarry 1982:54-60).

The Hooe Cemetery sat at the bottom of the terraced slope approximately 1,000 feet east-southeast of the mansion. In 1795, Sarah Hooe was buried in the Hooe family plot. This is the earliest known burial in the Hooe Cemetery. Over the course of its history, upwards of 30 individuals may have been buried in the cemetery (Parsons 1996 cites Steadman Letter, 1967, MANA files).

The northeast quadrant was occupied by stables. This was a large bank barn constructed in a semi-subterranean fashion with the ground floor excavated into the hill. The lower portion was likely entered from the east, while the upper portion was entered from the west. There were two ramps, located on the north and south sides of the structure (McGarry 1982: 57).

Quarters for enslaved individuals at Hazel Plain were most likely located on the opposite ends of Chinn Ridge, at the periphery of the property. During the time period of 1810-1822, as many as 50 enslaved African Americans resided at the plantation. The Hooe Dependency may have been constructed to accommodate the sharp rise in enslaved laborers at the plantation in 1810 (Reeves et al. 2002: 103-106). This growth in the enslaved population may be linked to the acquisition of the Brownsville tract by Bernard Hooe in 1818, a 400-acre tract of land bounded by Hazel Plain lands to the west (Reeves et al. 2002: 48). A second quarter for enslaved persons may have been located along present-day Balls Ford Road, where the 1877 Warren survey recorded an “old log

cabin.” This layout would have kept the enslaved living quarters within visual surveillance of the main house, while positioning the field hands in close proximity to their work areas (Reeves et al. 2002: 47 cites Parker and Hernigle 1990).

A site investigation in 2000 discovered a building during preparation for proposed intersection improvements at Sudley Road and Warrenton Turnpike (Routes 29 and 234). This house is suspected to have been occupied by enslaved African Americans to accommodate Bernard Hooe Senior’s increased number of enslaved laborers (personal property tax records show that in 1782 he enslaved 26 people while in 1810 he enslaved 70 people (RELIC Slave Report, 1810 Federal Census).

Enslaved labor persisted at Hazel Plain and the Piedmont area throughout the early 1800s despite the diversification of crops by Piedmont Virginia planters. Diversification away from the reliance on tobacco as a primary cash crop in the colonial period was necessary due to the disappearance of large harvests that began in the early 1700s (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:10). Another depression began in 1773 and to compensate, “planters responded to the demand for rye, oats, wheat and corn in the European and West Indian markets” (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:10). The shift to grains was further encouraged by “a shrinking amount of land for cultivation, microbial infections of tobacco plants, soil depletion, and a decreased demand for tobacco” (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:10-11). The shift to grains also resulted in altered methods of farming such as switching from hoe to plow, crop diversification, and rotating crops annually (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:11).

Due to the crop diversification and new farming methods, nineteenth century enslaved laborers thus worked to produce several types of grains as well as raising livestock and maintaining orchards which created small amounts of downtime but resulted in the gain of new skills and opportunities (RELIC Slave Report, 1810 Federal Census, Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:10-11).

Despite the diversification in crops and new tasks and assignments, grain production required fewer workers, further exacerbated through the introduction of new technologies and the use of animals (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:10-11). Thus, the enslaved population at Hazel Plain dramatically reduced throughout the early 1820s to 50 people and continued to dwindle to 15 enslaved people by Bernard Hooe’s death in 1825 (Austin and Williams 2018: 2-13). Without enslaved people to work the land, it is possible that agricultural operations at Hazel Plain ceased (Austin and Williams 2018: 2-13).

Additional research beyond the scope of the FY2023 CLI update is needed related to the lives of enslaved laborers at the former Hazel Plain Plantation. Please refer to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report (Austin and Williams 2018:2-7 to 2-18) for additional information and historical details regarding plantation development in Prince William County and Hazel Plain Plantation.

THE HOOE FAMILY TO THE CHINN FAMILY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHINN HOUSE (1853-1861)

According to Bernard Hooe Senior's last Will and Testament, upon his death in 1825 his land was transferred to his wife Margaret Pratt Hooe and his daughters, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe and Lucy Hooe Buckner (Austin and Williams 2018:2-13). The Will and Testament does not make specific references to enslaved people. William H. Fowle (husband of Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle, Bernard Hooe Sr.'s granddaughter) advertised Hazel Plain Plantation for rent in 1831 in the Alexandria Gazette, and three years later it was listed for sale along with other tracts of land for a total of over 3,200 acres (Austin and Williams 2018:2-13).

According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, land ownership records are limited in between 1836 (death of Margaret Pratt Hooe, widow of Bernard Hooe Senior), until 1850, when the plantation was owned by Sophia Elizabeth Chill Downman Jones (Austin and Williams 2018:2-14). According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, she raised a variety of vegetables including peas, beans, Irish potatoes, hay, beeswax, and honey (1850 Agricultural Census). Upon her death in 1851, she conveyed the 550-acre Hazel Plain to her son William Y. Downman and his wife Mary Ann Downman (42). In 1853, Benjamin Tasker Chill purchased Hazel Plain from his nephew for \$6,500 (Austin and Williams 2018:2-13).

In 1860, during Chinn's ownership in the year prior to the beginning of the Civil War, the property consisted of 450 improved acres and 100 unimproved acres and was valued at \$8,250. Mixed, diversified agricultural practices were now common to the Virginia Piedmont. In 1860, the farm yielded 100 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 140 pounds of wool, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, seven gallons of wine, 150 pounds of butter, 18 tons of hay, and 10 bushels of other grass seed (1860 Censuses). An 1861 Map of the Battle Fields of Manassas by W.G. Atkinson delineates the agricultural uses of the land at the Chinn Ridge property. The greatest proportion of the property is marked as open pasturelands. Other open areas are titled as rolling pasture and old pasture fields. Near the house is a fenced field marked 'garden,' and one west of the house marked 'corn.' Areas of dense thicket, oak woods, oak forest, and pine thickets are also

indicated. As Chinn was the owner of Hazel Plain during the Civil War, the house became known as the Chinn House.

THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

In July 1861, Union General Irvin McDowell's army marched out of Washington, DC, to capture the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia, and end the war. His strategy involved securing the Manassas Junction between Washington, DC, and Richmond. When McDowell approached Manassas, the Confederate Army under General Pierre G. T. Beauregard was waiting for him. At Manassas, the opposing forces clashed in the first major land battle of the Civil War.

First Battle of Manassas – July 21, 1861:

The First Battle of Manassas took place on July 21, 1861. During the last phase of the battle, an engagement took place on Chinn Ridge, where the Union right, Colonel Oliver O. Howard's Brigade, took position. After Colonel Jubal A. Early's Confederate reinforcements arrived, the Union right was broken and pushed back off Chinn Ridge. During the waning hours of the afternoon, the Union army retreated from neighboring Henry Hill and a battalion of U.S. Regulars formed a line on the opposite heights on Buck and Matthew's hills to cover their rear. As the Union right crumbled, the Confederates launched a pursuit of the Union brigades. The Union troops retreated in a disorderly fashion toward Sudley Ford and a farm ford, the same routes used to reach the battlefield about 12 hours earlier (Parsons 1996:3-12).

The losses for both sides amounted to nearly 4,700 (killed, wounded, captured, or missing) out of about 37,000 soldiers who fought in the First Battle of Manassas, also known as the Battle of Bull Run (Parsons 1996:3.12). The First Battle of Manassas was a decided victory for the Confederates.

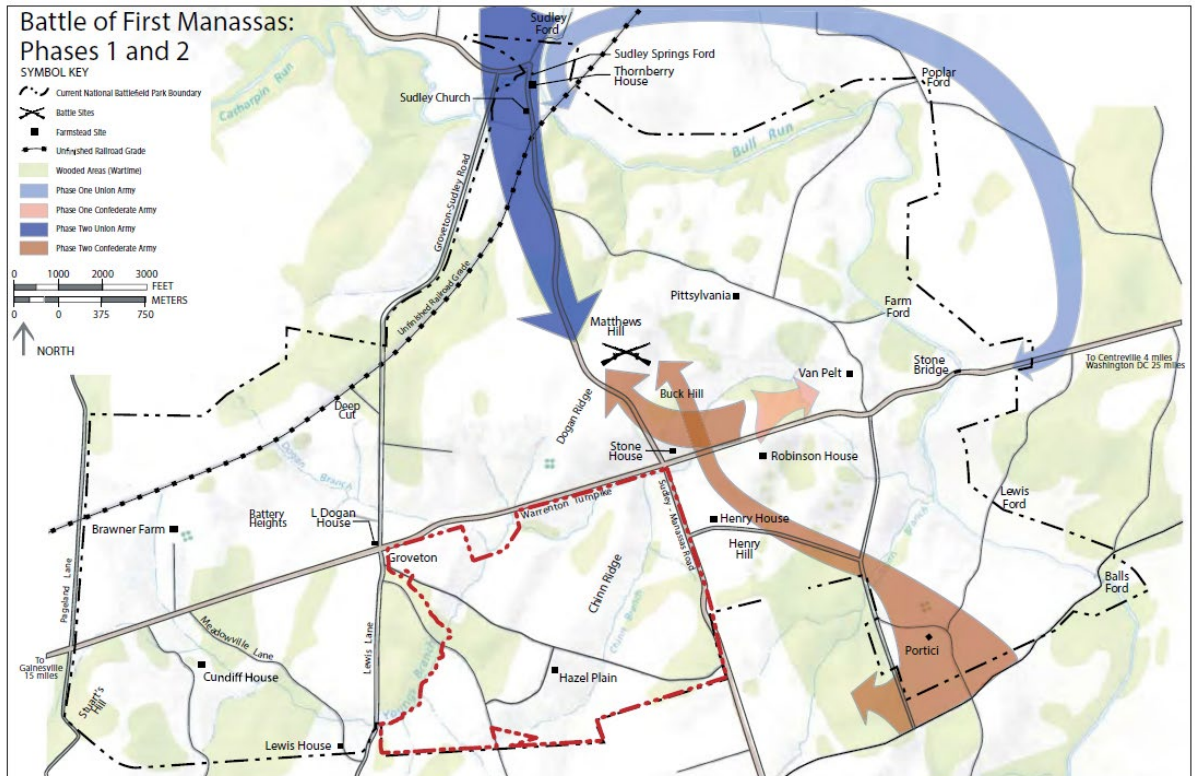


Fig. 7: Troop movements during the First Battle of Manassas (NPS 2005).

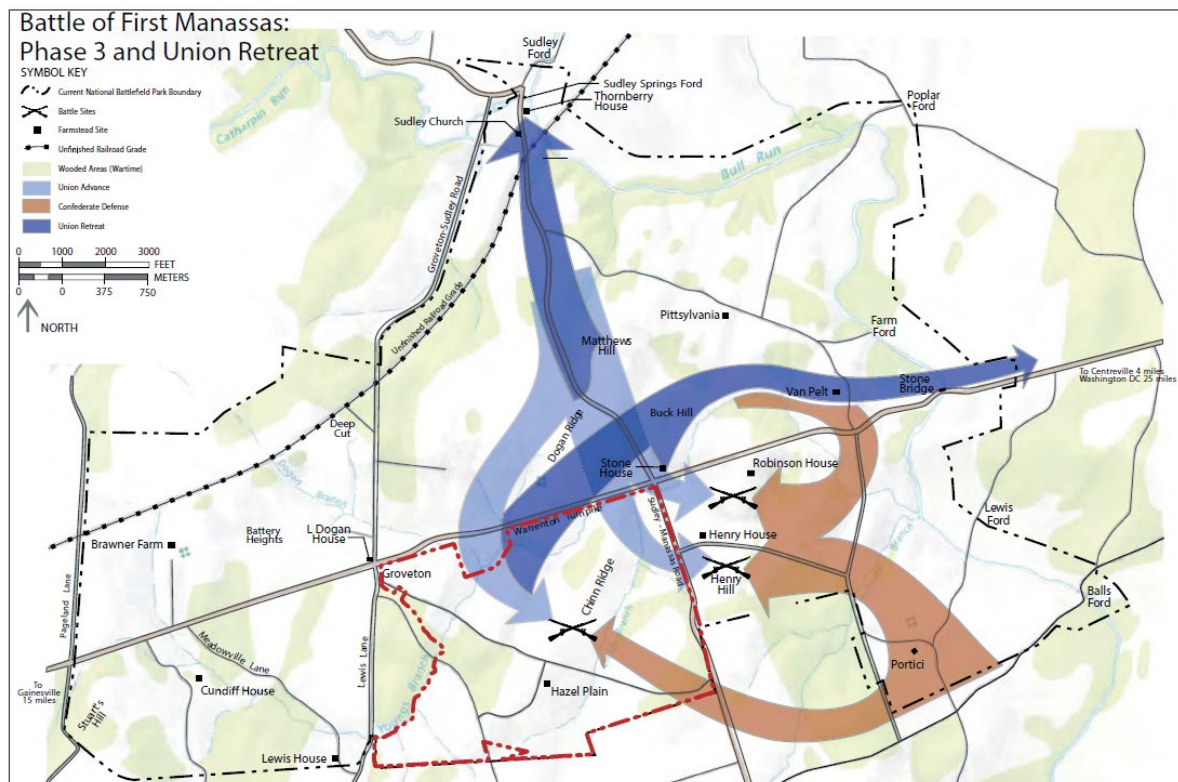


Fig. 8: Troop movements during the First Battle of Manassas and Union retreat (NPS 2005).

Confederate Winter Encampment and Federal Use of Hazel Plain Plantation between the Battles (1861-1862):

Immediately after the battle, the former agricultural fields of Manassas were littered with an abundance of military equipment and artillery as well as dead and wounded soldiers. Any building not damaged by intensive fighting was used as a field hospital, in some cases nursing men from both sides of the battle lines (Trieschmann 2006:8.60). Field hospitals included Hazel Plain at Chinn Ridge, as well as Stone House (Matthews Residence) and Sudley Church, the primary United States field hospital following the battle (Schaible 2013:14).

According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, troops camped in the woods to the southeast of Chinn Ridge cultural landscape throughout the winter between the First and Second Battles of Manassas (Austin and Williams 2018:2-21). In March 1862 Union troops moved to Fort Monroe, Virginia, approximately 100 miles south of Richmond (Austin and Williams 2018:2-21). Confederate troops anticipated this movement and broke down the Confederate Winter Camp by March 8, 1862, and marched south from Manassas to counter this threat (Jones 2022:123). After the evacuation of Confederate troops from their winter encampment, the United States

periodically occupied the present-day Manassas Battlefield Park area and it remained under military occupation (Jones 2022:123).

Ultimately, due to a succession of Confederate victories under command of General Robert E. Lee, Lee was successful in preventing Union troops from entering the Confederate capital of Richmond (Austin and Williams 2018:2-21). At this time the Union was divided with many of their troops with George McClellan to the southeast of Richmond and the remainder with General John Pope in northern Virginia (Austin and Williams 2018:2-21). With the Confederate army aware of this divide, Lee intended to strike General Pope's army in northern Virginia before the rest of the troops arrived to provide reinforcements (Austin and Williams 2018:2-21).

Second Battle of Manassas – August 28-30, 1862:

When Confederate General Stonewall Jackson seized Pope's supply depot at Manassas on August 27, 1862, they plundered and then burned their remaining supplies. Incensed, Pope abandoned his positions along the upper Rappahannock River and headed back towards Manassas to confront Jackson. Hidden in the woods north of Groveton, Jackson attacked a column of Pope's passing troops on the evening of August 28th, 1862. The Second Battle of Manassas had begun.

Convinced that Jackson was isolated, Pope thought that he could destroy Jackson before Lee and Longstreet could arrive from the south and bolster the Confederate lines. For the next two days the battle raged over some of the same ground that had witnessed the First Battle of Manassas. On the afternoon of August 30th, 1862, Pope ordered wave after wave of attacks on Jackson, unaware that Lee and Longstreet were already on the field. Longstreet, with a wing nearly 30,000 strong, took advantage of the rapidly diminishing Union lines to push his massive columns forward over Chinn Ridge and push Union forces back to Henry Hill. In the area west of Chinn Ridge, near Groveton, the 5th and 10th New York regiments held defensive positions as long as they could before retreating over Young's Branch south of the Warrenton Turnpike. The Union forces made a heroic stand both on Chinn Ridge and Henry Hill, but as darkness fell on August 30th, the defeated Union army withdrew once again over Bull Run towards Washington.

During the Northern Virginia Campaign in 1862, including the battles of Thoroughfare Gap, Chantilly (Ox Hill), Cedar Mountain and the Second Battle of Manassas, a total of 125,000 troops were engaged, including approximately 70,000 Federal and 55,000 Confederate. Of these, there were 1,700 United States soldiers killed, 8,400 wounded, and 4,200 missing or captured. On the Confederate's side, losses totaled 1,500 dead, 7,800 wounded, and 100 missing or captured (Jones

2022:131). For years afterward, the landscape of pastures, fields of corn and wheat, gardens and woods would bear the scars of the two conflicts.

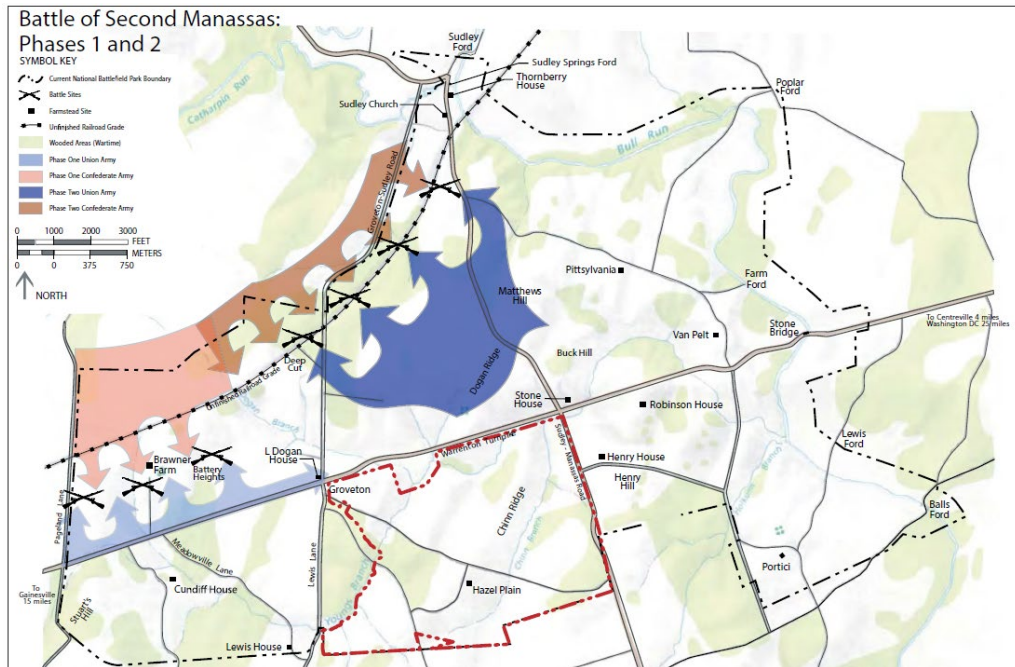


Fig. 9: Troop movements during the Second Battle of Manassas (NPS 2005).

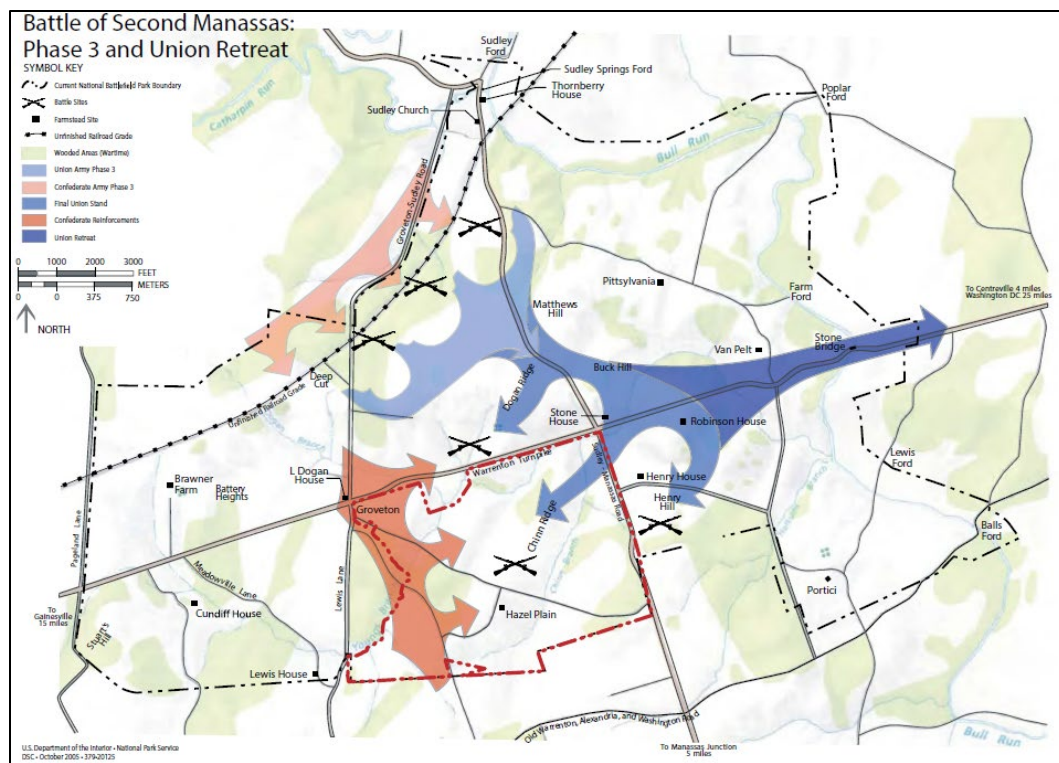


Fig. 10: Troop movements during the Second Battle of Manassas and Union retreat (NPS 2005).

MANASSAS RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY (1866-1905)

Portions of the following narrative was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, page 133-134.

Virginia was a Military District, an administrative unit mandated by the Reconstruction Acts and overseen by the US War Department, for the years immediately following the Civil War until Union troops were withdrawn in January of 1870 (Parker and Hernigle 1990:26). Prince William County's population decreased by 1,000 in the 1860s and had dwindled even further to 7,504 by 1870. This attrition had multiple causes including war fatalities and White residents fleeing during the war, as well as after it had ended (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:129). Many of the property owners in the Manassas area sold off parcels of land following the Civil War, leading to smaller farms and the development of vernacular dwellings and outbuildings throughout the landscape (Bedell and Hooks 2018:36; Trieschmann 2006:7-7). The war interrupted both the agricultural production of Manassas and ended the enslavement of its labor source:

The agrarian economy suffered not just from lands ravaged by war but also neglect; many men returning from war were maimed and unable to farm. . . Many farmers could not afford hired hands. The average farm size dwindled to 150 acres (Bedell and Hooks 2018:36, 37).

The Black population of Manassas also fled during and after the war. Some of the formerly enslaved sought shelter in the Freedmen's Villages in Fairfax and Alexandria (present-day Arlington) Counties. Following the end of the Civil War, others left to seek employment or to find family members often heading to Washington, DC; Richmond; Baltimore; or Alexandria. African Americans only comprised 24 percent of Prince William County's total population by 1870. This number was 34 percent just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003:129).

Congress established the Southern Claims Commission (SCC) on March 3, 1871, to distribute funds to compensate claimants for property seized by the US Army during the Civil War. Congress passed an additional act in 1872 that also allowed claims against the US Navy (Center for Legislative Archives 2020). The claimant had to demonstrate that they remained loyal to the US during the Civil War to receive compensation (Center for Legislative Archives 2020; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:20). Some Manassas-area residents filed claims. Funds distributed by the SCC may be one explanation for increased construction in the Bull Run area in the 1870s and 1880s (Elder and Weldon 2019:41). The county's population also grew during at this time, increasing by 22 percent in the 1870s and Manassas incorporated as a municipality in 1873 (Bedell and Hooks 2018:37).

Benjamin Tasker Chinn's whereabouts during the war are not documented but it is likely he and his wife stayed with one of their daughters. They may have lived with their younger daughter Sallie Sophia, while her husband, Robert H. Tyler served with the Evergreen Guards, Company C, 8th Virginia Infantry. Benjamin and Edmonia Chinn may have moved to the Chinn family home, Edge Hill, in Richmond County, Virginia, just before or during the war. Their eldest daughter, Courtenay Norton Chinn, had married Henry A. Taylor in 1860, just nine months before the First Battle of Manassas. It is known that Chinn spent these later years at the Tyler home known as The Shelter in western Prince William County. He and his wife are buried in the Tyler family cemetery. Additional research is needed to determine if the Chinn House stood empty during this time.

The historical record is scant for the post-war years of the Chinn Ridge property. Although Benjamin T. Chinn is listed as a property owner on the 1870 Prince William County Agricultural Census, the enumeration columns are blank. Benjamin T. Chinn is not listed in the 1880

Agricultural Census. With his property damaged by the conflicts and having to reevaluate his way of life, Chinn attempted to rent or sell his land holdings.

In June of 1871, trustee William H. Fitzhugh advertised 550-acre Hazel Plain for public sale in the *Alexandria Gazette*. According to the description, over 3/4 of the land was arable, the rest being wooded. Improvements included a mansion with 8 large rooms (in need of repairs to make habitable), a small but comfortable log house occupied by the then-present tenant, a stone stable, and a log corn house and granary. It was described as being located in a desirable and healthy section of Prince William County, near churches, schools, mills, and markets. The soil was a red/chocolate color and was easily cultivated, well irrigated, and easily improved. A Mr. Burnitz was residing on the farm at the time (PWC Deed Books).

Manassas National Battlefield Park records suggest that Benjamin Chinn sold Hazel Plain back to William Y. and Mary A. Downman after the war (Wilshin 1948; MANA Archives); William Downman died of typhoid at Idlewild in 1864, while Mary Downman survived until she died in 1926 as the oldest citizen of Fredericksburg at the age of 93 (St. George's History n.d.). William H. Fitzhugh offered the same property at a trustees sales on November 29th, 1871, October 17th, 1874, and again on March 25th, 1875. In the successive announcements, Hazel Plain is referred to as the "famous Chinn House".

In 1872, probably at public auction, Mrs. Quincy L. Sanford purchased the 550-acre Chinn Property from Mary A. Downman, administratrix for William Y. Downman, deceased, through trustee William H. Fitzhugh for \$3000.

In 1883, Mrs. Q.L. Sanford sold Hazel Plain to Andrew Cather for \$2208. Cather financed the purchase through a mortgage instrument called a Deed of Trust from E. E. Meredith for two years. Andrew Cather was a Clergyman from Ireland who married wife Emma from Massachusetts. In 1880, Andrew was 50 years old with four sons and four daughters, all born in either Pennsylvania or Delaware (1880 Federal Census). Among the first known photos of the Chinn House, dated around 1890, features the Cathers (MANA Archives). Considered Northerners, the Cather's continued diversified farming and raised livestock.

INITIAL BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION EFFORTS AND EARLY 20th CENTURY COMMEMORATION AND MEMORIALIZATION (1905-1940)

Portions of the following narrative were adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 136-139.

In 1900, Representative Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia introduced Congressional Bill H.R.7837 to establish a “national battle park” to commemorate the two Civil War battles fought in Manassas along the Bull Run. The bill did not stipulate specifics in terms of acreage to be acquired or propose how the park would be administered. Congress did not act on the bill. George Carr Round petitioned Congress on December 1, 1901, to revive interest in preserving the battlefield site at Manassas. Round was born in the Wyoming Valley of eastern Pennsylvania and raised in upstate New York. During the Civil War, he served in the US Army in the Army Signal Corps. He received his law degree in 1868 and later settled in Manassas where he opened a law office working with real estate (Elder and Weldon 2019:46; Zenzen 1998:ch. 1). Representative John F. Rixey of Culpeper County, Virginia introduced H.R. 277 on December 2, 1901, to establish a nationally owned military park at Manassas. The bill focused on protecting portions of the battlefield outside of the Portici cultural landscape boundary, including the Henry Farm and several commemorative monuments erected in the 19th century, including the Bull Run Monument (Elder and Weldon 2019:46; Zenzen 1998:ch. 1). Round worked to garner support from the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a group composed of veterans who served in the US military during the Civil War, in the hopes that a resolution of support from the group would persuade Congress to preserve the Manassas battlefield. Following several years of interest in the idea and subsequent debate, the GAR formally expressed their support for establishing a federal park at Manassas in 1906 by passing a resolution at their Minneapolis convention stating that the United States should acquire land associated with the battlefield (Zenzen 1998:ch. 1).

Ultimately, Congress failed to pass H.R. 277 or any of its later iterations that were proposed between 1901 and 1913. Some scholars speculate that the battlefield’s connection to two Confederate victories was partially responsible for Congress failing to create the commemorative park at this time (Parsons 1996:3-25; Zenzen 1998:ch. 1). However, historian Michael Burns argues that this perspective is contradicted by the prominent place Confederate history came to play in MANA’s creation, observing: “. . .the most influential years in the park’s creation – 1910 to 1940 – generated a history that elevated and celebrated Confederate memory” (Burns 2013:46). The same year that Johnson published his recollections of his tour of the Manassas Battlefield, the US Army staged peacetime maneuvers there using a 65,000-acre zone stretching from the Bull Run to the Thoroughfare Gap. The Army intended the maneuvers to help address problems in the logistics and supplies division first identified during the Spanish-American War. The exercises lasted from August 28 to September 9, 1904, during which time 5,000 regulars and 12,000 National Guardsmen bivouacked in the area. These men were separated into two groups, the “blue army” and the “brown army” for the duration of the exercise. General Frederick D.

Grant (1850 -1912), son of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), commanded the blue army encamped along the Bull Run near the Henry House and Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell directed the brown army (Sarles 1955:12). The Army intended to test different methods of troop deployment and battle tactics using automatic weapons and motorized vehicles during the maneuvers. The two groups spent a week drilling and performing field movements and conducting field exercises informed by the events of the two Civil War battles fought at Manassas. Following these trainings, the assembled men staged two days of mock battles using blank ammunition. During the mock-warfare, the blue army successfully defended the Stone Bridge against the invading brown army (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:26). In addition to providing an opportunity to run logistical exercises, the 1904 maneuvers were also commemorative. Round was instrumental in the US Army's selection of the site and units were a mix of troops from southern and northern states (Como 2010:2, 11; Sarles 1955:8). Commemorative brochures and postcards were printed, some promoting the intermingling of northerners with Manassas residents (Como 2010:9, 15). However, the attempt to erase the sectarian tensions between participants in these exercises and members of the town yielded mixed results. Manassas residents largely perceived the "blue army" as dressed in Union uniforms (Como 2010:11). Historian Frank B. Sarles recounts that:

Despite a deliberate mixing of Northern and Southern units in both of the contending armies, the blue-clad troops of General Grant found it impossible to get any accurate information on any subject from any native of the area at any time. General Bell, with one brigade commanded by a Lee, had no such difficulty (Sarles 1955:9).

Newspapers at the time recorded racial tension between Black troops and White, southern soldiers during the maneuvers. Some of the White troops refused to salute Black officers and a Black man was attacked by "a half dozen or more soldiers" sustaining serious injuries (Como 2010:7, 8, 12).

The first monument erected at Chinn Ridge cultural landscape was the 7th Georgia marker placed in 1905 by veterans; however, this monument is now missing. The location of the marker was reportedly north of the present-day Maintenance driveway, west of Sudley Road and corresponded with the unit's position on August 30th, 1862 (Email Ray Brown: Sept 8th, 2017).

The existing Fletcher Webster Memorial located on non-NPS owned property. In 1914, survivors of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment and members of the Colonel Fletcher Webster Post, GAR dedicated a monument on Chinn Ridge to Fletcher Webster. It was erected on an acre of land purchased from Mrs. Emma L. Cather and her daughters Anna Cather and Cordelia Cather

Swart, by trustees of the Webster Memorial Association. The monument, a large granite boulder brought to Manassas from Fletcher Webster's home in Marshfield, Massachusetts, was placed on the spot where he was mortally wounded during Second Manassas (Parsons 1996:3.24-3.25, 4.48).

MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD CONFEDERATE PARK AND THE LOST CAUSE NARRATIVE (1920-1940)

Portions of the following narrative associated with the Lost Cause narrative was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 39, 148-150.

With the federal government's failure to take any concrete steps to ensure the long-term preservation of the Manassas battlefield, Confederate interest groups took up the mantle following the conclusion of World War I. In 1920, E.W.R. Ewing, historian-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), called a meeting of the organization's Washington Camp and other representatives from southern states to discuss establishing a Confederate park at the site (Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). During this period, the UDC also became involved in the efforts to preserve Henry Hill as a Confederate park. By 1920, the UDC had a well-established history of commemorating the First and Second Battles of Manassas at the battlefield site. In addition to the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace noted above, the local chapter of the UDC held annual commemorations for both battles, which were well attended (Zenzen 1998:ch. 1). The UDC under the leadership of President Susan Hutchinson obtained an option to purchase 128 acres of the Henry farm property, located east of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape, for \$25,000 on September 16, 1920 (Elder and Weldon 2019:50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:29; Zenzen 1998:ch. 2).

With this option secured, Ewing set up the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) in May 1921 under Virginia's nonstock laws by submitting a charter to the Virginia State Corporation Commission (Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). The corporation allowed the SCV and UDC to collect funds to purchase and maintain the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park on the Henry property (Elder and Weldon 2019:50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:29; Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). MBC and its associated Confederate groups presented the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park as a monument to both US and Confederate forces. This seems to indicate that the group intended the park to serve a Reconciliationist purpose ideologically by commemorating the shared strife of soldiers from both the north and the south (Burns 2013:56). Reconciliationists from both the north and south strove to ease political tensions between the United States and former Confederate states by ignoring slavery altogether as the primary cause of the Civil War, in an

attempt to focus on the sacrifices of the common soldier and downplaying the involvement of racial tensions.

Language in the Confederate park's foundational documents and interpretation at Manassas ultimately promoted ideas associated with the Lost Cause narrative, such as stating that the protection of states' rights was the primary motivation behind Southern secession rather than slavery (Burns 2013:57, 58).

Ewing was the president of the MBC's board, which consisted of three directors. The stated purpose of the MBC was to both commemorate the historical events of the two Civil War battles, but also to educate visitors while seeking "cooperation and fairness" between the North and South (Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). The Manassas Prospectus, authored by Ewing, observed that:

... recent historical treatments of the Civil War had depicted their "Confederate ancestors as enemies of [their] country," arguing that the perpetuation of slavery, not states' rights, had prompted the Southern states to secede. In response, the corporation saw the Confederate park as a way to "offer the full truth," in the hopes that the "truth shall make our children free" (The Manassas Prospectus quoted in Zenzen 1998:ch. 2).

Ewing's language bears many hallmarks of the Lost Cause narrative, which obfuscated the role that slavery played in the genesis of the conflict:

The primary idea of the Lost Cause was that the South had fought a righteous war for states' rights. These former rebels blamed the conflict on Northern military aggression while praising the virtuous Southern secession. Confederate memorialists considered antebellum Southern agrarian society as morally superior to Northern industrialism. Slavery was presented as a humane and Christian institution but not the cause of the war. Veterans proclaimed that the Confederate armies were not beaten in battle but subdued by the overwhelming weight of Northern materialism. . . . The Lost Cause became more openly accepted among [W]hite Southerners as federal power weakened towards the end of Reconstruction. White Southerners began to openly justify the Confederate war effort and to express political hostility and racism towards the Reconstruction policies of Union military occupation and [B]lack political participation (ARHO 2021).

The MBC, SCV, and UDC sought to educate visitors to the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in a history that validated the necessity of southern secession as the precipitating cause of the Civil War and justified the continued racial hierarchy enforced in Virginia through the commonwealth's 1902 constitution. The MBC envisioned that the park would serve as a memorial to Confederate soldiers as well as educate visitors according to the tenants of the Lost

Cause narrative (Elder and Weldon 2019:50). Ewing lobbied individual states to obtain funding to install memorials and markers and in 1923 the Virginia General Assembly authorized a \$10,000 appropriation contributing to the purchase of the Henry property (Elder and Weldon 2019:51; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:29; Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). Although MBC was still short \$5,000, the Henry family signed over the deed to the corporation on June 28, 1923, with the understanding that the Henrys would receive the full payment once MBC secured additional funds (Parsons 1996:3-28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:29; Zenzen 1998:ch.2). The MBC made their final payment on March 29, 1930 (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:30).

In 1935, as part of a New Deal initiative, historic lands associated with the battles at Manassas were established as a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) by the Roosevelt administration. The RDA encompassed 1,476 acres of land that were set aside to be preserved as the Bull Run RDA. The following year, which marked the 75th anniversary year of the First Battle of Bull Run, the Sons of Confederate Veterans donated their 128-acre property on Henry Hill to the federal government with stipulations that a museum and a monument to Confederate Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson be built on the land. On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, officially established Manassas National Battlefield Park from the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area and the land donated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

NEW DEAL IMPACTS, THE CREATION OF MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, AND RACIAL SEGREGATION (1933-1940)

Prior to 1933, the War Department maintained all national military parks, battlefield sites, and national monuments. On June 10, 1933, this responsibility was transferred to the National Park Service per President Franklin Roosevelt’s Executive Order Number 6166 (Jones 2022:150). In 1933, chairperson of the MBC Edmond Wiles reached out to the NPS to inquire about financial assistance in constructing a new museum. NPS Director Horace Albright informed Wiles that this would not be possible while the MBC was a private organization but the property could be transferred over to the NPS instead. Wiles responded with interest due to financial difficulties at the MBC (Jones 2022:150).

While MBC and NPS discussions were ongoing, Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s administration was developing Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA) as part of New Deal programs designed to create jobs and jumpstart the economy post-Great Depression. The National Industrial Recovery Act was signed by FDR on June 16, 1933, which had two major results including 1) officially established RDAs and 2) a mandate that the NPS would manage this new program (Jones 2022:150). The Land Program (later the Resettlement Administration) was subsequently created

by the NPS to identify underproductive agricultural lands that the federal government could convert to uses such as recreational (Jones 2022:151). The program operated by resettling farmers on more fertile and productive lands.

The Bull Run Recreational Demonstration area was designated by the NPS in 1935. Originally 1,476 acres, the NPS began acquiring additional acreage using the RDA type model. The primary focus of the park was preservation of the battlefields associated with the Civil War; however, “plans for the RDA included battlefield tours, scenic drives, and hiking trails along the Bull Run” (Jones 2022:151). Acting Director of the NPS, Arthur E. Demaray, managed acquisition negotiations which included the Chinn House and surrounding areas (Jones 2022:151). Ultimately, “in 1936, Cordelia Cather Swart and Hamilton Swart conveyed 523.74 acres, including the Chinn House, to the U.S. to become part of the battlefield” (PWC Deed 14065).

Using funding available from other New Deal programs, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the National Park Service researched war records to reconstruct the landscape to its appearance at the time of the battles (Zenzen 1998:18-21). Local residents unemployed during the Depression also helped clear grounds and restore the landscape (Parsons 1996:3.30). The stabilization of the Chinn House and control of erosion were primary objectives. The WPA also partially excavated the outbuildings at the Chinn House at this time. The foundations remnants and fill slumps created by the digging were still evident in 1981 (McGarry 1982).

The CCC paved a farm road and added two other roads along Chinn Ridge and Chinn Branch (Drawing 379_9025 Historic Chinn Branch Road from National Park Service, Technical Information Center (TIC) eTIC2 (nps.gov) drawings). They erected two stone-faced culverts at separate locations along the Chinn Branch. According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, a maintenance storage building was constructed, located west of the current maintenance office and parallel to the existing maintenance shop. It is a single-story wood framed structure, approximately 30 feet by 125 feet and was constructed in the 1930s. The forests on Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill were extensively cleared in order to commemorate the 1860s views and vistas that played an integral part in both Battles of Manassas. A series of photographs were taken from the attic of the Chinn House to document the land clearing (Parsons CLI 1996:4.27, 4.79, 4.83). Workers saved historical relics unearthed during clearing operations for an eventual park museum (Zenzen 1998:21). In 1940, Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) was formally established to preserve the battlefield scenes of First and Second Manassas (Thomas et al. 2011:1).

The following political information associated with MANA was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. Draft Report, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 162-165.

Racial segregation and Reconciliationist ideology are a large part of the early history of the creation and early years of Manassas National Battlefield Park. In negotiations of land conveyance donating a piece of the Manassas battlefield from the SVC to the NPS, the Board of Directors of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park, Inc. passed a resolution to transfer the property on February 8, 1938, and the MBC and the NPS executed a deed dated March 19, 1938 (01-172 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The language in the deed stated the MBC and SCV's expectations that the property would continue to serve as a Confederate memorial once it was transferred to the NPS, stated "...that there be no development, markers, monuments or inscriptions on this property which will detract in any way from the glory due the Confederate heroes [...]" (01-172 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). The NPS did not accept the property transfer for another two years. As Jones 2022 states:

Although the deed was executed in 1938, the NPS did not accept the transfer for another two years. In contrast to the SCV's initial objection to turning over "southern" land to the US government, this delay was not caused by the NPS objecting to the deed's requirements to honor the Confederacy at the park. Rather, the delay was caused because the deed required the NPS to construct a museum on the parcel and the solicitor general would not accept the property with this provision unless Congress appropriated the funding for the museum prior to transfer. The deed also stipulated that the NPS erect "a monument to Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson on the spot on which he won his immortal name" (01-172 Tract File, Land Records, NCR). However, the Virginia General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 in 1938 for this purpose, so the NPS did not need to locate funding to meet this requirement. Congress allocated the necessary funding to build the museum in May 1939 and the NPS finalized transference of the Henry Hill property on February 12, 1940 (Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes created MANA from the combined acreage of the Bull Run RDA and the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park using a Secretarial Order (5 F.R. 1824) under authority granted by the 1935 Historic Sites Act ... (Manassas Summary File, Land Records, NCR; Parsons 1996:3-28; Zenzen 1998:ch. 2). The Fannie Lee Henry Tract was incorporated into MANA at this time, although the rest of the historic Portici plantation/farm remained privately held during this transition (Jones 2022:161-162).

In 1940, the commonwealth vociferously adhered to racial segregation enabled by and codified in Virginia's 1902 constitution. While particulars pertaining to racial segregation at MANA are not

detailed in its legislation or related planning documents, during this time the NPS upheld Virginia's segregationist policies within its parks in the commonwealth:

As a US Senator, former governor Harry Byrd later maintained that his administration reached a "gentleman's agreement" with officials from the NPS to abide by Virginia practice and law. Aside from Byrd's assertion that this was the case, there is no documentary record that directly supports this claim. However, it is certain that NPS officials in Washington, as well as park planners, landscape architects, superintendents and rangers throughout the state enforced a formal policy of racial segregation throughout the 1930s and 1940s (Krutko Devlin 2018:6).

The Chopawamsic RDA/Chopawamsic National Capital Park located in Prince William County (present-day Prince William Forest Park), serves as an example of the conversations that NPS administrators were having about racial segregation during this period. Chopawamsic National Capital Park and MANA were both located in administrative Region 1 of the NPS in 1940, headquartered in Richmond, Virginia (Zenzen 1998:appendix VII). During this period, Miner R. Tillotson served as the Regional Director for Region 1 and in 1939 he stated in reference to planning for Chopawamsic RDA:

. . .the long-standing attitudes and customs of the people, which require, as a fundamental, that recreational areas and facilities for the two races be kept entirely separated. Such a policy should not be considered discriminatory, since it represents the general desire of both races (quoted in Strickland 1986: Ch. 3).

Both Byrd's and Tillotson's assertions provide evidence that it was NPS practice to enforce racial segregation in Virginia during the period of the formation of both the Bull Run RDA and MANA. It is therefore highly likely that racial segregation was practiced at the battlefield during these early years of federal ownership. However, further research is needed to determine specifics of how the NPS practiced racial segregation within the battlefield landscape. As noted by Krutko Devlin above, racial segregation during this period often took forms that are absent from the "documentary record" (Krutko Devlin 2018:6). Park founders and planners could enforce racial segregation in symbolic ways. For example, by incorporating the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park during the creation of MANA and adhering to the provisions the MBC and SCV included in the 1938 deed, the NPS signaled that the federal park would continue to enable and allow Confederate Lost Cause narratives to be interpreted. As such, the site would be uninviting and potentially menacing to Black visitors.

THE CHINN HOUSE DEMOLITION AND MAINTAINANCE AND INTERPRETATION EFFORTS AT MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK (1940-1981)

According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, the Chinn House was scheduled for restoration at the time Manassas National Battlefield Park was established in 1940 (Austin and Williams 2018:2-69). However, due to the United States's entry into World War II, labor, funding, and materials became limited and the National Park Service was unable to fund a full-scale restoration effort. Over time, this resulted in deterioration which led to the over 160-year-old house being deemed a safety hazard. Despite local community members stating the demolition of the building would "have an adverse effect" on Manassas residents, the building was determined to be beyond reasonable rehabilitation at that time (Austin and Williams 2018:2-70). The National Park Service made a good faith effort to preserve it but ultimately the building was razed in 1950 by the National Park Service. The chimneys were capped at their foundation and stone foundation preserved in place. The remains of the foundation were documented in 1959 as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Other changes within the park included land uses; park staff shifted the focus of the park towards interpreting the landscape to educate visitors about the Civil War battles which took place at Manassas.

Interpretation of the battles and educating visitors about Manassas during the Civil War became a personal passion for Superintendent Wilshin during his tenure from 1955-1969. Wilshin recommended the addition of markers on Chinn Ridge so that visitors could explore the battlefield at their leisure without a guide. He initiated a system of hard-surfaced roads with adequate parking areas to make the different historic areas of the park more accessible (Zenzen 1998:55). In 1961, the access road running through the Chinn farm was realigned (N. Chinn Drive) and two parking areas were installed on Chinn Ridge, one near the Chinn House and the other at the north end of Chinn Ridge Road (Chinn Ridge Trail today) (Parsons 1996:3.31). Despite the period of construction, this was not part of the overall Mission 66 efforts in the park.

RECREATION, REHABILITATION, AGRICULTURAL USE, AND OTHER RECENT HISTORY (1981 TO PRESENT)

Over the next decade, recreation surfaced as having a detrimental effect on the hallowed ground of the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Wilshin's successor, Russell W. Berry, Jr., noted in 1969 upon his arrival that the entire park was saturated with recreational use (Zenzen 1998:83). He stated the battlefield consisted of "solid cars and picnic blankets and Frisbees and dogs running" (Zenzen 1998:83). He adopted a series of gates to reduce unauthorized recreational use, established horse trails, and restricted picnicking to designated areas. One picnic area was created

at the northeastern crest of Chinn Ridge. Berry's approach fully supported the park's mission to preserve and protect the Manassas battlefields (Zenzen 1998:83).

In the 1980s, great concern for the integrity of Manassas battlefields surfaced when relic hunters discovered artillery friction primers and an unmarked grave on a tract called Brawner farm (Zenzen 1998:115). Archeological surveys for existing park resources resulted. In 1981, Thomas McGarry conducted a ground survey in which he located known or obvious features on the Chinn Ridge property, such as exposed foundations, and examined the ground surface for indications of subsurface features. Discovered at the Chinn House site were the house foundation, and thirteen other features, thought to be a carriage house, cistern, a group of undefined but related buildings, another unknown building, stables, icehouse or springhouse, root cellar, two check dams, Chinn Spring, the Hooe Cemetery, and another cemetery, possibly for enslaved people, as well as two additional historic sites near the house (of undetermined function). In an 1862 map of the battlefield by Atkinson, several buildings on the Chinn landscape are identified that support McGarry's findings (Atkinson 1862).

A 1986 McGarry report identified 26 prehistoric sites in MNBP, eight of which were located in the southern portion of the park and four at Chinn Ridge (McGarry 1982). In a 1988 prehistoric survey, a prehistoric scatter was discovered in the vicinity of the CLI boundary (Parsons 1996:4.39-4.42). A 2000 report by Matthew Reeves identified a dependency site associated with the Hooe family, located near the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Road.

Recent efforts to support the park's mission of preserving and protecting resources included removing the parking area at the north end of Chinn Ridge. In addition, the road along the ridge (Chinn Ridge Trail) was reduced to a foot path in an effort to decrease vehicular traffic. Unfortunately, this has also discouraged and limited visitation; however, it now is utilized as a wheelchair accessible trail.

In 2008, the parrott cannon, that was installed in 1979, was replaced by two 12-pounder Napoleon cannons. The position of the parrott cannon corresponded to the position of the 5th Maine Battery. Currently, there are five cannons located throughout the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. In 2012, another memorial was added to the landscape of Chinn Ridge. A large, dressed block of granite is inscribed with dedications to the Texas units who fought during the Second Battle of Manassas. The monument is located about 25 feet south of the Webster monument. Note that both memorials are currently on a non-NPS owned parcel.

In 2022, Microsoft filed with the US Army Corps of Engineers to construct a data center, known as MNZ01 Balls Ford Road Data Center, south of I-66 and north of Balls Ford Road, to the south of MANA (US Army Corps of Engineers 2022). Viewshed analysis conducted as a part of USACE Section 106 consultation has determined that the proposed data center will result in an adverse effect to the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. According to park staff, the National Park Service has been engaged as a consulting party due to the proposed data center. Current negotiations are ongoing to resolve the adverse effect.

In 2022, the park undertook steps to restore obstructed historic views per the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report recommendations (Austin and Williams 2018:5-22, 5-23). According to park employees, Tasks 20, 21, 22, 23 and a portion of Task 28 were completed. 19.5 acres of vegetation were cleared and removed with and converted to grassland and shrubland land cover (PEPC 101966; PMIS 304977). These efforts were completed with the intent of restoring critical internal historic battlefield viewsheds of the cultural landscape. The park plans to continue vegetation removal efforts to restore historic views towards the New York Monuments (outside the boundaries of the Chinn Ridge CLI).

Analysis & Evaluation

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

Landscape features help to comprise landscape characteristics, and are considered contributing if they were present during the property’s period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered “compatible” when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, by virtue of their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features listed as undetermined, further primary research, which is outside the scope of this CLI, is necessary to determine the feature’s origination date. The collective of landscape characteristics and features express the integrity and historic character of the cultural landscape, and convey a property’s historic significance.

This section of the CLI evaluates the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape’s integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property’s identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site’s historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several, or all, of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property not only must be shown to have significance under one of the four criteria, but it must also retain integrity to the historic period of significance.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

Landscape characteristics identified for Chinn Ridge include the following:

- Archeological Sites
- Circulation
- Constructed Water Features
- Land Use
- Natural Systems and Features
- Small-Scale Features
- Spatial Organization
- Topography
- Vegetation
- View and Vistas

Many archeological features were identified in McGarry's 1981 archeological survey of Chinn Ridge, including the Chinn House Remains. The site has potential to reveal additional information about the periods of significance for agriculture and the Civil War.

The historic circulation patterns within Chinn Ridge retain integrity. The park road and farm road date from the periods of significance, as do the traces of Compton's Lane and the road that meets it from the northwestern corner of the house. The foot path along Chinn Ridge itself results from the conservation period of significance well after memorialization of the battlefield began. While still paved, today it has been reduced to a narrow path with the intention of reducing vehicle traffic along the landscape.

Documented constructed water features include the cistern, well head, Chinn spring, and the two stone-faced culverts over Chinn Branch. All features retain integrity and date to the periods of significance.

Land use at Chinn Ridge has not changed since the period of significance therefore retaining integrity. The continuing use of this property under a National Park Service agricultural lease maintains the agrarian character of the landscape even though significant portions of the cultural landscape are now forested. During the time of the two battles, Chinn Ridge was open pastureland and not encumbered by woody vegetation. A second land use, memorialization, emerged in the aftermath of the battle and remains visible on the landscape. The Civil War monument to Colonel Fletcher Webster was placed on the property in 1914 and remains today as a place to commemorate the loss of his life and his leadership during the First Battle of Manassas.

The topography of the land is retained from the historic era, lending integrity to this aspect of the cultural landscape. The natural topography of the Virginia piedmont with its rolling hills and rocky outbreaks has sustained its appearance since colonial times. The additions of roads and farmsteads in the 19th century changed the topography little, and this characteristic remains the same today.

Individually and collectively, the small-scale features of Chinn Ridge retain integrity. The small-scale features that date to the periods of significance include the Hooe Cemetery, the Webster memorial, and the fence lines, although the fences themselves do not date to the period of significance. Fence lines are marked today by rows of volunteer trees.

The spatial organization of Chinn Ridge maintains the layout of the plantation from the 18th century. The property boundaries are still evident and marked by 20th century fences, roads and road traces. Spatially, the field divisions for rest of the property also adhere to their configuration

from the period of significance. There is overwhelming consensus among the historic maps of this vegetative spatial organization. Spatial organization maintains integrity.

Historic records indicated that the vegetation material of the cultural landscape included cropland, pastureland, and dense oak woods. Cedar, oak, and pine trees provided a cover of woods for Confederate Colonel Arnold Elzey's troops during the First Battle of Manassas. While there have been changes in the quantity and type of vegetation, what remains is similar in character and therefore vegetation of the cultural landscape retains integrity.

The crest of Chinn Ridge proper remains mostly clear and reflects its historic appearance. The slopes of the ridge, however, bear considerable postwar successional forest growth that hinders interpretive efforts. Views towards Henry Hill, the Stone House, the Dogan Farm, Groveton and Manassas Gap have not been maintained and recent forest growth obstructs the view in all directions. Due to the changes in vegetation the views and vistas do not retain integrity.

INTEGRITY

Location: Location involves the place where the cultural landscape was constructed and /or where historic events occurred. The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape continues to occupy its historic location and the site has not been significantly modified since the historic period. It retains integrity despite the loss of the Chinn House, stables, and other outbuildings.

Design: Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The arrangement of pre-Civil War Chinn House in relation to the battlefield remains, although the house has been reduced to its foundation. In the case of the stables, they are missing entirely. Other outbuildings and the terraced gardens identified in a 1981 survey by Thomas McGarry are also no longer extant (McGarry 1982). The integrity of design has been lost.

Setting: Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape. The Chinn Ridge property has experienced some change since the Battles of First and Second Manassas. The land is still used for agricultural purposes, but the landscape features have changed. The garden is no longer extant, and the agricultural fields to the south of the house have been fully wooded with pine forest. The northern border of the property along Young's Branch parallels the Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29 or Lee Highway), that has become heavily inundated with commuter traffic due to its proximity to Washington DC. However, the high elevation of Chinn Ridge, Bald Hill and siting of the former Chinn House protects the landscape to a certain degree from the intrusion of the highway and suburban sprawl. The site retains integrity of setting.

Materials: Materials are the physical elements of a particular period that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape. The materials of the stone foundation of the Chinn House and the stone wall of the Hooe Family Cemetery survive, but none of the farm buildings are extant. The historic fences are no longer present, although efforts have been made to reconstruct some of them. The only materials that retain integrity on the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape are the sandstone-faced culverts built by the Works Progress Administration.

Workmanship: Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period. The WPA culverts show a high level of skill and professional workmanship. In this way, workmanship at the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape retains integrity.

Feeling: Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The feeling of the early plantation or later farm are difficult to express without the domineering home and other outbuildings present. However, the broad expanse of open fields does conjure at feeling of being present at the battles of Manassas when the entire cultural landscape was filled with fighting soldiers and maneuvering artillery. This aspect of integrity is retained.

Association: Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. Despite the loss of the structures, the association between the landscape and the period of significance can still be made. Today's expansive pasturage over the ridge and around the house facilitates the imagination of this open space rife with soldiers of opposite sides meeting at the crest and battling for their lives. Memorials to the fallen soldiers can still be seen.

CONCLUSION

This CLI finds that Chinn Ridge retains integrity to its periods of significance, 1769-1825, 1861-1862 and 1905-1940. The landscape has been altered slightly with the loss of structures, the encroachment of woody vegetation, and the loss of views and vistas. Even with these losses, the property still represents early agricultural practices, the historic battlefield landscape, and conservation efforts to memorialize the battle.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Cultural Resources Inventory System Historic Structures (CRIS-HS) names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the

property's National Register eligibility for the three historic periods including: plantation agriculture (1769-1825), the Civil War landscape (1861-1862), and the Civil War historic preservation/commemoration landscape (1905-1940), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic Narratives and Features

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Historic Condition:

Topography/Geology: The land located within the boundaries of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape typifies the rolling hills and relatively low relief typical of the eastern Piedmont physiographic province. The area of the Virginia Piedmont extends from the fall line on the eastern side of the state to the Blue Ridge Mountains in the center of the state. It is characterized by hills, ridges, and deep, narrow stream valleys. Chinn Ridge was formed in an area where stronger, more erosion-resistant igneous and metamorphic rocks are located below the surface. The valley along Bull Run was formed by underlying rock that is less resistant to erosion (refer to the Generalized Geographic Map of Virginia within the National Capital Region files, listed in the Table of Supplemental Information within this report).

The elevation of Chinn Ridge is approximately 290 feet, while the lowest point in the Bull Run valley is approximately 150 feet above sea level. These variant elevations determined historic land use. The upland surfaces were primarily used for agricultural purposes or remained open land, while the slopes and hills were retained for wood lots and forest (Parsons 1996:4.9). The height of the ridge made an obvious home site for Bernard Hooe Sr., who would have wanted to demonstrate his dominance over the natural world in the tradition of wealthy colonial landowners. In addition, the position of his residence at the highest point on the ridge allowed for constant surveillance of his fields and field workers. The height of the ridge also made it a strategic vantagepoint during both Battles of Manassas.

Waterbodies: The water features of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape include Chinn Spring, Chinn Branch, Youngs Branch, and several intermittent streams. The landscape was considered well “watered.” These water systems all contributed to the greater Bull Run, a 32.8 mile-long free-flowing tributary stream of the Potomac River that originates from a spring in the Bull Run Mountains and flows south to the Occoquan River. The entire geographic area is part of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The natural systems and features of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape have not undergone any significant changes that would affect the integrity of the features since the era of significance. One of the intermittent northeast/southwest streams leading to Young’s Branch is no longer extant. This stream was located at the northern end of the Chinn Ridge property. Early maps of the surrounding area during the Battles indicate this stream, and a 1942 aerial photograph captures it clearly. However, this stream is not recorded in modern maps and a ground level investigation of the area in the spring of 2016 yielded no evidence of a stream.

While MANA is primarily intended to preserve battlefield landscapes, it also protects over 4,000 acres of forests, grasslands, streams, and ponds on rolling hills and supports a range of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and even mollusks for visitors to observe. Nearly half the park is grassland that provides crucial habitat for grassland birds and pollinators including monarch butterflies. The other half is forest from early-successional Virginia pine stands to relatively mature oak-hickory forests (NPS 2022).

According to the NPSpecies database, fourteen mammal species have been identified within MANA, including (but not limited to) white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) (NPS 2023). Additionally, the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report indicated that endangered and threatened species, such as the Northern-long eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) and Indiana brown bat (*Myotis sodalist*), may be present in the forested areas of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. Songbirds can be found in forested areas, fencerow vegetation, and pastureland such as various species of Warblers (*Dendroica sp.*). Reptiles and amphibians, such as the Eastern Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta picta*) and American Toad (*Bufo americanus americanus*), occupy habitats created by the cultural landscape in the vicinity of waterbodies, such as streams.

Note that the NPSpecies list is not up to date and do not include species identified during NCR staff’s site visit in February 2023, such as chorus frog (*Pseudacris*), black vulture (*Coragyps*

atratus), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*).

Future wildlife surveys could help identify wildlife species essential to the cultural use (wildlife viewing) and ecological integrity of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape.

Additionally, a 2011 Natural Resource Condition Assessment published by the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science in partnership with NPS NCR Staff, indicates Chinn Ridge cultural landscape and surrounding areas within MANA contain increasingly rare habitats for neotropical and grassland birds, support raptor, small mammal, insect, and pollinator populations in grasslands (Thomas et al. 2011). However, the assessment identifies several areas of data gaps and research needs, such as monitoring and inventorying species, assessing current and potential use of wetland corridors by fauna, and implications of external land use changes to park natural and cultural resources (Thomas et al. 2011).

Analysis: There has been little change to the natural systems (topography, geology, and waterbodies) of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape since Bernard Hooe Sr. first established a plantation here in the 1770s. These natural systems are both compatible and contributing to the overall character of the cultural landscape. The natural systems retain integrity to all periods of significance.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Topography including deeply cut stream valleys	Contributing					
Seasonal/ intermittent streams	Contributing					
Springs	Contributing					
Young's Branch, Chinn Branch, and Chinn Spring	Contributing					
Soils suitable for agricultural production/pasture	Contributing					

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic Condition:

An examination of the spatial layout of Hazel Plain reveals a great deal about plantation life. Hazel Plain was more than the house and a few outbuildings; it was a reflection of a certain way of life, a period concept of order, organization, and dominance, characteristic of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The house was built near the highest elevation on Chinn Ridge in the southwest portion of the MNBP. It measured 30' x 47' and was likely built within several years of Bernard Hooe Sr.'s purchase of the property in 1769. An unimpaired view of the (later named) Chinn Branch valley was no doubt a major factor in the placement of the house. It was surrounded by cultivated fields in which were set various outbuildings, each with a location consistent with its function and the aesthetics of the general plan (McGarry 1982:51). The 18th century ordered landscaped ideal represented man's dominance over his natural environment. The placement of

the Hazel Plain house would have also facilitated panopticism, a European philosophical tradition developed by Jeremy Bentham. The idea of panopticon design allowed an observer to monitor enslaved subjects without being seen, thereby creating a sense of perpetual invisible omniscience (Beasley 2014:9.88). Bernard Hooe Sr. could watch his enslaved workers at their duties in all of his fields at lower elevations.

The landscaped portions of Hazel Plain near the house were arranged in four unequal portions, with two north quarters across N. Chinn Drive and two southern quarters divided by the house, which was located at the high point of the fields; they gradually slope downward on all sides. The southern quarters were arranged in a series of broad, flat, cascading terraces.

The southwest quarter was interpreted by archeologist Thomas McGarry as formal gardens, a bowling green, or some other manicured area bounded on the west and south with fences, now a line of cedar trees. McGarry surmised that the household gardens likely occupied the southeast quadrant because of their proximity to the kitchen, well, cistern, and other support features.

In 1981 the stone paved floor of a carriage house could be easily seen on the flat southwest quarter, west of the house. It was excavated in 1936 by the CCC during the Bull Run Recreation Demonstration Project. Another feature, located east of the house, was partially excavated by the CCC. It is an area divided into eight units of square foundations laid coarsely in red sandstone blocks set in clay mortar. The foundations were arranged in two columns of four each. One unit included a trapezoidal indentation for a fireplace in the western wall. The symmetry here is striking because this cluster of outbuildings east of the house mirrors the placement of the carriage house is west of it (McGarry 1982:57). McGarry identified other buildings located to the east of the landscaped whole, found on either side of the paved park road. Their placement conforms to the ordered plantation and spatial organization of the site.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The cultural landscape retains some of the spatial integrity of the historic Hazel Plain plantation. The remains of the main house are visible and the terraces can be discerned on the landscape. No structures remain intact, but historic roads and road traces are still apparent. Cedar trees growing along the terraces on a north-south axis delineate fence lines that historically defined different yard spaces. Today, the fields juxtaposed with dense woodlands visually help define the spatial organization.

Analysis: The spatial organization of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape retains integrity. It adheres to its configuration from the periods of significance and is an integral part of the overall character of the cultural landscape.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Open areas of fields juxtaposed with dense woodlands	Contributing					
Formal organization of Chinn Farm (Hazel Plain) plantation	Contributing					

Land Use

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Historic Condition:

Agriculture was practiced at Chinn Ridge cultural landscape upon its settlement by the first European in the 1700s. The landscape was part of the Virginia Piedmont's tobacco empire as early as 1725, when Ann Bivin, Issac Fergusson, and Bernade Hooe Sr. were granted land patents. As tobacco cultivation throughout the region shifted to crop diversification, so did Bernard Hooe's plantation. In addition, exhausted soils facilitated large areas of pasturage for the development of animal husbandry. Clearly marked on historic maps of the Manassas Battles, the area around Chinn Ridge was largely cultivated land or pasturage, with the exception of a patch of woods west of the house and a U-shaped belt of timber around Bald Hill to the east (Schaible 2013:51). Military use further affected the cultural landscape during the Civil War with the most intense fighting during the Battles of First and Second Manassas. The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape served as the setting for afternoon battles on July 21st, 1861, and August 30th, 1862. During these

battles, Confederate counter attacks made control of the ridge a key component of Southern success.

The historic farm was located strategically on a high elevation, where it was well suited to serve as a battle landmark and a hospital after the battles. Most standing structures were used to care for the wounded, including Hazel Plain. During the First Battle of Manassas, an engagement took place on Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill, where the Union right (Colonel O.O. Howard's brigade) was located. After Colonel Jubal A. Early's Confederate reinforcements arrived, the Union right was broken. When the armies returned to the area for Second Manassas, Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill saw more battle action (Parsons 1996:4.10). During this battle, the Chinn House was located behind the Union left. Confederate General Longstreet's divisions engaged the Union troops attempting to slow the Confederate advance in what resulted as a sound Confederate victory (Schaible 2013:51).

Following the battles, commemorative features became a permanent addition to the landscape. The earliest commemoration appeared shortly after First Manassas, and following Second Manassas, memorials became a significant symbol on the battlefield. A memorial that appeared on Chinn Ridge in 1914 is dedicated to Colonel Fletcher Webster of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment.

In the 1930s the WPA and the CCC aided the interpretation of the site by paving farm roads and clearing successional forest. The new roads afforded visitors coming to the park in cars to access the house and the top of the ridge. Because the Chinn Ridge landscape was agricultural farmland at the time of the Battles of First and Second Manassas, the views from the high point played a major part in military strategy. Interpretation efforts focused on returning the view sheds of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape to the time of the battles.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Currently, portions of the historic fields are utilized for crops in a manner similar to practices initiated during the first period of significance. At Chinn Ridge, the fields include areas leased for cultivating hay. The continued cultivation of this crop allows visitors to experience the setting of Chinn Ridge as a plantation and as it appeared during the battles.

Commemoration continues to the present day in Manassas National Battlefield Park and specifically on Chinn Ridge. A memorial to Texas troops who fell during the Second Battle of Manassas was dedicated on the cultural landscape in 2014. It can be found on Chinn Ridge next

to the Webster Memorial. This memorial is compatible with but not contributing to the historic cultural landscape because it is so new.

Analysis: The retention of the land uses of farming, commemoration, and interpretation contribute to the overall character of the landscape. These elements add to the integrity of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape in aspects of feeling, location and setting, thereby enhancing the visitor experience.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Agricultural practices (agricultural lease)	Contributing					
Managed woodland	Contributing					
Commemoration	Contributing					

Topography

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Historic Condition:

The topography of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape, like that of the adjacent landscapes of the MNBPP consists of rolling hills, ridges and steep valleys. The topography dictated the land's prehistoric use, European settlement, troop movements during the Civil War, and the development, interpretation, and use of the battlefield grounds by the National Park Service. In prehistoric times, the topography would have been ideal for both hunting and gathering groups, as well as for sedentary communities. Ridges were ideal for camp, while lower valleys provided hunting grounds and protective cover. In the early 18th century, settlers utilized ridges and hills for house sites, while the low-lying areas were set apart for cultivated fields, pastureland, or wood lots. The latter was used for protective cover against the enemy during the Civil War, while ridges

and hills were ideal for the placement of artillery batteries and served as strategic points from which to view the battlefield. The high elevation of Chinn Ridge provided a defensive position for both the Union and Confederate armies (Parsons 1996:4.9).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The topography at Manassas has changed very little since the Civil War era. The Warrenton Turnpike at the northern boundary of the Chinn Ridge property experienced minor grade changes and realignment in the 1920s, and erosion has altered the terrain in some areas. Sudley Road to the east also was realigned and widened in the 1940s. Otherwise, the topography remains unchanged.

Analysis: The topography of the cultural landscape, including the ridge, hills, and Chinn Branch valley, are contributing and compatible with the historic character of the landscape. The topography informs the integrity of the cultural landscape's location, setting, feeling, and association.



Fig. 11: Detail of topographical Bowen Relief Survey map of July 21, 1861 (Library of Congress).

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Chinn Ridge	Contributing					
Ridge occupied by maintenance facilities (Bald Hill)	Contributing					
Ridge overlooking Youngs Branch	Contributing					

Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

Overall Vegetation: Historically, there were two primary types of vegetation in the landscape of Chinn Ridge. These were 1) managed woods comprised of primarily native vegetation, and 2) agricultural crops and pastures. When the first European settlers arrived in the Piedmont region from the Tidewater in the 18th century, timber resources were used for building construction and fuel. Estate owners slowly cleared the land of forest and established woodlots, primarily along streams and in rocky areas not ideal for cropland. Tobacco, corn, and grains were the main cash crops grown in the area during the early settlement period (Parsons 1996:4.26).

At the time of the Civil War, the forest was a mixture of oak-hickory-hardwood stands and Virginia pine. Chinn Ridge was an open pasture during the battles, with the exception of a tree stand located south of Chinn Branch. This stand of trees was used to conceal Confederate Colonel Arnold Elzey's troops near Chinn Branch during First Manassas (Parsons 1996:4.26-4.27).

Agricultural Crops: Surviving records provide a glimpse into the historic agricultural practices of Hazel Plain and Chinn Ridge. Tobacco production on a grand scale ceased by the end of the 18th century in the Virginia Piedmont. Open agricultural fields became pastures, as well as cropland for corn, oats and hay. Local farmers built fences to delineate land use, separating cropland from pastures and woodlots. Vegetable gardens were also prevalent (Parsons 1996:4.27). Historic maps of the battlefield at Chinn Ridge denote some areas as “old pastureland.” This reference is made to former tobacco fields that had been depleted of soil nutrients (Barton and Bears 1981 in Reeves 2000:106). Corn, hay and other grains were found to flourish in tobacco-depleted soil.

At Hazel Plain in the early 19th century, crops ranged from potatoes, hay, peas, beans, corn, oats, and grass seed, to products like beeswax, honey and even wine (Parsons 1996:4.82).

After the Civil War the hallowed ground of the battlefield remained largely uncultivated. This was primarily due to the abandonment of fields by landowners and tenants engaged in fighting the war. In addition, occupying soldiers stripped the battlefield of woodland, depleted the supply of stored crops, and damaged crops still growing in the fields (Trieschmann 2006:8.61). Agricultural censuses show that Benjamin T. Chinn was not producing anything on Chinn Ridge in 1870 or 1880.

To the west of the main house complex, historic battle maps depict a cornfield and to the north, a sizeable garden. The majority of the other cleared areas are marked “pasture.” Although it took years for the agricultural community to rebound after the destruction caused by the two battles fought at Manassas, crop cultivation and animal husbandry continued to be the main sources of income (Trieschmann 2006:7.14).

In 1981 National Park Service Archeologist McGarry noted a planting of locust trees around the Chinn Ridge house that looked “ancient” and could be identified in early photos of the house. In 1981 some of the trees were missing and the stump holes were visible.

Vegetation: Historically, the vegetation in the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape consisted of fields bounded or defined by woody vegetation, individual trees and managed woodlots. Woodlots were maintained for timber resources, firewood, and also served as property boundaries or buffers. Following the battles at Manassas, landowners further depleted timber resources to replace destroyed fences and buildings. By the turn of the century, the forested areas were revitalized. When the U.S. government purchased Hazel Plain in the 1930s, some forests on Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill were extensively cleared in order to restore 1860s views and vistas. A series of

photographs were taken from the attic of the Chinn House to document the land clearing (Parsons 1996:4.27, 4.83).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Overall Vegetation: Successional forest covers much of the formerly open cropland and pastureland at Chinn Ridge. In particular, the fields to the south of the house and to the west of the ridge are heavily forested today.

Agricultural Crops: Most historic crops within the cultural landscape boundary are no longer grown. The National Park Service maintains the open areas by mowing and leasing fields for hay cultivation.

Vegetation: Although some vegetation was cleared from the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape in the 1930s, the majority of land has since reverted to forest. The composition of the existing forests includes dogwood, red maple, sumac, woody vines, pine, cedar, oak ash, and hickory (Trieschmann 2006:7.11). Pines are characterized by aggressive growth with a dense cover that prevents hardwoods from becoming established. Areas of wooded pine have encroached on historically open areas. Floodplain forests grow along streams and are dominated by riparian species such as tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), box-elder (*Acer negundo*), American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*), Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*), and jumpseed (*Polygonum virginianum*) (Austin and Williams 2018:3-70).

Aerial photographs of the Chinn Ridge property beginning in the 1950s clearly show the evolution of open spaces into wooded areas. These are differentiated from hardwood forests in aerial photos because they are darker and evergreen during the winter, while the oaks are bare. The critical open pastureland on the ridge from the period of significance has been maintained (see the *Agricultural Lease Area* discussion below); recent vegetation clearing efforts have restored hillsides which had succumbed to reforestation. During fieldwork for the 2023 update to this CLI, NCR staff observed evidence of erosion and erosion control measures within some of these areas.

According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report and a 2011 Natural Resource Assessment of MANA, there are two oak-hickory forest types within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape: dry-mesic acidic oak-hickory forests and hardpan basic oak-hickory forest (Austin and Williams 2018, Thomas et al. 2011). Dominant species within these forest types include white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), hickory (*Carya spp.*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), with understory

species of eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*); and herbaceous groundcover including rock muhly (*Muhlenbergia sobolifera*) and eastern bottlebrush grass (*Elymus hystrix*) (Austin and Williams 2018:3-69).

Northern basic hardpan oak-hickory forests are considered an uncommon or rare community in the Virginia Piedmont and are located throughout the Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape in approximate locations of historic woodlots, although they have been impacted by successional species growth (Austin and Williams 2018:3-75, 3-76, 3-77, 5-14). The imperiled basic hardpan oak-hickory forest covers over 500 acres in MANA; its scientific name is *Quercus alba* - *Carya glabra* - *Fraxinus americana* / *Muhlenbergia sobolifera* - *Elymus hystrix* Forest (Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation [VADCR] 2021; Email from NCR staff member Diane Pavek on April 4, 2023). It is a part of the national vegetation classification system, published by the Ecological Society of America (CEGL 006216). It is found in only six counties in northern Virginia and in Montgomery County, Maryland and is considered imperiled-at high risk of extinction or elimination due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors (Conservation Status G2) (VADCR 2021; Email from MANA park staff member Bryan Gorsira on April 4, 2023). Dry-mesic acidic oak-hickory forests are considered “apparently secure” (Conservation Status G4) (VADCR 2021). The 2018 Cultural Landscape Report identifies the oak-hickory forest as a contributing resource to the cultural landscape, associated with two periods of significance (1769-1860 and 1861-1865) (Austin and Williams 2018:3-76).

Please refer to the *Views and Vistas* section for additional discussion on oak-hickory forest within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape.

Invasive Species: Invasive vegetation are present within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. Specifically, past efforts to combat invasive species have focused on autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), Chinese bushclover (*Lespedeza cuneata*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), beefsteak plant (*Perilla frutescens*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), and microstegium vimineum (*Japanese stiltgrass*). (Refer to the Impacts section of this report for a comprehensive list of invasive species within the Chinn Ridge CLI boundary). Focus areas for invasive species treatment included the southern area of Chinn Ridge as well as areas along North and South Chinn Ridge Drive (NPS NCR IPMT 2021).

Agricultural Lease Area: Park staff indicated the agricultural lease area consists of approximately 96 acres as of 2023. These areas consist of native warm season grasses, primarily Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) and Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*).

Fencerow Vegetation: Wood fences at Chinn Ridge are not retained from the period of significance. However, according to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, lines of fencerow vegetation, including red cedar, identify the locations of fences which historically surrounded the Chinn House and extended to the northeast and southwest along Chinn Ridge (Austin and Williams 2018:3-71). Additionally, according to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, five (5) black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) trees and three (3) fruit trees surround the Chinn House remains (Austin and Williams 2018:3-71). The trees appear to be sufficiently old to date from the period of significance or similar enough that their forebears were original to Bernard Hooe Sr.'s plantation.

Analysis: The open pastureland on Bald Hill and on Chinn Ridge proper that are currently leased for hay cultivation contributes to the character of the cultural landscape, as do the historic black walnut and fruit trees planted around the house remains. Non-contributing but compatible vegetation on the landscape includes vegetation located along property boundaries and field fence lines. The areas south of the former Chinn House that were once agricultural fields that are now covered by forests of pine trees are considered non-contributing since they compromise the character of the historic cultural landscape.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Native grassland/meadow managed through agricultural lease	Contributing					
Oak-hickory forest	Contributing					
Five (5) black walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>) trees at Chinn House	Contributing					
Three (3) fruit trees at Chinn House	Contributing					

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Floodplain forest	Contributing					
Native grassland/meadow for viewshed and habitat management	Noncontributing - Compatible					
Fence line vegetation including the area around the Chinn House remains	Noncontributing - Compatible					
Mown turf	Noncontributing					
Successional forest in location of historic fields	Noncontributing					



Fig. 12: Fencerow vegetation to the south of Chinn House remains (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 13: Contextual view of the agricultural lease area (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 14: Area of removed vegetation and evidence of erosion (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 15: Erosion control measures (NCR CLP 2023).

Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Historic Condition:

With the growth of agriculture, well-established roads traversing the future Manassas battlefield afforded direct routes to neighboring mills, commercial centers at Haymarket, New Market, and Centerville, and the local ports of Dumfries and Alexandria. Many of these early roads provide the basis for the system of highways in use today. The Warrenton Turnpike was completed in 1828, when the port of Alexandria was favored over the port of Dumfries due to siltation. It bisects the battlefield, running east to west. This historic road (Lee Highway or US Route 29) is perpendicular to Virginia Route 234, another historic transportation route more commonly known as Manassas-Sudley Road or just Sudley Road (Trieschmann 2006:7.9). This road was established from the Carter mill at Sudley to the southern market and port at Dumfries as early as 1760. (Reeves 2002:15) A series of farm lanes, including Compton's Lane, created a secondary road system, connecting farming development to the larger thoroughfares. These early roads followed the field patterns and fence lines initially created by landowners and provided access to the vast acres of their plantations. During the Civil War, both armies used the existing road system as primary access, as the topography and vegetative cover hampered alternative routes. This included the use of the minor farm lanes at the Chinn property. (Parsons 1996:4.22) Sudley Road defined the Chinn property to the east. To the west, the Chinn farm extended as far as Compton's Lane, from the Groveton intersection with the Warrenton Turnpike in a south easterly direction to meet the Old Warrenton, Alexandria and Washington Road (established 1815) now known as Ball's Ford Road. The southern edge of the Chinn property abutted the property of the Wheeler and Gaskin families, in a northeast-southwest direction that roughly paralleled the Warrenton Turnpike. Historically the main access to the plantation site was via the modern named South Chinn Drive. Despite defining the area of study, as the road is maintained by the state, the feature is not considered a contributing resource due to NPS Management Policy guidance published in 2006 (NPS Management Policy 2006).

Remnant road traces are still apparent at Chinn Ridge. A historic road trace, which currently serves as a trail, is lined by a row of cedar trees that cuts across the westernmost yard on the farm and continues into the forest in a southwesterly direction, intersecting with Compton's Lane. Another road trace and fence line, where field stones have been thrown, is the western extension

of South Chinn Drive. Historic maps show that this road continued from the northwest side of the house to the Groveton intersection.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

In the last quarter of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, secondary paved and dirt roads were created that bisected the property. Most of these minor roads and driveways, in addition to walking trails, were laid prior to 1942. The current access road to the Chinn House was constructed by the WPA in the 1930s and is now known as North Chinn Drive. North Chinn Drive serves as the entry to the Chinn Ridge property and approaches the house from Sudley Road directly across from the access to the Manassas National Battlefield Park Visitor Center. A possible parallel road trace approaching the house was discovered in 1981. The original farm access road is currently used as an exit from the property, and is now known as South Chinn Drive. Additional trails were created in the 1960s and 1970s (Trieschmann 2006:7.9).

Current and historic roads in and around Chinn Ridge are still in use today. The Warrenton Turnpike is heavily travelled with commuter traffic to and from Washington, DC. Sudley Road supports residential traffic in greater and greater numbers due to suburban sprawl and the recent development of neighborhoods on former farmland outside the park boundaries. Although Sudley Road was realigned in 1940, a portion of the Sudley Road grade that follows the roadway's historical route survives along the CLI's eastern boundary, south of a maintenance access road (Austin and Williams 2018:3-41, 3-42, 3-44). The maintenance access road was added in 1936 as part of the development of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (Austin and Williams 2018: 3-44).

Interpretive trails and markers guide visitors from N. Chinn Drive to the Hooe Cemetery, up the hill to the Chinn House ruins, and right across the north field toward the Webster and Texas memorials. The one-mile-long Chinn Ridge Trail (formerly known as Chinn Ridge Road), paved in 1961, begins north of the Chinn House parking lot. According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, the path was originally constructed as a vehicular route in the 1930s during WPA development of the site (Austin and Williams 2018:3-44). It was modified in 1999 to a five-foot-wide asphalt pedestrian trail with a four-foot-wide gravel shoulder (Austin and Williams 2018:3-39). The path extends along the ridge line that witnessed heavy fighting during the Battle of Second Manassas on August 30, 1862. Interpretive signs placed along the trail tell the story of Union troops who made a desperate stand on Chinn Ridge and blunted the Confederate counterattack. Near the middle of the trail is the monument dedicated to Colonel Fletcher Webster of the 12th Massachusetts, killed in action on Chinn Ridge. The trail concludes at an

interpretive marker that discusses the combat on Chinn Ridge during the Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861. Visitors then return to the parking lot via the same path. The path was originally paved for vehicle traffic. Half of the asphalt has been removed to narrow the path and beyond the Webster Monument today the remaining path is composed of gravel. The park website indicates this is a wheelchair-accessible trail route. NCR staff observed several cracks in the asphalt in February 2023 indicating the trail has deteriorated and is in need of maintenance.

According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, a recently established segment of the Second Manassas Trail is a mown grass route extending northeast from the Chinn Ridge Trail (Austin and Williams 2018:3-39). The trail winds down the ridge along red cedar fence lines to Sudley Road, crossing Chinn Branch on a wood trail bridge. The trail then turns south at Sudley Road and follows along the inside of the Virginia rail or worm fence towards the Chinn Ridge entrance road (North Chinn Drive). This portion of the Second Manassas Trail is non-contributing.

Mown walking trails and bridle trails wind through the forest on many of the road traces around the complex and lead to other areas of the park. The current Chinn Ridge Loop Trail is a circulation corridor that accommodates both pedestrian users in whole and bridle trails in part, was developed from the combination of the Historic Compton's Lane and the extension of the South Chinn Ridge Drive. This loop also constitutes a part of the Second Manassas Trail system and is alternately labeled as such in documentation. The path begins at the Chinn House parking lot and continues northwest to Young's Branch before changing course south and southwest. The path then continues south and southeast following the course of the historic Compton's Lane. The trail then creates a complete loop by moving northeast through the landscape to the starting point of the Chinn Ridge parking lot.

Analysis: The historic roads and road traces of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape are used today for vehicle, pedestrian and equestrian recreation. The paved roads represent the historic access and egress from the Hazel Plain plantation, and the gravel or dirt trails trace former paths to and from neighboring farms and roads. These features are found to be both contributing and to have integrity to the periods of significance. They contribute to the overall character of the landscape.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
North Chinn Drive	Contributing					
South Chinn Drive	Contributing					
Chinn Ridge Loop Trail/associated portion of the Second Manassas Trail	Contributing					
Maintenance Access Road	Contributing			Location	56998	Yes
Chinn Ridge Trail (formerly Road)	Contributing					
Compton's Lane	Contributing					
Sudley Road Grade	Contributing					
Second Manassas Trail running in the vicinity of Sudley Road	Non-contributing					
Bridle trails and mown trails	Non-contributing					



Fig. 16: 1936 Farm Road from Chinn House to Chinn Branch, now South Chinn Drive, MANA Archives.



Fig. 17: South Chinn Ridge (NCR CLP 2016).



Fig. 18: Chinn Ridge Trail (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 19: End of paved section of Chinn Ridge trail at loop (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 20: View of wood bridge along the Second Manassas Trail and observed stream bank erosion along Chinn Branch (NCR CLP 2023).

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Historic Condition:

The Hazel Plain plantation house, later known as the Chinn House, was likely built around 1769, when Bernard Hooe came into possession of the property. The house endured well into the 20th century before it was razed in 1950 due to its near collapse.

Hazel Plain was an example of the ordered style of Georgian architecture that became popular among plantation owners in Virginia. The house was a large, five-bay, double pile, side gable, two-story frame structure with a sandstone foundation, exterior end brick double chimneys, and full English cellar. Several other homes on large estates in the area featured the same exterior end double chimneys, included Pilgrim's Rest, the home of Henry Dade Hooe, Bernard Hooe Sr.'s nephew and Portici, the home of Frank Lewis. Further evidence that the Hazel Plain house was built before the commonly believed date of 1809 survives in a fire insurance policy dated 1805 for Prince William County. In the record, Hazel Plain is valued at \$1500 for insurance purposes, although it is noted that it would cost \$2000 to rebuild the house in case of a fire, \$500 is deducted for "decay" (Prince William County Fire Insurance Policies, 1796-1846, abstracted by Donald L. Wilson). In 1805, the plantation home would have been 36 years old.

The only surviving detailed description of the house exists as 1959 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) notes of the home. The building is described as follows:

Brownstone basement, one original grille opening in bad condition. 2[sic] end chimneys connecting with closet on 1st floor, brick above stone base. East chimney common bond and bad condition. West chimney Flemish bond and good condition. Extent of original house from east wall to west wall of hall. Stair (?) Present form of house, late 18th century. Super structure frame, painted yellow. Most clap boards modern but some old beaded ones left on end walls. Lower window frames modern, upper original with architrave trim. No old sash. Cornice old, gable roof. Flat pitch, say 30 degrees – doorway has side lights and transom. All probably pre-war.

Interior poor. No old trim except cornice in southwest room. Elaborate modillions and fret frieze below. Mantels 2 front rooms slender pilasters, no character. Other rooms Victorian simulated

marble form. Doors, all 4-panel, tawdry. Stair seems old. Attic one room; poor framing (Library of Congress 1959).

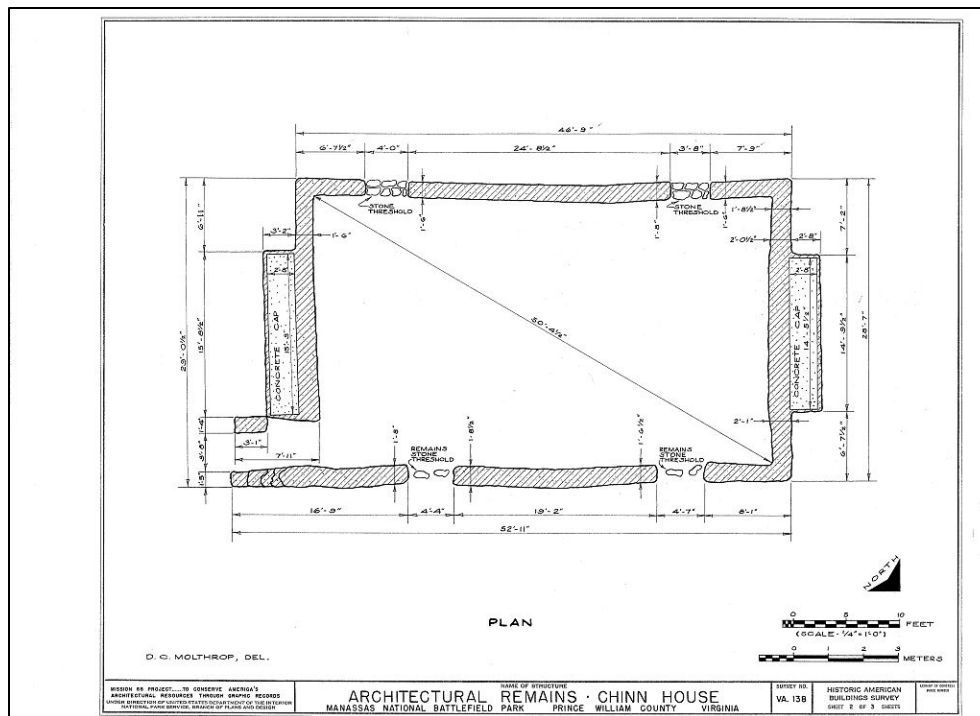


Fig. 21: Historic American Building Survey (HABS) survey plan sketch of Chinn House (undated) (Library of Congress 1959).

The exterior style of the Hazel Plain house was decidedly Georgian, but the interior featured elements of the earlier Colonial style. The first-floor plan shows a boxed, winding stair at the northern wall. A boxed stair is indicative of the 1769 build date. Boxed, winding staircases, sometimes with doors concealing their access, were a common feature of Colonial architecture. True Georgian interiors included open-string, straight-run staircases in the entrance hall with balusters and visible step ends. A fine example of this type of interior exists at Harmony Hall, a plantation home across the Potomac River in Maryland, built in the same year, 1769.

Hazel Plain served as a field hospital during both First and Second Manassas. Advertisements for the sale of Hazel Plain soon after the Civil War described the home as “needing repairs to make habitable” (Alexandria Gazette 03 May 1871). When Andrew Cather purchased the house in 1883, he had a wife and 8 children (1880 Federal Census). Cather must have made the repairs necessary because his family continued to live in the house for the next 50 years. During Cather’s

ownership in 1911, the house was covered by a standing seam, metal roof. When the house was conveyed to the U.S. Government in 1936, it was already 176 years old.

A National Park Service memorandum written in 1948 described the inadequate preservation efforts afforded to the house:

The present condition of the Chinn House is, through an unfortunate chain of circumstances, due largely to its treatment under National Park Service administration. At the time the National Park Service took over it was apparently in a fair state of preservation. Plans were then being considered for its restoration. A phase of the early study of the structure resulted in the removal of its weatherboarding. Later developments, the abolition of the CCC and World War II, made the restoration of the house impractical. Finally, the framing was covered with tar paper in lieu of replacing the weatherboarding. The tar paper in a few years was destroyed by the elements, leaving the framing exposed. As a result the framing deteriorated and high winds were able to sweep through the house with such force as to rip off the roof (Wilshin 1948, MANA Archives).

The house was deemed a safety hazard by the National Park Service and razed in 1950. The two twin chimneys remained standing but within days, the east chimney was destroyed by strong winds. In the interest of safety, the National Park Service leveled the remaining chimney and capped both at the level of the house's foundation (Parsons 1996:4.37; Mackintosh 1981:10). Today, the location of the once imposing Georgian style house is imprinted on the landscape by the structure's stone foundation (Trieschmann 2006:7.12).

Historically, stables existed to the northeast of the Chinn House, built into a hill in the manner of a bank barn. They were located on the right-hand side of the road that approaches the house (N. Chinn Drive). The stables were comprised of a large frame building with a stone foundation, flat roof, and a shed addition to the west. The stables are identified in historic maps of the battlefield and referenced in many advertisements. The stables' dilapidated state is revealed in photographs before it was dismantled in 1936.

According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, the maintenance storage building located west of the maintenance office and parallel to the maintenance shop was constructed in the late 1930s as part of WPA developments at Chinn Ridge (Austin and Williams 2018:3-29).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Existing Conditions: All that currently remains of the historic buildings and structures is the house's foundation, capped chimneys, cistern, well, and cemetery walls. The foundation remnants measure 28' x 46' 9" and are composed of rough-cut red sandstone in irregular courses.

The stones are reset with lime mortar and terminate approximately 2' 6" above grade. The foundation walls are 1' 8" thick. The gable-end northeast and southwest walls have exterior end chimney foundations of red sandstone that measure 14' 9" x 2' 8". The chimney foundations are capped with poured concrete slabs at the same height as the foundation walls. The extended foundation wall on the southeast façade supported a lean-to shed that is depicted in photographs beginning in 1890. The cellar was filled in after the house was razed in 1950. The foundation was observed to be cracked in several places, is visibly bowed, and has a small amount of vegetation growth on the exterior of the foundation within mortar cracks. The Chinn House foundation, cistern, and cemetery wall are in need of stabilization due to cracking, vegetation growth, and damage due to vandalism. The park plans to undertake stabilization measures within the next two years.

The outbuildings are no longer extant. During a 1981 archeological survey, Thomas McGarry discovered what he interpreted to be a carriage house, an ordered set of outbuildings near the main house with several possible functions, stables, a root cellar, icehouse, two check dams and an unexplained, large, square foundation (McGarry 1982). When the Chinn Farm was being advertised for sale after the Civil War, descriptions of the property's buildings included "the mansion, with eight large rooms, needing repairs to make habitable, a small but comfortable log house occupied by the present tenant, a stone stable, and log corn house and granary," (Alexandria Gazette 03 May 1871). Further study is required to determine if one of the "unexplained" features McGarry describes on the Chinn Farm might be the log house, corn house or granary mentioned in the advertisements. The advertisements do not mention the ordered set of outbuildings near the main house or the carriage house, and early photos of the main house do not show any outbuildings. This suggests that by the end of the Civil War, the particular ordered set of outbuildings and the carriage house were already gone.

The maintenance storage building continues to exist as a single-story wood framed structure with a gable roof, approximately 30 feet by 125 feet. There are open storage areas with shed roofs that the park added on the north and east sides of the structure. The other buildings in the maintenance cluster postdate the cultural landscape's periods of significance and therefore are non-contributing resources. These buildings are the maintenance office and garage, the maintenance shop, and four (4) maintenance outbuildings. Note that the maintenance shop was constructed as part of Mission 66 activities at MANA and that no evaluation of significance of Mission 66 development has yet been completed for this cultural landscape (Austin and Williams 2018:3-28, 3-29).

Analysis: As the buildings associated with Chinn House are no longer extant, they cannot retain integrity. However, the foundation remnants of the Chinn House are contributing to the historic site. Despite the evidence of degradation in places (i.e., foundation cracks, visible bowing, and vegetation growth), the foundation remnants have a high level of integrity as an archeological site. The maintenance storage building is extant and is currently used as a maintenance storage building. This resource contributes to the 1905-1940 period of significance associated with commemoration and memorialization of the battlefield landscape.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Chinn House foundation	Contributing	Chinn House (remains)	000890	Location	89027	Yes
Maintenance Storage Building	Contributing			Location	47128	Yes
Maintenance office and garage	Non-contributing					
Maintenance outbuildings (4)	Non-contributing					
Maintenance shop	Undetermined			Location	47127	Yes



Fig. 22: Chinn House, 1890, MANA Archives



Fig. 23: Chinn House with stabilization, 1936, MANA Archives.



Fig. 24: Chinn House, weatherboards removed, tar paper installed, 1940, MANA Archives.



Fig. 25: Chinn House ruins, 1959 (Library of Congress 1959).



Fig. 26: Chinn House ruins viewed to the south in February 2023 (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 27: Maintenance Storage Building east and south elevations, facing northwest (NCR CLP 2023).

Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Historic Condition:

The historic house site of Chinn Ridge was located on an elevated plateau above the surrounding lands, as are the majority of historic house sites at Manassas National Battlefield Park. Views from these locations were important to both 18th century planters and military strategy during the Civil War. Valleys and tree cover afforded defensive protection, and ridges and hills were used as observation areas and locations from which to deploy artillery. Chinn Ridge provided a crucial sightline important to the outcome of the last phase of Second Manassas. Confederate forces, positioned in the yard of the Chinn House at the highpoint, while elements of the Union Army fell back further north on Chinn Ridge. The Confederate view along Chinn Ridge and nearby Henry Hill was significant during the fight. The opposing view along the ridge by the Union troops was equally important (Parsons 1996:4.16-4.17).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Overall Views and Vistas: The practices of vegetation management and agricultural cultivation that created unencumbered views and vistas ended once the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape ceased major agricultural production. Since the Civil War, internal and external views have changed dramatically. Successional tree growth occupies once open pastures and cultivated fields on portions of the Chinn Ridge landscape. The successional forest growth has obstructed the historic views association with plantation management and to both battles. From the critical elevation of the ridge, neither Bald Hill, the Stone House, the Dogan House, Groveton, nor Manassas junction were visible in 2017. In 2022, the park undertook steps to restore obstructed historic views per the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report recommendations (Austin and Williams 2018:5-22, 5-23). According to park employees, Tasks 20, 21, 22, 23 and a portion of Task 28 were completed (see PEPC 101966 for additional details). Due to this work, views along Chinn Ridge (View A), from Chinn Ridge to Henry Hill (View B), from Chinn Ridge to Chinn Branch/Bald Hill (View C), and from Chinn Ridge to the Stone House Intersection/Buck Hill (View D) were improved. (The view labels match those found in the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report. See Austin and Williams 2018:3-79, 3-80).

Views and Vistas and Oak Hickory Forest:

The 2018 Cultural Landscape Report identifies the oak-hickory forest as a contributing resource to the cultural landscape, associated with two periods of significance (1769-1860 and 1861-1865) (Austin and Williams 2018:3-76). This report provides several treatment recommendations to remove oak-hickory forest within areas that historically were open fields to restore historic battlefield views throughout the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape (Austin and Williams 2018:5-19, Table 5-7 and 5-21, Table 5-1). The 2018 Cultural Landscape Report indicates further evaluation is needed in some areas of potential treatment by noting: “vegetation transition from hardpan basic oak-hickory forest requiring additional evaluation” (Austin and Williams 2018: 5-21, Table 5-1). The report also recommends maintaining “oak-hickory forest in areas historically occupied by woodlots” (Austin and Williams 2018: B-5).

In order to protect the imperiled northern basic hardpan oak-hickory forest (Conservation Status G2) within the cultural landscape, further evaluation of the presence of this forest type must be done prior to future viewshed rehabilitation efforts that will remove trees from forested areas. Spatial data related to sensitive plant communities including the northern basic hardpan oak-hickory forest is stored within the Natural Resources & Science division of NCR. The descriptions and recommendations found on the following pages of the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report by Austin and Williams should be reviewed and updated to accurately reflect the importance of conserving this plant community within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape: 3-69, 3-72, 3-75, 3-76, 3-77, 4-4, 5-14, 5-17, 5-18, 5-19, 5-20, 5-21, 6-13, 6-14, 6-16, 6-17, and B-5.

Please refer to the *Vegetation* section for additional discussion on oak-hickory forest within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape.

Analysis: In 2022, 19.5 acres of vegetation were cleared and converted to grassland and shrubland within the cultural landscape (PEPC 101966; PMIS 304977). These efforts were completed with the intent of restoring critical internal historic battlefield viewsheds of the cultural landscape. These recent rehabilitation efforts have restored most contributing views and vistas located within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape with the exception of the view between the New York Monuments (to the northwest of the CLI boundary) and Chinn Ridge (labeled View E in the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report) (Austin and Williams 2018: 3-80).

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
View along Chinn Ridge (View A)	Contributing					
View from Chinn Ridge to Henry Hill (View B)	Contributing					
View from Chinn Ridge to Chinn Branch/Bald Hill (View C)	Contributing					
View from Chinn Ridge to Stone House Intersection (View D)	Contributing					



Fig. 28: View of Bald Hill from Chinn Ridge Road facing North, where Phase I cuts restored views from the Hooe Cemetery area back to Bald Hill. (MANA Park Staff 2023)

Constructed Water Features

Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

Well and Cistern: The Chinn House was serviced by a well and cistern located near the northeast corner of the home. The cistern is a 2' high brick, beehive-domed structure with a concrete cap and 8" wide iron pipe. A well structure with a conical, concrete cap lies 4' north of the cistern. These features were so close to the northeast corner of the house that a lean-to shed was built over the cistern and well pump. The cistern collected water from the downspouts of the house. The remaining pipe in the cistern is the receiving end of the gutter system that extended from each of the roof's eaves, channeled water across the gable ends of the house, and deposited it in the cistern under the kitchen porch. The pump for the well projected through the wooden porch. A turn of the century water pump was extant as late as McGarry's 1981 report but is not present today.

Chinn Spring: Chinn Spring is located on the east bank of Chinn Branch, north of the North and South Chinn intersection. According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, the spring housing was an important water source during plantation development, and the spring housing likely

dates to the WPA and Bull Run Demonstration Area time periods of the mid-1930s (Austin and Williams 2018: 3-16, 3-45).

Check Dams: The check dams to the east of the main house complex were part of the drainage system to route water downhill (Parsons 1996:4.88). A date of construction for the check dams is not known; however, the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report indicates they were likely constructed as part of 18th and 19th century plantation development to control water flow down the slope of Chinn Ridge (Austin and Williams 2018: 3-50).

WPA Culverts: Sandstone-faced culverts are located on the north and south sides of North and South Chinn Drive where Chinn Branch passes under the roads. Historically, Chinn Branch was forded by the road that is now South Chinn Drive. In the 1930s the Works Progress Administration created two sandstone-faced culverts that stand today during the conversion of the lane from the main circulation path to the exit route of the site. According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, the WPA constructed the culverts in 1936 (Austin and Williams 2018: 3-49, 3-50). The WPA used rough-cut red sandstone in irregular courses and set them with lime mortar and used corrugated metal to pass through under the roadways.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Well and Cistern: The well head near the house retains an escutcheon that is embossed with “Etter Pump 507.” A Pennsylvania man named H.M. Etter received a patent for this type of pump head on May 20, 1902 (US Patent Office 1902). The cistern retains a pipe that received water runoff from the roof, directed by gutters and downspouts. The cistern is located nearer to the house than the well and would have been directly under the porch in the 1912 photo. NCR staff observed a wooden pallet placed atop the cistern at the time of the February 2023 inventory which covers the top of the damaged cistern, which vandals “shattered” according to park staff (Personal communication with MANA Cultural Resource Manager, Andrew Bentley, in February 2023).

Chinn Spring: Chinn Spring is located northeast of the Chinn House and feeds Chinn Branch. According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, the spring is enclosed by a concrete casing in fair condition and signs of degradation included a crack in the top slab and some staining and moss growth on the concrete. No additional information is known about this spring.

Check Dams: According to the 2018 Cultural Landscape Report, check dams are situated along the eastern slope of Chinn Ridge and are constructed of rocks to reduce water runoff.

WPA Culverts: As noted in the 2018 Cultural Landscape report, the culverts along North Chinn Drive are in fair condition with some erosion noted, while culverts along South Chinn Drive are in poor condition with more severe erosion of mortar and several detached sandstones (Austin and Williams 2018: 3-49).

Analysis: The constructed water features retain integrity to the periods of significance, 1769-1825 in the case of the well, cistern and check dams, and 1905-1940 in the case of the culverts. The earlier constructed water features were on the landscape during the Battles of Manassas in 1861-1862. Because the Chinn House served as a hospital after the battles, the well was most certainly used in caring for the wounded. The constructed water features contribute to the cultural landscape.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Chinn House Well	Contributing					
Chinn Property Cistern	Contributing					
WPA Era Culverts (North Chinn Drive and South Chinn Drive)	Contributing					
Check Dams	Contributing					
Chinn Spring Collection System	Contributing					



Fig. 29: 1912 photo of Chinn House showing lean-to shed, porch, and water pump, MANA Archives.



Fig. 30: 1936 ford of Chinn Branch by South Chinn Drive.



Fig. 31: South side of southern culvert over South Chinn Drive (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 32: Cistern (NCR CLP 2016).



Fig. 33: Cistern (left) and well (right) (NCR CLP 2023).

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

Fences: Several maps detailing the battle action of the First and Second Battles of Manassas show the locations of fences on the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. Fences appear to delineate the boundaries of the Chinn property and keep pasturing animals out of crop fields and gardens. A good indication of where fence lines once stood is a row of cedar trees, where seedlings have been allowed to mature with protection of the fence. Eventually, the fence breaks down and the tree survives.

Hooe Cemetery Wall: The Hooe Cemetery is an archeological feature located east of the Chinn House site near Chinn Branch. It contains the graves of members of the Hooe family dating from 1772 to the last dated burial in 1825 (Parsons 1996:4.87). The Hooe Cemetery was historically surrounded by a dry-stacked stonewall. They were especially susceptible to vegetation and vandalism because the stones could be easily dislodged. After National Park Service acquisition of the site, trees were noted as growing within the cemetery boundary. A memo dated March 23, 1967, from Park Superintendent Francis Wilshin to the regional director of the National Park

Service, requested funding for the rehabilitation of the cemetery walls. This was completed before 1980 (Wilshin 1967).

Signs: A small sign indicating Recreation Demonstration Project Bull Run Battlefield can be seen in an early 1930s WPA photo of South Chinn Drive, the historic entrance to the Chinn farm. The sign does not exist today. It was likely removed when the Manassas National Battlefield Park was established in 1940.

Cannons: The position of Captain G.F. Leppien's 5th Maine Battery on Chinn Ridge was first marked by a single 10-pounder Parrott rifle in 1979.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Fences: There are no remaining historic wood fences on the site owing to their temporary nature. This is the case for the Virginia rail or worm fence, an important small-scale feature that symbolized Manassas Battlefield and the rural Piedmont landscape. This fence type is synonymous with Manassas Battlefield and is represented in historic photographs from the 1860s. The National Park Service has rebuilt many Virginian rail fences within the park. The recreated fences are constructed with split rails, which is not an entirely authentic technique. Period photographic evidence indicates that local fence in Manassas were more often made with cut saplings. This approach made construction far less labor intensive. Note that there is also post and board fencing and chain link fencing present within the cultural landscape.

A historic fence line to the west of the Chinn House remains is still visible, as stones that were thrown to the side of the field delineate it (Parsons 1996:4.53). A fence enclosure interpreted as an animal pen is located along this fence line to the southwest of the house, on the historic road trace that leads to Compton's Lane. Because this pen exists today, it does not likely date from the period of significance. Nails used in the construction of the fence are modern cut nails. Note that Virginia rail fences line Sudley Road and a portion of this stands in the location where similar fencing existed during the period of significance. There are also three contemporary NPS access gates at entrances along Sudley Road.

The fence line that marks the outer boundary of the Chinn property at the time of the battle is much the same today and represents the southern limits of the park.

Fences Analysis: The current Virginia rail fences in place today that match the historic fence locations are compatible but not contributing to the cultural landscape because they are recreations of the originals.

Hooe Cemetery Wall: The three-and-one-half-foot-high native sandstone wall with two, five-foot-high carved sandstone gateposts centered in the west wall surrounds the Hooe Cemetery site. Nothing remains of the gates. The present wall is built with stone and mortar and all woody vegetation has been removed from the interior space.

Hooe Cemetery Wall Analysis: The Hooe family cemetery is found to be both contributing and compatible with the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. The cemetery retains a high degree of integrity as it occupies its original location, and retains setting, feeling, and association of the historic site.

Signs: Modern wayside interpretive signs have been installed along Chinn Ridge Road, now converted to a trail (Chinn Ridge Trail), at the house, and cemetery. The signs feature colored graphics and text that describe the scene to the viewer. They are made of metal and supported by metal posts in the ground.

Signs Analysis: Although they are important to the interpretation of the historic scene, they do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Cannons: Currently there is one cannon located to the west of Chinn House remains, and three additional cannons located to the south of the Fletcher Webster and Texas memorials.

Cannons Analysis: Conversations with park staff have revealed that the park acquired these landscape features through an exchange with other military parks in the National Park Service.

Fletcher Webster and Texas Memorials: Two monuments are present in the cultural landscape, representing the memorialization land use of the site. The features are discussed in adjacent lands and in more detail in Appendix B. (Note that these features are not included in the small-scale features list because they are not owned or managed by the NPS).

Overall Analysis: As noted above, the contributing small-scale features of Chinn Ridge are the Hooe Cemetery and the Webster Monument. The non-contributing but compatible features are the rebuilt fences, the wayside signs, and cannons.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?

Hooe Cemetery	Contributing	Hooe Cemetery, Wall	451529	Asset	1689556	Yes
Post and Board Fence	Non contributing - compatible					
Virginia Rail/Worm Fences (Segments that are in the location of historic fences)	Non contributing - compatible					
Virginia Rail/Worm Fences (Segments that are not in the location of historic fences)	Non contributing					
Chain-link fence	Non contributing					
Bernard Hooe's headstone	Non contributing - compatible	Hooe Cemetery (Gravestones)	010791	Location	89028	No
Wayside signs/Interpretive signage	Non contributing					
Road signs/Wayfinding signs	Non contributing					
NPS Access Gates	Non contributing					

Cannons	Non contributing					
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Fig. 34: Worm fencing along the south side of South Chinn Drive, Chinn House remains visible in the background (right side) (NCR CLP 2023).



Fig. 35: Entrance to Chinn Ridge Trail and existing waysides (NCR CLP 2023).

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.

Historic Condition:

See below for details.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Archeological remains are contained within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape Hooe Cemetery. The Hooe Cemetery site is located east of the Chinn House near the course of the Chinn Branch. The site contains the graves of members of the Hooe family dating from 1772 with the last recorded burial documented in 1825 (Parsons 1996:4.87). A dry stacked stone wall surrounded the feature. Prior to 1950 only three of an unknown number of graves were marked. The marked graves belonged to Bernard Hooe, James H. Hooe, and Thomas P. Hooe. However, vandalism marred the stones in 1950 (Wilshin 1967). In 2007, the Sons of the American Revolution dedicated a new headstone to Bernard Hooe Sr. Currently, this recently replaced headstone for Bernard Hooe Sr. is the only remaining headstone.

Beyond the boundary of the Hooe Cemetery, archeologist Thomas McGarry conducted a survey in which he examined the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits. The 1981 study located the remains of several historic buildings that are no longer extant. A full discussion of the archeological resource potential of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is contained within the McGarry Report and is beyond the scope of this CLI. Further archeological field work and research could reveal information relevant to prehistory, agriculture, and the Civil War period.

Below is a complete list of Smithsonian trinomials for archeological sites identified in the archeological reports referenced above, as well as MANA's 2006 parkwide NRHP nomination update and VDHR's cultural resources database (VCRIS). Some Smithsonian trinomials correspond with artifact deposits from multiple features and/or time periods. In one case, no Smithsonian trinomial exists for the listed archeological site, as noted below. Archeological sites with the potential to yield information pertaining to the three periods of significance for the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape are considered contributing resources. Note that additional Smithsonian trinomials exist within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape which fall outside the period of significance including 44PW0276, 44PW0277, 44PW0278, and 44PW0279. The associated dates and time period for these trinomials include: Pre-contact/Unknown (15,000 BCE – 1606 CE), Early Archaic (8000 BCE – 6000 BCE), Woodland (1200 BCE – 1606 CE), and Protohistoric (1500 – 1700 CE). See CRIS-AR for further details.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Hooe Dependency - 44PW1070 – Late Archaic (3000 – 1201 BCE); 19th Century (ca. 1810-1822)	Contributing		CRIS-AR#: MANA00093.000			
Domestic - 44PW0285 - 19th Century (1800-1899)	Contributing		CRIS-AR#: MANA00033.000			

Domestic/CCC HQ - 44PW0286 - 19th Century and 20th Century (ca. 1880-1936 CE)	Contributing		CRIS-AR#: MANA00034.000			
Chinn House/Hazel Plain - 44PW0008 - 19th Century and 20th Century (ca. 1809-1935 CE)	Contributing		CRIS-AR#: MANA00001.000			
Hoe Family Cemetery - no trinomial assigned - 18th Century and 19th Century (no year range specified)	Contributing	Hoe Cemetery, Wall	CRIS HS#: 451529; CRIS-AR#: MANA00100.000	Location	89028	Yes

Condition Assessment

Conditions

Condition

Fair

Condition Date

09/14/2023

Narrative

The 2017 inventory was updated by NCR Preservation Services staff in 2023. A review of the existing condition of the cultural landscape has led to an evaluation of “Fair.” A Condition Assessment of “Fair” indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3 to 5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

This determination considers the condition of the overall cultural landscape and individual landscape features. The largest impact to the landscape is the encroachment of successional forest and ongoing issues of invasive species within pastureland. Erosion in areas of vegetation removal and adjacent to culverts and along stream beds also negatively impacts the condition of the landscape. The Chinn House foundation and cemetery wall are in need of stabilization. Lastly, proposed development on adjacent lands, particularly the proposed datacenter to the south, poses a potential threat to views and vistas from within the park. The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape earns a condition assessment rating of fair due to the successional forest growth that has obscured the remaining historic views and vistas, the loss of buildings and structures, and changes to the vegetation composition. The condition rating is not irreversible and could be improved by the park.

The Chinn Ridge CLI was updated in FY2023. Through on-site investigation and consultation with park staff, it has been determined that the condition of the landscape remains Fair.

See below for additional information associated with impacts that resulted in a “Fair” condition assessment.

Impacts

Table of Impacts

Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source	External Source	Narrative	Date Identified
Exposure To Elements		Yes	Yes	The Chinn House remains are not protected from severe weather. Water infiltration and the freeze/thaw cycle may have damaging effects to the sandstone foundations and brick chimney bases.	12/21/2016
Release to Succession		Yes	No	Allowing this practice to occur has altered the feeling of the landscape and the character of the	12/21/2016

Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source	External Source	Narrative	Date Identified
				historic site. Efforts should be made to impede the growth of woody vegetation.	
Vegetation/Invasive Plants		Yes	No	NPS has identified the following invasive plants within the boundaries of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape: Amur honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera maackii</i>); Asiatic dayflower (<i>Commelina communis</i>); autumn olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>); beefsteak plant (<i>Perilla frutescens</i>); bird's-eye speedwell (<i>Veronica persica</i>); chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>); Chinese bushclover (<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>); common dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>); common ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>); common mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>); common vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>); garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>); great mullein (<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>); ground-ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>); heath speedwell (<i>Veronica officinalis</i>); Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>); Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>); Japanese stiltgrass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>); marsh	06/12/2023

Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source	External Source	Narrative	Date Identified
				dewflower (<i>Murdannia keisak</i>); moth mullein (<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>); multiflora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>); musk thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>); quihou privet (<i>Ligustrum quihou</i>); red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>); red deadnettle (<i>Lamium purpureum</i>); small carpetgrass (<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>); tree-of-heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>); viper's bugloss (<i>Echium vulgare</i>); white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>); wineberry (<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>); and winged euonymus (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>) (Email Aleksandra Voznitza: June 12 th , 2023).	
Visitation		Yes	No	Increased visitation has negatively impacted the lands and house remains.	12/21/2016
Vandalism		Yes	No	The park has identified vandalism as an issue, particularly from visitors damaging buildings and structures at Chinn House remains and Hooe Cemetery. Specifically in 2020-2021, a vandal took a	2/22/2023

Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source	External Source	Narrative	Date Identified
				stone from Chinn House and shattered the cistern.	
Erosion		Yes	No	Erosion was observed along stream banks near the WPA Culverts and wood bridge which crosses Chinn Branch. Erosion and erosion control measures were also observed in areas of recently removed vegetation along the slope of Chinn Ridge, east of Chinn Ridge Trail. Erosion and increased runoff has especially impacted Chinn Branch and Youngs Branch, filling these waterways with sediment and silt.	2/22/2023
Adjacent Lands		No	Yes	A proposed data center to the south has the potential to impact viewsheds from within Chinn Ridge. The park identified additional proposed developments on adjacent lands, such as roadway and new multi-family housing to the south. Adjacent development also increases impervious surfaces, resulting in increased runoff and erosion.	2/22/2023

Treatment

Treatments

Stabilization Measures

Narrative

The following stabilization measures are recommended for the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape:

- Work with IPMT staff to remove invasive vegetation and control for successional growth. Protect threatened and endangered species if present while implementing clearance operations.
- Further evaluation of the presence of oak-hickory forest should be considered prior to forest removal during future viewshed rehabilitation efforts. (Please refer to the *Vegetation* and the *Views and Vistas* sections for additional details on this rare plant community).
- Stabilize and repair paving along Chinn Ridge Trail.
- Stabilize elements of the Chinn House remains, Hooe Cemetery Wall, and cistern which have deteriorated or been damaged by degradation and/or vandalism.
- Continue to utilize erosion control measures.

Approved Treatments

Type

Rehabilitation

Completed

No

Document

Chinn Ridge: Cultural Landscape Report (Austin and Williams 2018)

Narrative

The overall strategy for treatment of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is rehabilitation, with the primary objecting of interpreting the First and Second Battles of Manassas. Maintaining a

continuum of open fields and visible agricultural use is fundamental to this program, along with the ongoing priority of visitor areas. More specifically, major treatment recommendations of Chinn Ridge include: evaluate internal and external viewsheds, define historic views obscured by secondary forest growth, reduce erosion on steep slopes, maintain agricultural lease areas, increase accessibility and improve pedestrian and vehicular circulation routes.

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RELIC Slave Report	Prince William County Slave & Free Negro Records	Various	Prince William County Library Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC)
Prince William County (PWC)	Deed Books	Various	Prince William County
Reeves, Matthew	Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigation and Site Examination of Proposed Intersection Improvements at Routes 29 and 234	2000	National Park Service
Reeves, Matthew	Reinterpreting Manassas: The African American Community	2003	Historical Archeology Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 124-137
Reeves, Matthew Brown, Gail W. Holmes, Kimberly	Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed Federal Highway Improvements at Parking Areas and Access Roads	2002	National Park Service

Salmon, John	The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865, Historical and Archaeological Resources	2000	VA Department of Historic Resources
Sarles, Jr., Frank B.	A Short History of Manassas National Battlefield Park	1955	Unpublished report
Schaible, Daniel	Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests: Manassas National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report	2013	National Park Service, Washington, DC
Snyder, Mark R.	The Education of Indentured Servants in Colonial America	2007	Epsilon Pi Tau, Inc.
Strickland, Susan Cary	Prince William Forest Park: An Administrative History	1986	National Park Service, Washington, DC
St. George's History	Mary Downman (1833-1926), William Yates Downman (1830-1864)	n.d.	St. George's History
Thomas, Jane; Megan Nortrup; Mark Lehman; Bryan Gorsira; Bill Dennison; Tim Carruthers; and Patrick Campbell	Manassas National Battlefield Park: Natural Resource Condition Assessment (379_108046)	2011	National Park Service, Fort Collins, CO
Trieschmann, Laura Virginia	Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Amended and Boundary Expansion) National Register of Historic Places Registration Form	2006	National Park Service, Washington, DC
Turner, Ron	Hazel Plain, Also Known as The Chinn House	2015	Prince William County Library Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC)
US Patent Office	Commissioner of Patents Annual Report	1902	US Patent Office

US Army Corps of Engineers	NAO-2020-00426, VMRC# 21-2154 (Balls Ford Road Data Center)	2022	US Army Corps of Engineers
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VADCR)	The Natural Communities of Virginia Classification of Ecological Groups and Community Types	2021	VADCR
Vlach, John Michael	Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery	1993	University of North Carolina Press
VLR 3-7-2007	Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, MPD (Prince William County – 076-5160)	1995	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VADHR)
Voznitza, Aleksandra	CLI updates/end of year reporting and Invasive plants	2023	Unpublished email
W. A. Low	The Farmer in Post-Revolutionary Virginia	1951	University of North Carolina Press
Wilshin, Francis	March 23, 1967 Memorandum	1967	Park Superintendent Francis Wilshin to the regional director of the National Park Service
Wilshin, Francis	1948 Memorandum	1948	Park Superintendent Francis Wilshin to the regional director of the National Park Service
Wright, Gavin	Slavery and American Agricultural History	2003	Agricultural History, Vol. 77, No. 4. pp. 527-552
Wood, Linda Sargent and Richard Rabinowitz	Coming to Manassas: Peace, War, and the Making of a Virginia Community	2003	National Park Service, Washington, DC
Zenzen, Joan M.	Battling for Manassas: The Fifty-Year Preservation Struggle at Manassas National Battlefield Park	1998	Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, PA

Zwelling, Shomer S.	Robert Carter's Journey: From Colonial Patriarch to New Nation Mystic	1986	American Quarterly, Vol. 38, No. 4 (Autumn, 1986), pp.613-636
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Supplemental Information

Table of Supplemental Information

Supplemental Information Title	Supplemental Information Narrative
Deed	Land transfer between Lord Thomas Fairfax and Ann Bivin for 280 acres on November 24, 1725, image courtesy of the Library of Virginia (Bivin 1725)
Generalized Geographic Map of Virginia	Map of the physiographic geologic regions within Virginia. Map held within the National Capital Region Office files and originally obtained from Radford University (http://www.radford.edu/jtso/GeologyofVirginia/Physiography/PhysiolIntro-4.html).
Hooe family genealogy, Ancestry.com	Helps to understand the Hazel Plain chain of title and who is buried in the Hooe Family Cemetery
Hope painting used on wayside sign	Article about Hope painting used on wayside sign http://www.vnews.com/Archives/2016/01/VT-CivilWarPainting-vn-011916
Letter	From Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Niebuhr of Austin, Texas, to Mike Andrus, Park Ranger, Manassas National Battlefield Park, July 31, 1985.
Letter	From Reverend Melvin Lee Steadman, Jr. of Hamilton, Virginia, to Superintendent Francis Wilshin, Manassas National Battlefield Park, February 5, 1967.

Landscape Documents

Prince William County Deed Mapper Power Point dated 2017 within NCR files

Chinn Ridge CLI Appendix



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 7, 2023

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Chinn Ridge

I, Kristofer Butcher, Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, concur with the update for the Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscapes Inventory, including the following specific components:

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape retains integrity to the following periods of significance: 1769-1860; 1861-1865; 1905-1940.

INTEGRITY: The landscape displays the following aspects of integrity (location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association) as defined by the National Register of Historic Places.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION REASSESSMENT: Fair

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory update for Chinn Ridge is hereby approved and accepted.

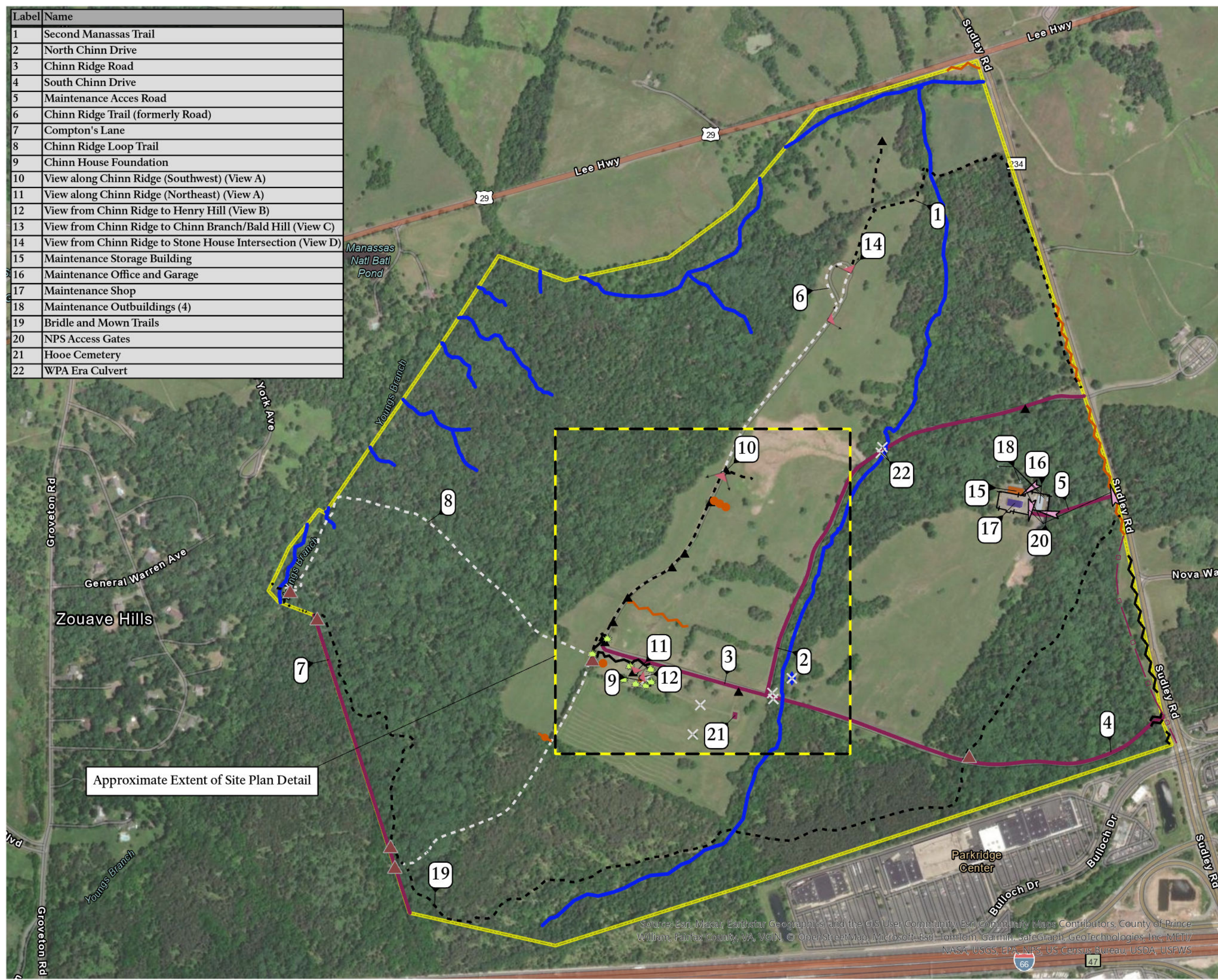
Digitally signed by KRISTOFER
BUTCHER
Date: 2023.09.14 11:31:17 -04'00'

09/14/2023

Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

Date

Label	Name
1	Second Manassas Trail
2	North Chinn Drive
3	Chinn Ridge Road
4	South Chinn Drive
5	Maintenance Access Road
6	Chinn Ridge Trail (formerly Road)
7	Compton's Lane
8	Chinn Ridge Loop Trail
9	Chinn House Foundation
10	View along Chinn Ridge (Southwest) (View A)
11	View along Chinn Ridge (Northeast) (View A)
12	View from Chinn Ridge to Henry Hill (View B)
13	View from Chinn Ridge to Chinn Branch/Bald Hill (View C)
14	View from Chinn Ridge to Stone House Intersection (View D)
15	Maintenance Storage Building
16	Maintenance Office and Garage
17	Maintenance Shop
18	Maintenance Outbuildings (4)
19	Bridle and Mown Trails
20	NPS Access Gates
21	Hooe Cemetery
22	WPA Era Culvert



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Chinn Ridge Site Plan



National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. ESRI Basemap
2. NPS AGOL, 2023
3. Chinn Ridge CLR, Quinn Evans Architects, 2018

Drawn By

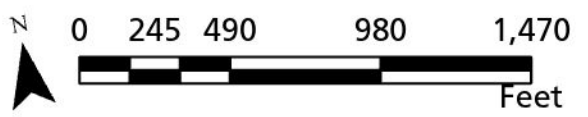
Sofia Gardenswartz, ArcGIS Pro 3.1.2 2023

Legend

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Chinn Ridge CLI Boundary | View |
| Small Scale Features, C | Chain-Link Fence, NC |
| Buildings/Structures, C | Post and Board Fence, NC-C |
| Buildings/Structures, NC | Road, C |
| Buildings/Structures, U | Trail, C |
| Constructed Water Features, C | Trail, NC |
| Interpretive Signage, NC | Worm Fence, NC |
| Small Scale Features, NC | Worm Fence (Historic Location), NC-C |
| Historic Black Walnut or Fruit Tree, C | Natural Systems and Springs, C |
| Wayfinding Signage, NC | NPS Access Gate, NC |
| Spring, C | Sudley Road Grade, C |
| | Views + Vistas |

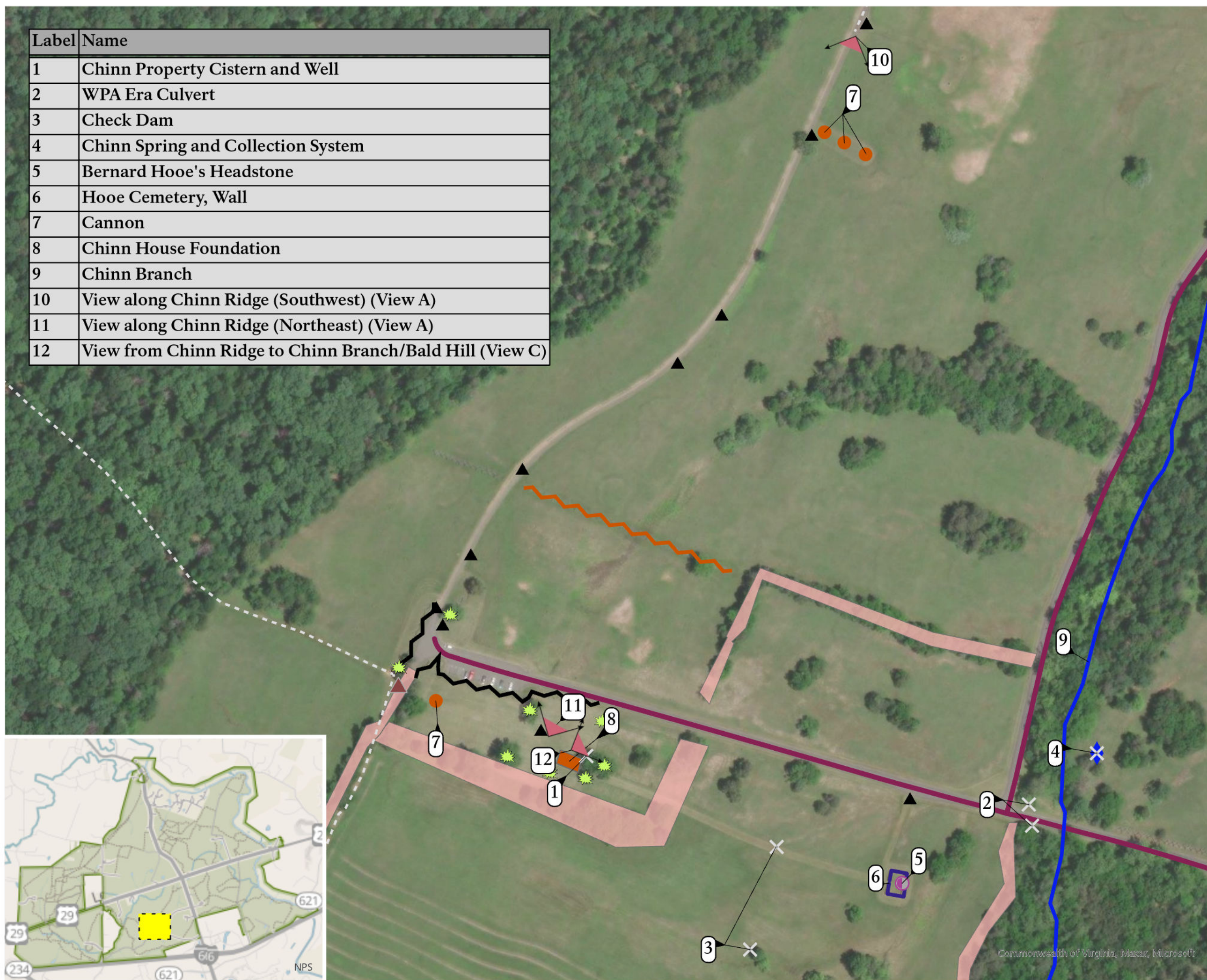
Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 6; 1.18.2024
3. "C" denotes contributing status, "NC" non-contributing, "NC-C" non-contributing compatible, and "U" undetermined.
4. All views and vistas depicted are contributing features.
5. See Drawing #2 for a detailed depiction of the area denoted by the yellow and black dashed bounding box.



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, Esri Community Maps Contributors, County of Prince William, Fairfax County, VA, VGIN, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

Label	Name
1	Chinn Property Cistern and Well
2	WPA Era Culvert
3	Check Dam
4	Chinn Spring and Collection System
5	Bernard Hooe's Headstone
6	Hooe Cemetery, Wall
7	Cannon
8	Chinn House Foundation
9	Chinn Branch
10	View along Chinn Ridge (Southwest) (View A)
11	View along Chinn Ridge (Northeast) (View A)
12	View from Chinn Ridge to Chinn Branch/Bald Hill (View C)



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

Chinn Ridge
Site Plan Detail



National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. ESRI Basemap
2. NPS AGOL, 2023
3. Chinn Ridge CLR, Quinn Evans Architects, 2018

Drawn By

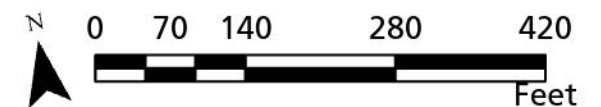
Sofia Gardenswartz, ArcGIS Pro 3.1.2 2023

Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Chinn Ridge CLI Boundary | Constructed Water Features, C |
| Road, C | Interpretive Signage, NC |
| Trail, C | Small Scale Features, NC |
| Wall, C | Small Scale Features, NC-C |
| Worm Fence, NC | Historic Black Walnut or Fruit Tree, C |
| Worm Fence (Historic Location), NC-C | Wayfinding Signage, NC |
| Natural Systems and Springs, C | Buildings/Structures, C |
| Spring, C | |
| Views + Vistas | |

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 5; 1.3.2024
3. "C" denotes contributing status, "NC" non-contributing, "NC-C" non-contributing compatible, and "U" undetermined.
4. All views and vistas depicted are contributing features.
5. Refer to Drawing #1 for vegetation and other landscape characteristics.

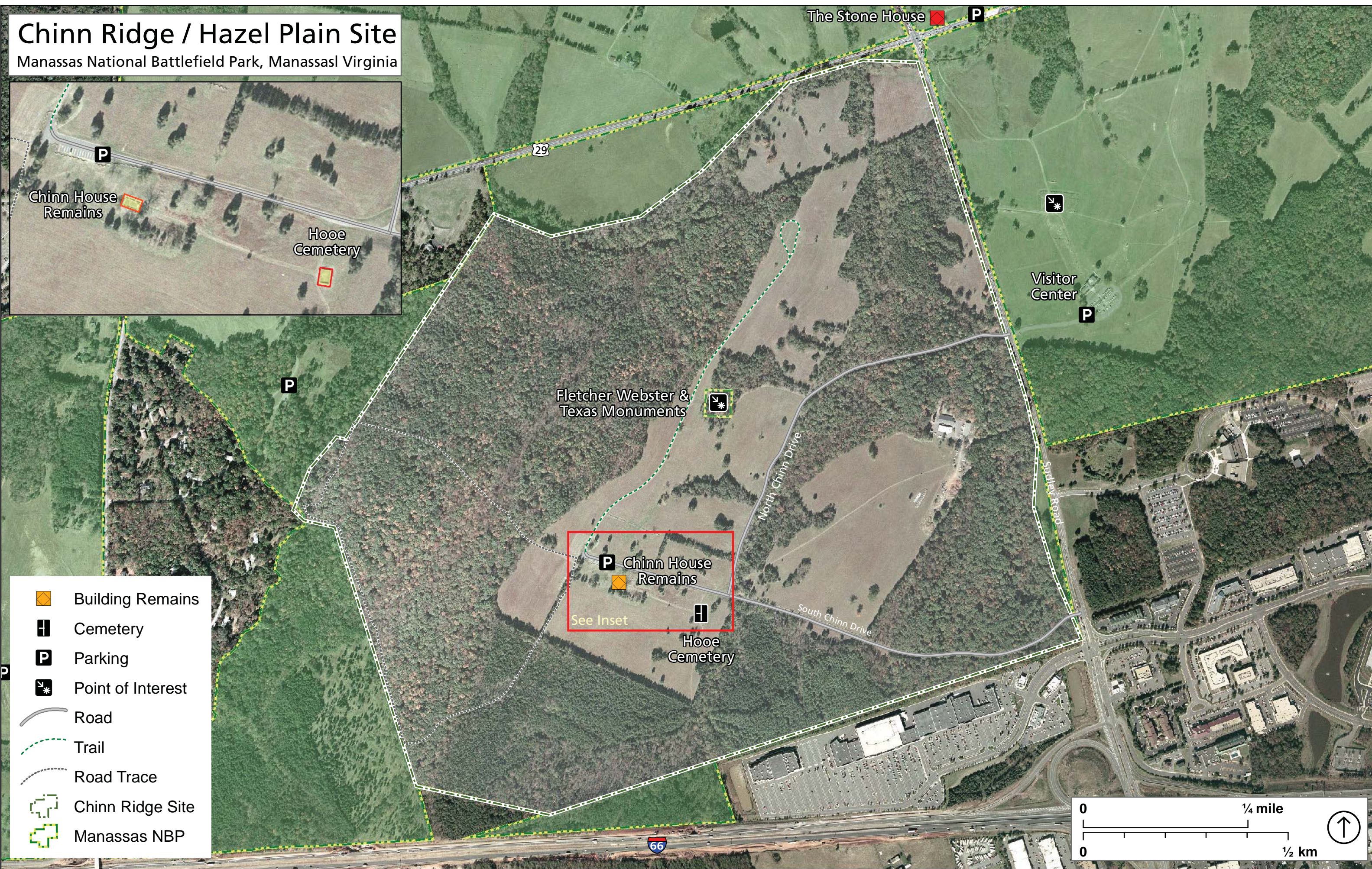


Drawing #2

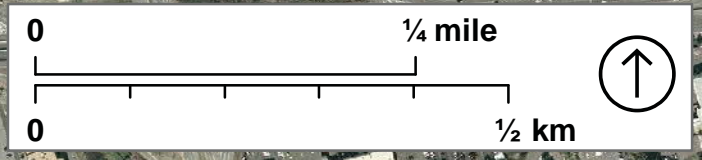
Appendix A

Chinn Ridge / Hazel Plain Site

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Manassas Virginia



- Building Remains
- Cemetery
- Parking
- Point of Interest
- Road
- Trail
- Road Trace
- Chinn Ridge Site
- Manassas NBP





Historic Configuration of Chinn Ridge
 based on evidence located in Thomas McGarry survey

Appendix B

Appendix B:

Adjacent Lands Features

Fletcher Webster and Texas Memorials

Two monuments are present in the cultural landscape, representing the memorialization land use of the site.

Fletcher Webster Memorial

Historic Conditions:

The Webster Memorial is located on a portion of Chinn Ridge that was purchased by trustees of the Webster Memorial Association from the Cather family. Survivors of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment and members of the Fletcher Webster Post, G.A.R. dedicated this monument to Colonel Fletcher Webster on October 21, 1914. The large granite boulder was brought to Manassas from Webster's home in Marshfield, Massachusetts. The memorial was placed on the spot where he was mortally wounded during Second Manassas (Parsons 1996:4.48).

Existing Conditions:

The Webster Memorial Trust Foundation continues to own the one-acre parcel that contains the Webster monument. The monument is located about 600 yards northeast of the Chinn house remains on the eastern crest of Chinn Ridge. It consists of a granite boulder with a bronze plaque memorializing Union Colonel Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster (Manassas NBP NR 1981:10). The text reads:

*In Memory of/Colonel Fletcher Webster
who fell here August 30, 1862
while gallantly leading his regiment
the 12th Massachusetts Volunteers.*

*This Memorial was dedicated October 21, 1914
By survivors of his regiment and
Fletcher Webster Post, G.A.R.
of Brockton, Mass.*

*He gave his life for
The principles laid down by his father
Daniel Webster
"Liberty and Union
Now and forever, one and inseparable."
This boulder was taken from
the Webster Place, Marshfield, Mass.*

Texas Memorial

In 2012, another monument was placed on the Chinn Ridge landscape by the State of Texas. The monument is dedicated to units from Texas who fought on Chinn Ridge during the Second Battle of Manassas. The text inscribed on the granite slab is described below.



1914 Webster Monument



2012 Texas Monument

On obverse:

TEXAS

REMEMBERS THE VALOR AND DEVOTION OF HER SOLDIERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE OF SECOND MANASSAS, VIRGINIA – AUGUST 28-30, 1862.

ON THIS FIELD, CONFEDERATE GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA WON THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN, AGAINST UNION MAJ. GEN. JOHN POPE'S ARMY OF VIRGINIA. ARRIVING ON THE SECOND DAY, AUGUST 29TH, CONFEDERATE MAJ. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET'S WING TOOK POSITION OPPOSITE POPE'S LEFT FLANK. LATE THAT AFTERNOON, BRIG. GEN. JOHN BELL HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE SAW ITS FIRST COMBAT OF THE ENGAGEMENT, ADVANCING INTO THE UNION LINE AT GROVETON. THEIR POSITION UNTENABLE, THE BRIGADE WITHDREW THE FOLLOWING MORNING. MISINTERPRETING CONFEDERATE MANEUVERS AS A RETREAT, GEN. POPE ORDERED ANOTHER ATTACK ON GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON'S POSITION ON AUGUST 30TH. WITH THE HELP OF GEN. LONGSTREET'S ARTILLERY THE UNION ATTACK WAS REPULSED. GEN. LONGSTREET'S FIVE DIVISIONS THEN COUNTERATTACKED IN ONE OF THE LARGEST SIMULTANEOUS MASS ASSAULTS OF THE WAR. HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE LED THE ADVANCE WITH THE ENTIRE WING PIVOTING ON THE BRIGADE. IN THE ENSUING COMBAT HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE OVERWHELMED THE 5TH AND 10TH NEW YORK ZOUAVES AT GROVETON AND DROVE OFF A BRIGADE OF PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. THEIR EFFORTS CLIMAXED WITH THE CAPTURE OF KERN'S PENNSYLVANIA BATTERY. ALTHOUGH THE TERRAIN AND STUBBORN UNION RESISTANCE ON CHINN RIDGE ULTIMATELY BROKE THE TACTICAL INTEGRITY OF THE UNIT, THE TEXAS BRIGADE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE UNION LEFT FLANK WHICH FORCED POPE'S RETREAT THAT NIGHT AND THEY OPENED THE WAY FOR LEE'S INVASION OF MARYLAND.

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS 2012.

On reverse:

TEXAS UNITS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF SECOND MANASSAS, VA

BRIG. GEN. JOHN BELL HOODS' BRIGADE

1ST TEXAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT

4TH TEXAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT

5TH TEXAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT

18TH GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT

HAMPTON'S LEGION, SOUTH CAROLINA (8 INFANTRY COMPANIES)

TEXAS UNITS FORMED THE MAJOR PORTION OF HOOD'S BRIGADE, THUS IT WAS COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE TEXAS BRIGADE. BUT THE 18TH GEORGIA, HAMPTON'S LEGION, AND LATER THE 3RD ARKANSAS WERE INTEGRAL PARTS OF THE BRIGADE.

TEXAS REMEMBERS AND HONORS HER SONS AND THOSE OF HER SISTER STATES WHO FOUGHT WITH THEM. THEY SLEEP THE SLEEP OF THE BRAVE.

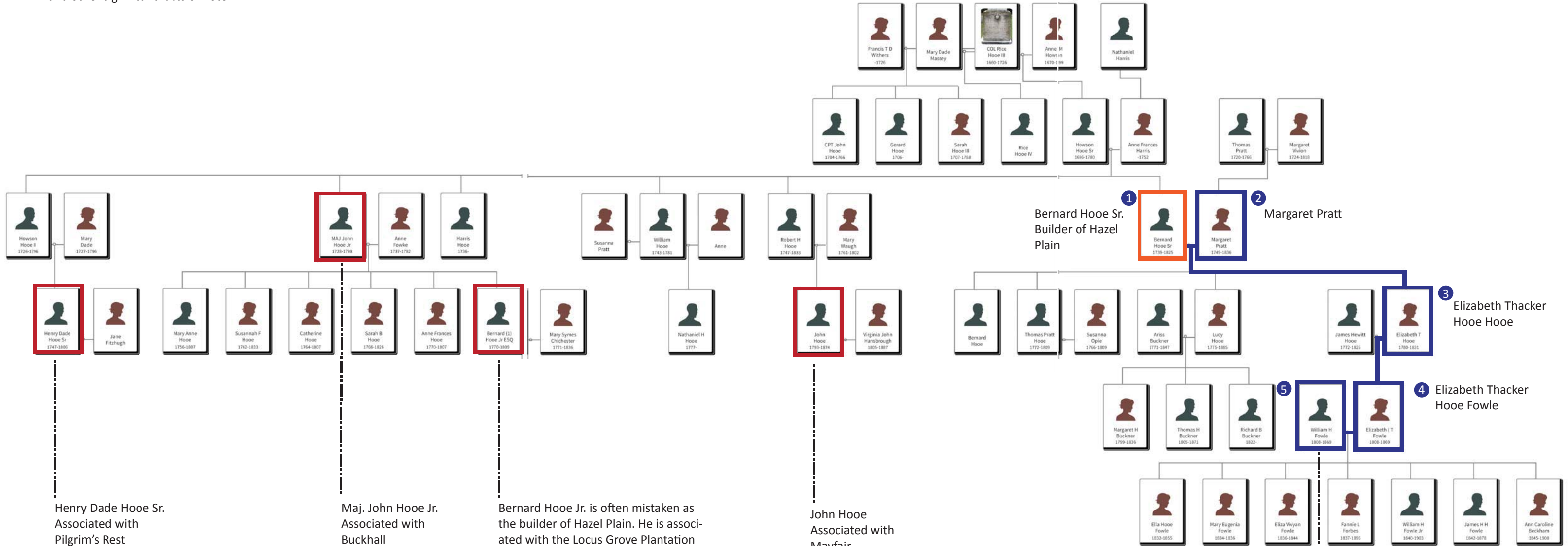
Analysis:

The Webster monument contributes to the landscape and has integrity to the period of significance of commemoration of the battle. The Texas monument is compatible but does not contribute to the historic landscape because it was so recently dedicated.

Appendix C

Who's Who in the Hooes

A family tree and map of ownership of Hazel Plain and other significant facts of note.



Henry Dade Hooe Sr.
Associated with
Pilgrim's Rest

Maj. John Hooe Jr.
Associated with
Buckhall

Bernard Hooe Jr. is often mistaken as
the builder of Hazel Plain. He is associ-
ated with the Locus Grove Plantation
and was killed in a duel with a neighbor.
He had a son, also named Bernard
Hooe who lived from 1791- 1869 in
Alexandria, VA.

John Hooe
Associated with
Mayfair

Bernard Hooe Sr.
Builder of Hazel
Plain

Margaret Pratt

Elizabeth Thacker
Hooe Hooe

Elizabeth Thacker
Hooe Fowle

William H. Fowle inherited the property
upon the death of his wife Elizabeth.
William H. Fowle sold the property at
auction. The timing of the land
transaction is unclear, but eventually
Sophia Elizabeth Chinn Downman Jones
owned the property. The plantation was
conveyed to her son William Downman
in 1853. The complete chain of title is
documented in the Chinn Ridge CLI

Appendix D

Supplemental information

Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Niebuhr
1717 Fawn Drive
Austin, Texas 78741

July 31, 1985

Mr. Mike Andrus
Park Ranger
Manassas National Battlefield Park
P.O. Box 1830
Manassas, Virginia 22110

Dear Mr. Andrus:

Thank you for sending us the picture of the "Chinn House" and the change from our deposit. We really appreciate your assistance in this matter. You were most kind and helpful and your action makes us more appreciative of the National Park Service.

We do not know the names of any of the individuals in the picture although the one in the white cap appears similar to some of the members of the Hece family in Texas in later years. We believe his is probably one of the descendants of the Hece family.

From our records we have the following information which you probably already have:

Nathaniel Harris received in 1717 the original patent to this land then known as Buckhele. His daughter Ann Frances Harris became the wife of Howson Hece. In 1751 Howson and Anne Frances Hece gave this land to two of their sons, Hoswon and Jehn. It later became the property of another of their sons, Bernard. The house was built by Bernard Hece about 1809 on 343 acres and it was known as Mayfield. In 1828 the property passed through his wife and ~~her~~ then to his daughter and then, for the first time, was listed on the tax rolls as Hazel Plain, 957 acres. In 1853 a Hece descendent, William T. Downman sold the Hazel Plain home to Benjamin T. Chinn.

In 1871 the ~~Down~~man heirs reacquired the home and ^{LATER} sold it to the United State Government for inclusion in the Battlefield Park.

A few hundred feet Northeast of the place where the house stood is the family burying ground. Vandals have destroyed all the grave markers, ⁸⁻²⁻⁸⁵ this happened information was obtained from these markers that were still legible. The older markers were illegible. (MAYFIELD)

Those legible were as follows:

Robert H. Hee	1792-1832
Mary Hee	1761-1802
Sarah Hee	1794-1795
Nellie N. Hee	1877-1881
Mathias Hee	1799-1825
Virginia Hee	1805-1887
Maggie Wallace Hee	1857-1900
Susan C. Hee	?
John Hee	1793-1873
Edmonia B. Hee	1850-1887
Hettie B. V. Hee Trott	1831-1872

Since the oldest known date of death is 1795, the land was occupied by the Hee family long before the house that was pictured was built.

The Hee family is an old and prominent family in Virginia. The first Hee, Rice Hee, came to Virginia in 1618. During the revolution three generations served as patriots as follows:

Howson Hee (1696-1780) Hee served as a member of the committees of correspondence and of Safety in 1776.

Maj. John Hee (1728-1799) Major of Virginia Militia son of Howson Hee and at one time part owner of the land where the Chinn House stood.

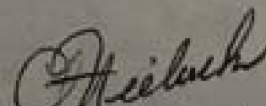
William Hee (1758- ?) He served in the army of the United States during the Revolution. He was the son of Maj. John Hee.

We hope that the above information will be interesting and helpful. If additional information is desired, please let us know.

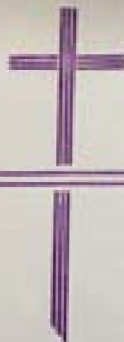
Also, please excuse my ~~typist~~ typing. Since I retired I no longer have a secretary and as you can see, I am not a typist.

Thanks again for your kindness.

Sincerely yours



Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Niebuhr
1717 Fawn Drive
Austin, Texas 78741



Harmony Methodist Church

MELVIN LEE STEADMAN, JR., MINISTER
PHONE 445-4091

Box 56
HAMILTON, VIRGINIA 22068

Hooe Cemetery

On January 15, 1950, a Sunday, I visited the Hooe family cemetery in Manassas Battlefield Park, Prince William County, Virginia. My usual practice is to copy tombstones for my files on Virginia. At the time of my visit I did not know of the relationship between my Wood-Howison-Hooe-Mason families. I had found, however, that the Hooe cemetery was in use from the mid-eighteenth century. During this visit I copied the inscriptions and made plans to return in the future to photograph the stones. However, I did not get to it. By the time of my return visit, August 13, 1950, I found the stones in pieces, excepting that to Bernard Hooe. My "gal" (a Southernism) and some friends were with me for a picnic lunch. My "gal" (now Mrs. S.) had her camera to take pictures of our picnic adventure. However, to please me, she gave up the film for my picture-taking, since I felt the stones would be gone in a short time. The inscriptions follow:

"In memory of James H. Hooe, who died January 26th, 1825,
in the 53rd year of his age." (broken down) "J.H.H." (his footstone, broken)

"Thomas P. Hooe, born November 26, 1772, died February 3,
1809." (upright when photographed) "T.P.H." (his footstone - broken)

"In memory of Bernard Hooe who died at Hazel Plain, Prince
William County, Virginia, the 28th of August, 1825, in the
85th year of his age." (upright when photographed)
"B.H." (his footstone)

There were many broken fragments of stones, none could be pieced together. I have since learned of at least thirty burials including a corner for slaves.

Later I learned of the burials, from family sources, and pieced together, from records, possible inscriptions. This material is now (2/5/67) "lost" in my files. It will be loaned when it comes to light.

Melvin Lee Steadman, Jr.
Melvin Lee Steadman, Jr.,
February 5th, 1967

"In memory of Bernard Hoge who died at Hazel Plain, Prince William County, Virginia, the 28th of August, 1825, in the 35th year of his age."

(Foot stone) "B.H."

Note: Foot stones "J.H.H."
"T.P.H."
"B.H."

Upon the discovery of the inscriptions and the photograph of the headstone the writer furnished them to the Kline Memorials of Manassas to request they obtain estimates of cost for their replacement. Attached is a copy of Mr. Kline's letter to the Vermont Marble Company, Proctor, Vermont and a copy of the estimate received from the Harmony Blue Granite Company, Alberton, Georgia.

It will be noted that the quoted price is \$497.00 for the three headstones and \$30.00 for the three foot markers making a total of \$527.00 including installation.

Prominently situated on Chinn Ridge in the center of heavy fighting in both First and Second Manassas, the cemetery survived with apparently little damage. In honor to the dead who played a prominent part in the history of this Country and in conformity with our effort to restore the contemporary scene we would like very much to rehabilitate the cemetery within the next few months.

Attached are three photographs taken in 1950 by Reverend Steadman showing the wall, one standing stone and a broken stone. There is also attached a photograph by Historian Kuehn showing the cemetery wall as it appears today. No mortar was used in the erection of the walls originally and as a consequence many of the stones have been rather easily dislodged by vandals. We would suggest that the walls be erected using recessed mortar in a similar way to the stone work on the north side of the Stone Bridge.

Now that we are in a position to restore the walls, the gate and three of the headstones we lack only the finances. We realize the Region is subjected to many requests but here is one that seems especially deserving.

We will appreciate it very much if you will give us an estimate of cost of the reconstruction of the wall and advise us as to what portion of the cost you can bear of the total project including \$527.00 for the grave stones. You may be sure that such assistance as you can give will be greatly appreciated by us and the thousands of visitors who visit the spot annually.

Francis F. Wilshin
Superintendent

Incl

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Va.
Mar. 23, 1967

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, SIERO
From: Superintendent, Manassas HBP
Subject: Rehabilitation of Hooe Cemetery Walls and Gravestones

On his assignment here in 1955 the writer found the Hooe Cemetery walls in bad repair and the gravestones so vandalized that only a few fragments remained. Ever since then we have made numerous inquiries in town and throughout the county in an effort to locate someone who had copied the inscriptions on the headstones before their mutilation and possibly had photographed them.

A few weeks ago Reverend Melvin Lee Steadman of Hamilton, Virginia, who has done considerable work in local records particularly of Fairfax County, was questioned by the writer relative to the subject. To our delight it was found that not only had he copied the inscriptions but he had photographed the stones in 1950. On January 15, 1950, he had visited the park with his girl friend, now (Mrs. Steadman) and had copied the inscriptions. Returning on August 13 for a picnic venture he found all the stones broken but one which he fortunately photographed with his friend's camera.

Though apparently quite a number of other stones once existed these three are the only ones that stood in 1950. Their inscriptions read:

In Memory of

James H. Hooe

who died Jan. 26th 1825

in the 53rd year of his age.

(Foot stone) "J.H.H."

"Thomas P. Hooe, born November 26, 1772

died February 3, 1809"

(Foot stone) "T.P.H."

News (/News/)

Author Donates Civil War Painting

By Wilson Ring
Associated Press

Tuesday, January 19, 2016

Montpelier — A Vermont author who specializes in the state's role in the Civil War is donating to the Statehouse a painting of Vermont troops at the Battle of Bull Run.

The art will be hung in a room that commemorates the state's role in the first major clash of the war, which lasted four years and cost hundreds of thousands of lives.

Howard Coffin, of Montpelier, said the painting is by 19th-century landscape artist James Hope, who commanded a company of the 2nd Vermont Regiment, which fought at the Virginia battle in July 1861.

The painting, called "The Second Vermont Regiment at Bull Run," depicts the Vermont troops firing at a distant enemy. It will be hung in the Statehouse's Cedar Creek Room, named for a different Civil War battle. The room features other Civil War art and commemorations of Vermonters who fought in other wars.

Coffin, 74, said he is donating the painting, which has been appraised at \$35,000, because he is getting older and is trying to decide what to do with stuff he has collected over a lifetime.

"The Cedar Creek Room is where it should be," Coffin said.

A Statehouse ceremony to mark the donation is scheduled for Monday. The painting being donated by Coffin is an echo of the much larger painting done by Julian Scott of Vermonters at the Battle of Cedar Creek, which gives the room its name, said Mary Leahy, president of Friends of the Vermont Statehouse.

"These Vermonters who, like so many other Vermonters, were there in the Civil War giving their all, as the whole state did, and then to record it visually

like this ... it's very meaningful," Leahy said.

Hope, the artist, was born in Scotland but came to Vermont as a young man. He taught at Castleton Seminary, a predecessor of Castleton University, where he also had a studio. After the outbreak of the war, he helped organize a unit called the Castleton Company, which became a part of the 2nd Vermont Regiment. Coffin didn't know when the piece was painted, but he believes it was shortly after the war. Hope died in 1892.

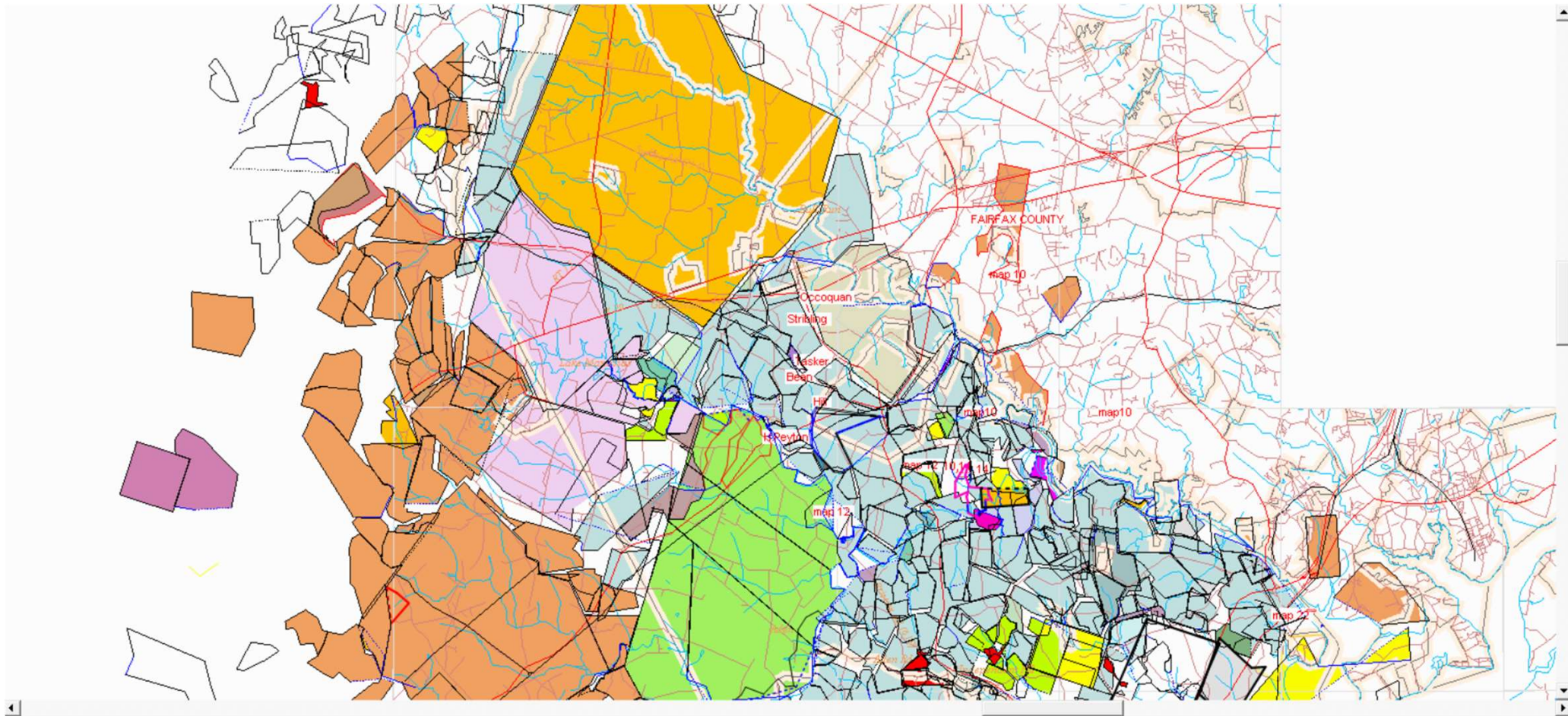
Coffin, a former journalist who has written four books about Vermont's role in the Civil War, said he bought the painting about 25 years ago. It has hung in his living room for much of that time but it was also displayed at the Manassas National Battlefield Park in 2011, the 150th anniversary of the battle.

DeedMapper – Prince William County, VA

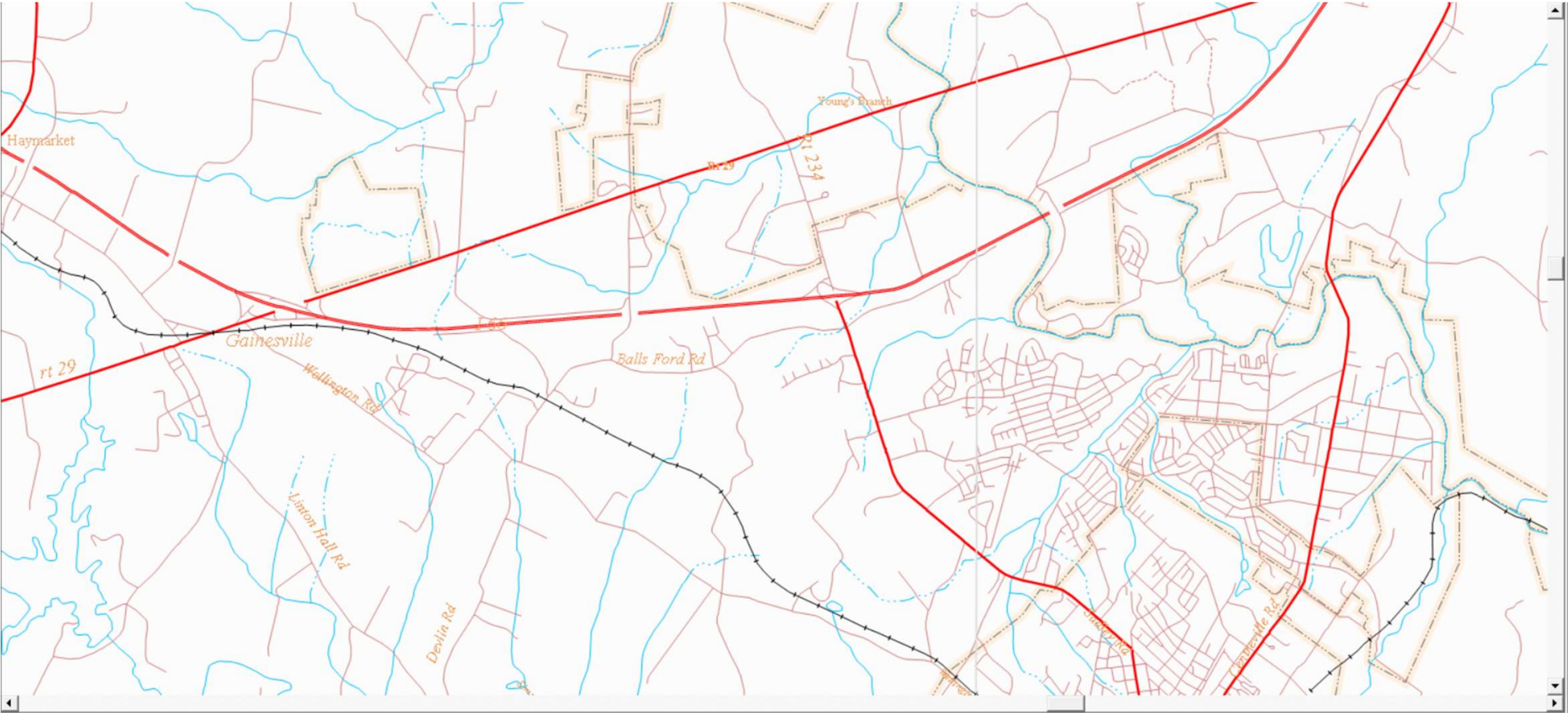
Significance of colors on map per Charlotte Cain who platted the grants.

- **Fushia** = Hooe's land
- **Red** = Look at me – newer, after 1777, very small, more current plots
- **Mustard** = Landon Carter's 40,000 acres
- **Purple** = Other Carter plots
- **Darker purple** = Unsure
- **Green** = Brent Town Tract
- **Blue** = Charlotte is pretty sure it goes there
- **Yellow** = Something is not right about the deed; Charlotte's best guess
- **Brown** = Land outside PWC
- **White/Unfilled** = At bottom of the screen – don't know where it goes; Charlotte's best guess as to it's shape

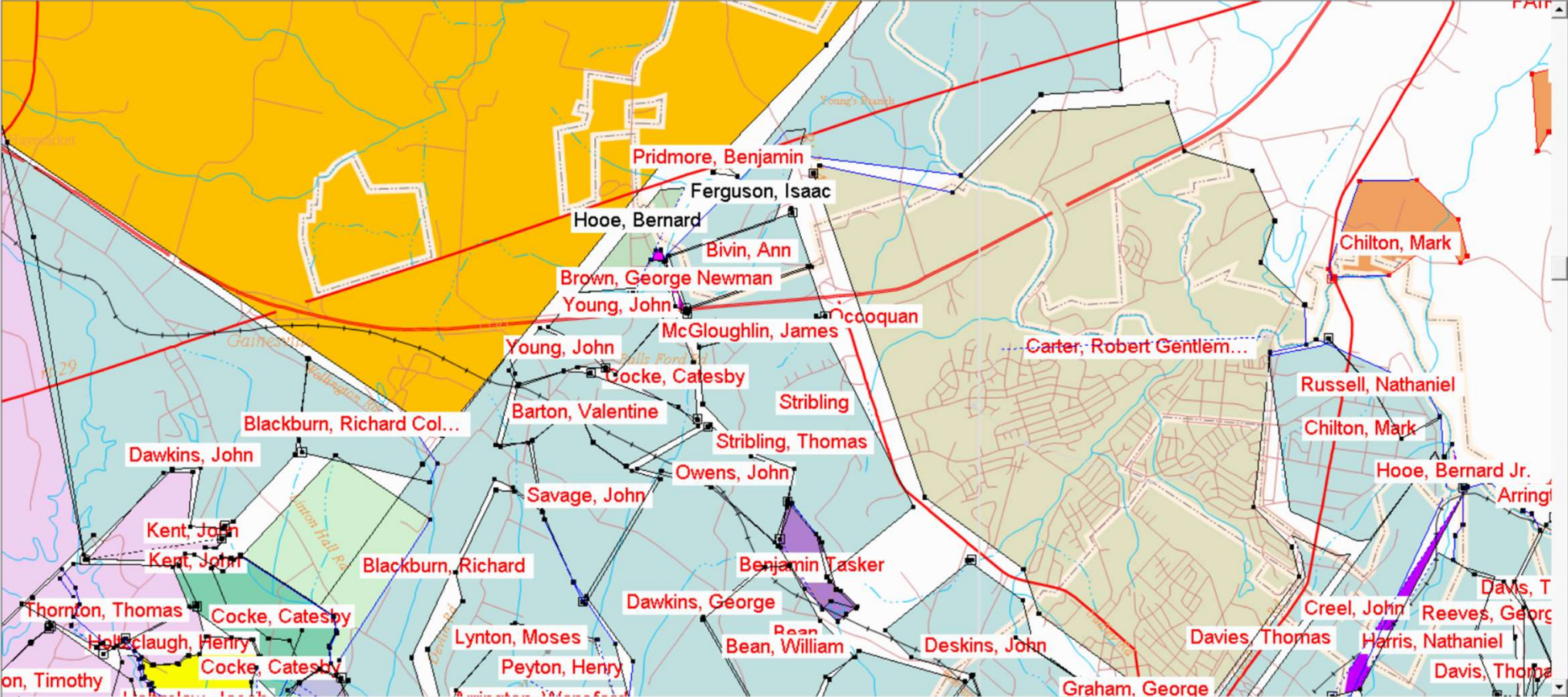
Screenshot of all of Prince William County - DeedMapper



Rt 234 (Sudley Road) and Rt 29 Intersection; underlying map



Rt 234 (Sudley Road) and Rt 29 Intersection; plots with owners' names



Rt 234 (Sudley Road) and Rt 29 Intersection; plots with owners' names and dates of grants

