
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2017



Chinn Ridge
Manassas National Battlefield Park

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

*Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...*Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A))

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

3) Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;

4) Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and

5) Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit 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.

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

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cultural landscape was subjected to the after effects 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.

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. Unfortunately, the views and vistas significant to the battlefield are today obscured. 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.

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Site Plan



Chinn Ridge Cultural Landscape, rendered by Tom Gwaltney, NCRCLP. A more legible version of the map is included in an appendix

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Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Chinn Ridge
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600193
Parent Landscape:	600181

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Manassas National Battlefield Park -MANA
Park Organization Code:	3840
Park Administrative Unit:	Manassas National Battlefield Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

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.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/08/2017
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	03/27/1981

Concurrence Graphic Information:



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

Superintendent Concurrence for the original version of this document was signed on September 8th, 2017.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit 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 located 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.

State and County:

State: VA

County: Prince William County

Size (Acres): 557.00

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5266420000
Longitude: 38.8179180000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5215500000
Longitude: 38.8052830000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5365880000
Longitude: 38.8010950000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5400860000
Longitude: 38.8016900000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5450590000
Longitude: 38.8085900000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:
Latitude:
Longitude:

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Point

-
77.538397000
0
38.81427700
00

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5367790000
Longitude: 38.8137300000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5343990000
Longitude: 38.8143720000

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -77.5318530000
Longitude: 38.8168950000

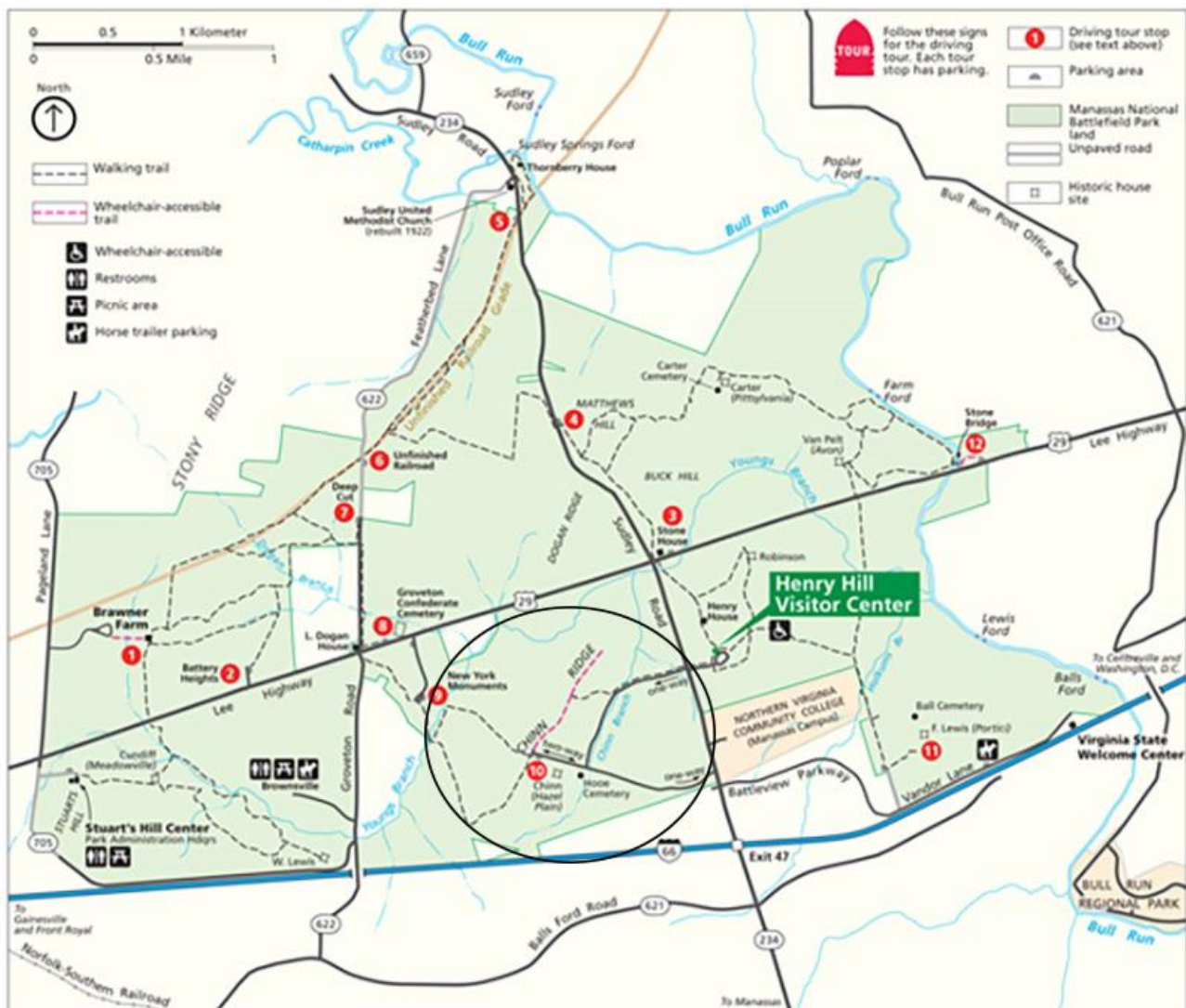
Location Map:



Tract map

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The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is circled on the image in relation to the greater MNBP.
(NCR CLP 2017)

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Manassas National Battlefield Park consists of the rolling hills and relatively low relief typical of the eastern Piedmont physiographic province. Hills, ridges, and deep, narrow stream valleys characterize the park. Soils in the park are generally strongly acidic, well-drained loams. In the western half of the park, igneous dikes and sills of diabase have intruded the sedimentary rocks. Soils derived from diabase are typically loamy, very rich in clay minerals, and have limited permeability. These diabase-derived soils support many rare grassland species, and the other soils in the park support eight different types of forest. The diverse ecosystems and habitats of the park are a direct result of the geology, with wetlands, meadows, hill slopes and ridge tops (Thomas, Carruthers, and Dennison 2011: 3).

The geology of the Manassas National Battlefield Park area features a series of metamorphosed rock consisting of slate, gneiss, schist, phyllite, serpentine, marble, granite, and gabbro. Each type of rock is variously resistant to erosion, contributing to the surface topography. Ridges and hills, such as Chinn Ridge, were formed in areas where stronger, more erosion-resistant igneous and metamorphic rocks are located below the surface. Where the underlying rock is less resistant to erosion, such as sedimentary shale, lower slopes and valleys formed. The valley along Bull Run is one such instance.
(<http://www.radford.edu/jts/o/GeologyofVirginia/Physiography/PhysioIntro-4.html>)

Management Unit: Manassas National Battlefield

Tract Numbers: Owned in Fee
01-167
01-171
01-170

GIS File Name: CLI_Chinn_Ridge_11x17_20161205

GIS File Description:

Management Information

General 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 lists Chinn Ridge as a contributing property within the historic district of the park. The most recent revision of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District was approved in 2006, encompassing the entire 6,421-acre park. The current 2016 park acreage is somewhat less, 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.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Expiration Date: 2021

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Five year agreement for hay harvesting, prevents seeding or fertilizing

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

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 (PWC Deed books 97:488, 99:001), defined by Young's Branch.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory 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

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Lands to the north, east and west of the Chinn Ridge Cultural landscape are contributing parts of the greater Manassas National Battlefield Park. These lands were neighboring plantations and then smaller farmsteads that witnessed 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 are lands outside of the boundaries of the park. They have been commercially developed and no longer bear any resemblance of the former agricultural landscape.

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). 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). Further information is located 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.

National Register Information**Existing National Register Status****National Register Landscape Documentation:**

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

In the 1981 National Register nomination for Manassas National Battlefield Park, the Chinn House remains, Fletcher Webster Monument, and Hooe Cemetery were listed as significant features of Chinn Ridge. In the 2006 Manassas National Battlefield Park Historic District Amendment and Boundary Expansion, the Chinn House remains, Fletcher Webster Monument, and Hooe Cemetery were listed as contributing to the overall significance of Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
NRIS Number:	66000039
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 5/20/1981
Name in National Register:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
NRIS Number:	66000039
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
	Amended and Boundary Expansion NRIS 05001546 - 1/18/2006

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	CE 1769 - 1860
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Plantation Agriculture
Time Period:	CE 1861 - 1865
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	CE 1905 - 1940
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Prehistoric
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Category:	Other
Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative:	Commemorative
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

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 slave 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

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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

The period of significance for archaeology is 1981-2000. 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 1981-2000, archeological surveys and investigations have revealed evidence of Hazel Plain's associated outbuildings, farming practices, and African-American slave life. 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).

State Register Information

Identification Number: DHR #076-0271
Date Listed: 01/16/1973
Name: Manassas National Battlefield Park
Explanatory Narrative:

The entirety of Manassas National Battlefield Park was entered onto the Virginia Landmarks Register, rather than Chinn Ridge specifically.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular
Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Primary Current Use: Interpretive Landscape

Other Use/Function

Single Family House

Farm (Plantation)

Battle Site

Cemetery

Outdoor Recreation

Cemetery

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Historic

Historic

Historic

Current

Current

Current and Historic Names:

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

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1760	Land Transfer	Anthony Haynie wills his land, including Ann Bivin's tract, to his sons Spencer and Bridger Haynie.
CE 1763	Land Transfer	Spencer Haynie and his wife Susanna lease their portion of father's lands to Bridger Haynie
CE 1769	Land Transfer	Bernard Hooe Sr. leases 343 acres from Bridger Haynie and his wife, Margaret
	Land Transfer	Bernard Hooe Sr. is released from his lease of Bridger 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.
	Built	At approximately this date, Bernard Hooe Sr. builds Hazel Plain, a substantial Georgian-style home, and lives here until his death in 1825
CE 1805	Maintained	In a Fire Insurance Report, the house at Hazel Plain is recorded as "decayed."
CE 1812	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.

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CE 1814	Built	At approximately this date, enslaved African-Americans are housed in a dependency built to accommodate the sharp rise in enslaved laborers on the estate in 1810. The dependency is located at the northeast corner of the property, at the intersection of Sudley Road and the Warrenton Turnpike
CE 1820	Maintained	By this time Bernard Hooe owns almost 7,000 acres in Prince William County.
CE 1822	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.
CE 1825	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
CE 1831	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.
CE 1834	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.
CE 1836	Land Transfer	Margaret Pratt Hooe dies, passing her portion of the estate to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle.
	Land Transfer	548 acres passes to William H. Fowle from wife, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle.
CE 1844		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.
CE 1851	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

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	Land Transfer	Sophia Jones conveys 550-acre Hazel Plain to William Y. Downman (her son) and his wife Mary Ann Downman .
CE 1853	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
CE 1856	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.
CE 1861	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. P.G.T. Beauregard
CE 1862	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 hold against the Confederate advance, forcing a retreat to both Henry and Matthew's Hills. Alexander Pope George McClellan Robert E Lee
CE 1870	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.

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

CE 1871	Maintained	On June 7th, 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.
CE 1872	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.
CE 1883	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.
CE 1914	Memorialized	Survivors of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment and members of the Colonel Fletcher Webster Post dedicate a monument on Chinn Ridge to Colonel Fletcher Webster on October 21, 1914
CE 1936	Land Transfer	Cordelia Cather Swart, and Hamilton Swart, her husband, and Anna Cather, her sister, convey 523.74 acres, including the Chinn House, to the U.S.
	Altered	The farm road, which provided access to the Chinn House, is realigned.
	Built	Chinn Ridge Road is established along the ridge to facilitate interpretation of the battle site.
	Excavated	Chinn House outbuildings are partially excavated
	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.
CE 1936 - 1950	Stabilized	The National Park Service makes efforts to stabilize the structurally compromised Chinn House.

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

CE 1940	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.
CE 1950	Damaged	The three remaining Hooe Cemetery headstones are vandalized. Only footstones remain.
	Demolished	The Chinn House is deemed a safety hazard and razed by the National Park Service.
CE 1961	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.
CE 1967 - 1980	Reconstructed	The Hooe Cemetery walls are rebuilt sometime during this period. The original walls were dry-stacked.
CE 1979	Built	A parrot rifle erected to mark the position of Captain G.F. Leppien's 5th Main Battery on Chinn Ridge
CE 1981	Excavated	The Chinn House and grounds undergo an archeological survey.
CE 2000	Excavated	The Hooe Dependency Site is excavated. Early 19th century artifacts and one architectural feature associated with enslaved African-American quarters are discovered.
	Altered	Chinn Ridge Road is reduced to a foot path for pedestrians only. The parking lot at the north end is removed.
CE 2007	Memorialized	Bernard Hooe Sr.'s new headstone is dedicated and placed in the Hooe Cemetery by the Sons of the American Revolution.
CE 2008	Rehabilitated	The parrot rifle is replaced with two 12-pounder Napoleon Cannons
CE 2012	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

Physical History:

Pre history to 1725

Native Americans first inhabited the land of Manassas National Battlefield Park between 10,000-14,000 years ago. In the Virginia Piedmont, native villages were normally situated near water. Evidence of prehistoric camps in the form of lithic scatters exists in numerous locations within the park. Within the Chinn Ridge property, lithic scatters dating from prehistoric times have been identified (Reeves, Brown and Holmes 2002:32).

John Smith, the English explorer and sea captain, was one of the earliest European visitors to the Virginia area. Spanish explorers scouted the area before Smith, when in 1608 he sailed up the Potomac River to Great Falls and noted native villages along its banks. The indigenous peoples Smith encountered belonged to the Nanticoke tribe (Schaible 2013:11). Before the colonies became established, Europeans took great precautions to avoid any chance encounter with native peoples who might be hostile to the idea of their settling on the land. Defensive measures of the Colonists are clearly indicated in the descriptions of the boundaries in the land grants of the early period. The grantees reported their lines by referencing trees or rocks that they could see from the safety of boats without setting foot on the Potomac shore (Hamilton 1995:10; MANA Archives).

The first notable European family to occupy the Chinn Ridge property was the Hooes. The Hooes were a prominent Virginia family whose history is traced to the very beginnings of the Colony. Rice Hooe I came to Virginia in 1618 on *The Gifte*, a passenger ship from England (Niebuhr letter to Andrus 1985; Nelson 1984:280). As a member of the Virginia landowning gentry, Rice Hooe I served as a Burgess for two different counties, as a Justice, vestryman, and as a member of the Court. He was granted 1,200 acres in Charles City County and 900 acres in James City County. (These counties are located north of the James River in VA, near Williamsburg). His family amassed a great amount of land in the area. Descendants of Rice Hooe I operated a ferry known as Hooe's Ferry that crossed from his land along the Potomac River to Cedar Point in Maryland (Nelson 1984:170). Today, the unincorporated community of Hooes, in King George County, Virginia, occupies the historic location of Hooe's Ferry. Other place names carry the family's legacy with names like Hooes Road and Hooes Run. Rice Hooe I's great-great grandson Bernard Hooe would be the owner of the land known today as Chinn Ridge in Manassas. Chinn Ridge is named for the property owner during the Civil War. Before this, Bernard Hooe's estate was called Hazel Plain. In a historic deed dated 1883, the property is defined by various landscape features, including bushes of hazel.

1725-1860 Colonial Virginia and the Young Republic

The land that would encompass the future Manassas National Battlefield Park would be deforested and cultivated for agriculture beginning in the early 1700s. Early settlers in search of virgin, fertile land for tobacco cultivation left the Virginia Tidewater and settled in the interior Piedmont region (Schaible 2013:11). The Tidewater of Virginia was the traditional area of tobacco culture. Here, tobacco became a staple commodity around which Virginia's mercantile-agrarian system formed. Tobacco lords accumulated vast amounts of land and built

great estates on the York, Rappahannock, and Potomac Rivers. However, the prosperity of tobacco cultivation in the Tidewater could not be sustained. More than a century of tobacco cultivation caused soil erosion and nutrient depletion that led to exhausted acres of land incapable of producing the crop. The abundance of land outside of the Tidewater and the use of enslaved laborers were factors that promoted the agricultural shift to the Virginia Piedmont; for as soon as old lands were exhausted and old slaves died, newer lands and more slaves could be readily obtained elsewhere. The Virginia Piedmont took the shape of the Tidewater of an earlier day (Low 1951:125).

The land that would become Bernard Hooe's Hazel Plain estate 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" (Northern Neck Grants A, 1722-1726, p. 184, Folio (reel 290)). 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, 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 (DeedMapper4.2 Prince William NNGrants2015.mbl).

In 1734, Valentine Barton and his wife Ann Barton (née Bivin) 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 estate 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, p. 59-62).

Bernard Hooe perpetuated his family's status of Virginia landowning gentry. He continued to acquire large tracts of land in the vicinity. He became a Captain during the Revolutionary war, fighting alongside his brothers, John, William, and Robert Howson Hooe. Their father, Howson Hooe, Sr., served on the Committee of Correspondence and Safety in support of the Patriots during the Revolutionary War (SAR application; Virginia Lineages, Letters and Memories 1984:169-172). In the year 1810 Bernard Hooe Sr. owned 5,843 acres of land on different

tracts in Prince William County, and within the next 10 years he increased his property holdings in the county by 1,000 acres. His brothers and their descendants owned and operated plantations at Barnesfield, Pilgrim's Rest, Mayfield (formerly Buckhall), Locust Grove (formerly Greenwood), and Bradley.

From the earliest land grant to Bernard Hooe's ownership, the lands of Hazel Plain were no doubt planted in tobacco. The shift of tobacco operations out of the Virginia Tidewater can be cited as the primary reason that the area was settled. In addition to exporting for foreign markets, tobacco was used as a commodity to pay rents on land and to settle debts. In 1791 Bernard Hooe leased 150 acres to Benjamin Thomas, with the terms of 1300 pounds of tobacco to be paid yearly for the remainder of Thomas' and his heirs' lives (PWC HistDeed 000Y 0007). The number of enslaved laborers that Bernard Hooe claimed for personal property taxes also supports the operation of a tobacco plantation.

As in the Tidewater, however, tobacco in the Piedmont eventually became nonviable in the exhausted soils. As early as the 1780s, many of Piedmont Virginia's wealthiest planters believed that switching to wheat would not only raise profits but would result in better agricultural practices. In particular, the switch would allow them to abandon the soil-exhausting planting methods associated with tobacco. Farmers discovered that grains flourished in depleted soils left by tobacco production. George Washington was an early promoter of this idea (Crothers 2001:140; Low 1951:125). Subsequent farmers in the Virginia Piedmont grew tobacco for cash, but they established more diverse farms with smaller landholdings. The new smaller farms began to experiment with other crops, including corn, wheat, oats, and rye; and they became heavily engaged in animal husbandry (Schaible 2013:29).

Bernard Hooe's plantation house was a large, 30x47', five-bay, double-pile, two-story wood frame set on a high stone foundation and named Hazel Plain. The home was imposing in the Georgian style and boasted two twin exterior chimneys made of brick on each gable end. Typical of this architectural style, the house contained a paneled front door with sidelights and a rectangular transom, and was covered by a small gabled portico. In historic photographs, the windows appear as two-over-two double-hung sash with vertical mullions but are described by HABS as not original. They were aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows, creating the five ranks on the front façade (McAlester 2013:201). Early photos show the home clad in weatherboard with a standing-seam metal roof. Where the metal has torn away, the skip sheathing that likely supported wood shakes or shingles is exposed. In addition to the non-original roof, the photos reveal several elements that stand out as atypical of Georgian domestic architecture. In particular, the entrance portico is not synonymous with the rest of the house. It is possible that it was a later addition.

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 estate. 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). Surrounding Hazel Plain were the similarly ordered plantations of Pohoke (later Portici), Pittsylvania, Ben Lomond (Cancer) and Liberia.

Archeological surveys have revealed the presence of a number of outbuildings that may date to the original construction of the house. In the 1980s, Thomas McGarry of the National Park Service discovered a cluster of small structures located behind the house. He surmised that this symmetrical arrangement of eight square buildings in two rows (in the second row, possibly two double-pen structures instead of four individual) functioned as servants’ quarters, storage buildings, or a summer kitchen. These buildings were approximately 12’ square with foundations of rough sandstone block set in clay mortar. A carriage house, spring house or ice house, root cellar, check dams and stables were also identified (McGarry 1982:55-57). A full archeological investigation was not carried out. Additional research is needed in this discipline, as this area has the potential to reveal a great deal of information about plantation life at Hazel Plain.

Personal property tax records show that in 1782 Bernard Hooe Sr. owed 26 slaves. In 1810 he claimed 72 enslaved people (RELIC Slave Report, 1810 Federal Census). At this time a dependency of Hazel Plain was constructed to house the large increase in African-American laborers. Located at the northwest corner of the property, archeological evidence of this modest building was discovered in 2000 during a site investigation of proposed intersection improvements at Sudley Road and Warrenton Turnpike (Routes 29 and 234). The archeological artifacts define the time period, nature and lives of the inhabitants and their role in the estate. The dependency is believed to have been occupied by field laborers. Generally, enslaved domestics and craftspeople resided near the main complex of the estate. This location put them in close proximity to the workshops and mansion house where they worked. Field slaves, on the other and, were often located nearer to the fields. This placed their residences at some distance from the main house (Vlach 1991:12 in Reeves 2000:121). Owners maximized spatial arrangements to allow for the most efficient management of their slaves’ time and energy (Upton 1988:366 in Reeves 2000:121).

Despite the likelihood that by the early 1800s, Hazel Plain was producing grains instead of tobacco, the use of enslaved labor persisted. Piedmont Virginia planters had diversified their crops, and their laborers typically produced several types of grains, raised livestock and maintained orchards. This created an agricultural cycle with very little downtime, and periods during harvest and planting when planters expected a large amount of labor (Reeves, Brown and Holmes 2002:14). A study of the Virginia Piedmont by James Irwin found that large slaveholding units (20 or more slaves) were significantly more specialized in wheat production than smaller farms nearby. Wheat occupied a local cash crop “niche” similar to that of cotton across the larger expanse of the South. Irwin states that, “Slavery as an institution and organizational form was fully compatible with a wide range of farm products and work routines” (Wright 2003:536).

By 1822 most of the enslaved laborers at Hazel Plain were transferred to Bradley Plantation,

owned by James Hewitt Hooe, Bernard Hooe Sr.'s son-in-law (Reeves and Brown 2000:121). Bernard Hooe Sr.'s daughter Elizabeth Thacker Hooe married her cousin, and so retained her maiden name as her married name. The dependency site at the north of the Hazel Plain property was abandoned. Bernard Hooe Sr. was 82 years old by this time and likely unable to operate the plantation. His own son, Thomas Pratt Hooe, had died (Steadman letter 1967, MANA Archives) and his daughters, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe and Lucy Hooe Bruckner, were married (George T. Beck 1890 and Thomas Turner Smith 1901, SAR applications; Louisa Bernard Callaher, DAR Lineage Book). Without any enslaved laborers to work the plantation, it is possible that the entire agricultural operation at Hazel Plain ceased (Reeves 2000:104).

Bernard Hooe Sr. died in 1825 and was buried in the family cemetery, where his young son Thomas Pratt Hooe was buried in 1809 (MAR 1:283; Steadman letter 1967; Wilshin 1967) and an infant son Bernard Hooe was buried even earlier. When Bernard Hooe Sr. died, he had accumulated more than 7,000 acres of land in Prince William County (RELIC land tax records). He also possessed a substantial amount of bank stock in the United States Bank. In his will, Bernard Hooe Sr. passed the Hazel Plain property and his other land holdings to his wife, Margaret Pratt Hooe. He stipulated that any interest from his bank stock, if not desired by his wife Margaret, to be divided equally between his two daughters, Elizabeth Thacker Hooe and Lucy Hooe Buckner (Will Book M:350). Bernard's son-in-law James Hewitt Hooe died the same year and was buried in the Hooe Cemetery (Steadman letter 1967; Wilshin memo 1967). Elizabeth Thacker Hooe, James' wife, died in 1831 at age 51 (pwcgov.org; Manassas Journal). When Margaret Pratt Hooe died in 1836 she had only one living child. She passed Hazel Plain and Bernard's remaining land holdings to her surviving daughter, Lucy Hooe Buckner, Lucy's husband Ariss Buckner, and their son (Margaret's grandson), and Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle (the daughter of Elizabeth Thacker Hooe and James Hewitt Hooe) and her husband William Holmes Fowle (Smith 1980:22 in Parsons 1996:3.6). Margaret Pratt Hooe was also buried at Hazel Plain in the family cemetery (PWC Death Records entry#6622).

In December 1831, William H. Fowle, Elizabeth's husband, advertised the "about 600-acre Hazel Plain" for rent in the Alexandria Gazette. He described that a section was well-covered with clover, and wheat and rye crops had been sown in the fall. Bradley Plantation was offered along with Hazel Plain (<http://www.pwcvirginia.com/documents/1HazelPlain.pdf>). Three years later, William H. Fowle advertised the 550-acre Hazel Plain tract for sale, along with several other tracts, in the Alexandria Gazette. The historical record is not clear as to the discrepancy in the number of acres at Hazel Plain. The total acreage offered in the notice amounted to over 3,200 acres. Another large amount of land was advertised in 1839 for sale, including Bradley, and listed by Bernard Hooe Jr. (2), Commissioner. Bernard Hooe Jr. (2) was not Bernard Hooe Sr.'s son, but his great-nephew, the grandson of his brother COL John Hooe. The father of Bernard Hooe Jr. (2) was Bernard Hooe Jr. (1), who was killed in a duel with neighbor William Kemp in 1809 (Meyer 1995:10).

Land ownership records are scant for the period of time between Margaret Pratt Hooe's death in 1836 until 1853, when Hazel Plain is sold to Benjamin Chinn by his nephew William Yates Downman. Some accounts suggest that William H. Fowle inherited the property after his wife Elizabeth Thacker Hooe Fowle died (Smith 1980:22 in Parsons 1996:3.6). Other accounts

suggest that a man named Kemp owned Hazel Plain for a short time after the Hooe descendants (Wilshin 1948 in Parsons 2006:3.6). Interestingly, Kemp was the name of the man who killed Bernard Hooe Jr. (1) in a duel in 1809. Further research is required to determine the chain of title during this time frame.

In 1850, Sophia Elizabeth Downman Jones was listed as the property owner for the 550-acre Hazel Plain estate. She raised peas and beans, Irish potatoes, hay, beeswax, and honey (1850 Agricultural Census). Sophia Elizabeth was the sister of Benjamin Tasker Chinn. Sophia and Benjamin were grandchildren of Robert “Councillor” Carter III and Frances Ann Tasker, the original owners of The Lower Bull Run tract, adjacent to Hazel Plain. Benjamin Tasker Chinn married Edmonia Randolph Carter, a distant cousin, and had two daughters (1860 Federal Census). In 1851, Benjamin Tasker Chinn let his own estate, Ben Lomond, and moved his family to Hazel Plain to be with his sister Sophia, who was in failing health. She died the same year and conveyed the Hazel Plain property to her son by her first marriage, William Yates Downman (1850 Federal Census; Manassas National Jubilee of Peace 1911:128). In 1853, Benjamin Tasker Chinn purchased Hazel Plain from his nephew, William Y. Downman. Downman would go on to build a Gothic Revival home called Idlewild, in 1859. Idlewild is located within the boundaries of modern day Fredericksburg, Virginia, incidentally, on Hazel Run. Downman and his wife Mary Ann Hayes had four children. Idlewild remained in the Downman family until the death of Reverend John Yates Downman in 1949. During the Civil War, Idlewild served as Confederate General Robert E. Lee’s headquarters on May 4-5, 1863, near the end of the Chancellorsville campaign. The home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2009 (Nelson 2009:8.5-6). The ruins of Idlewild exist today in a seriously destabilized condition.

In 1860, during Chinn’s ownership, the estate 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 pasture lands. 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.

1861-1865: The Civil War

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, D.C. 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.

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).

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, including the Chinn House, was used as a field hospital, in some cases nursing men from both sides of the battle lines (Trieschmann 2006:8. 60). 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 sound victory for the Confederates.

A little more than a year later, the Union army continued to vie for control of Richmond. In March of 1862, General George B. McClellan moved his troops by water from Washington, DC, to Fort Monroe, Virginia, less than 100 miles from the Confederate capital. Anticipating this, the Confederates departed Manassas and marched southward to counter the Union threat. In late June, Confederate General Robert E. Lee pushed McClellan back from Richmond. Lee's strategy involved attacking Union General John Pope before he could be reinforced by McClellan's army.

When Confederate General Stonewall Jackson seized Pope's supply depot at Manassas on August 27, 1862, they plundered and then burned the 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, 70,000 Federal and 55,000 Confederate. Of these, approximately 22,177 were either killed, wounded, missing, or captured. For years afterward, the landscape of pastures, fields of corn and wheat, gardens and woods would bear the scars of the two conflicts.

1866-1914 Recovery

Members of the Manassas community suffered greatly in the aftermath of the war. They lost houses, crops, woodland, livestock, fences, and the lives of many soldiers and civilians. 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. Tayloe in 1860, just nine months before the First Battle of Manassas. It is known that Chinn spent his 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 (Hazel Plain chain of title pwcvirginia.com).

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), but William Downman died of typhoid at Idlewild in 1864 (Nelson 2009:8.5). 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" (pwcgov.org).

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 in a slave-free society.

1914–1940: Memorialization

Memorialization on the Manassas battlefield began even before the conclusion of the Civil War. In the late 1800s the federal government began to establish National Military Parks around the sites of large Civil War campaigns. The lands of the future Manassas National Battlefield Park were considered but not included in this early effort, possibly because Manassas represented two stunning Confederate victories (Zenzen 1998:1).

The first monument erected in the 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 (Email Ray Brown: Sept 8th, 2017). In 1914, survivors of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment and members of the Colonel Fletcher Webster Post, G.A.R. 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).

In 1921, the Sons of Confederate Veterans purchased the 128-acre Henry Farm, located across Sudley Road from the Chinn Ridge property. They established the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park at this site, an important location during both battles of Manassas. In 1933, President Roosevelt reorganized the nascent National Park Service and initiated the New Deal's recreational demonstration projects program. In 1935 the Roosevelt administration had designated 1,476 acres of the Manassas battlefields as the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. 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 1981).

The CCC paved a farm road and added two other roads along Chinn Ridge and Chinn Branch (Drawing 379_9025 Historic Chinn Branch Road). They erected two stone-faced culverts at separate locations along the Chinn Branch. 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 was formally established to preserve the battlefield scenes of First and Second Manassas (Manassas NBP Natural Resource Condition Assessment-Summary 2011:1).

1940-Present: National Battlefield Park

By the time the National Park Service acquired the Chinn House, the wood-framed building was more than 160 years old. Recognizing the historical value of the plantation home and Civil War landmark, the National Park Service made a good faith effort to preserve it. In the end, it could not be saved. Photographs of the house over the next decade show progressive structural exterior bracing installed to prevent its collapse. A memorandum from the Superintendent Francis Wilshin in 1948 described the preservation efforts that were initiated at the house, and how it had become a seriously compromised structure in a little over 10 years. Concerned about the potential safety hazard, the National Park Service razed the Chinn House in 1950. It was recognized as Manassas National Battlefield Park's biggest loss (Zenzen 1998:44).

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 (Parsons 1996:3.31). Despite the period of construction, this was not part of the overall Mission 66 efforts in the park.

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 that the entire park was saturated with recreational use. On the battlefield, it was "solid cars and picnic blankets and Frisbees and dogs running." 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 spring house, root cellar, two check dams, Chinn Spring, the Hooe Cemetery, and another cemetery, possibly for slaves, as well as two additional historic sites near the house (of undetermined function). In an 1861 map of the battlefield by Atkinson, several buildings on the Chinn landscape are identified (Loc.gov). Although the buildings are labeled but illegible, their position on the landscape supports the findings made by McGarry. At the time of the McGarry survey, a historic newspaper advertisement that described the buildings on the property may not have been available. The newspaper advertisements and the results of McGarry's research differ slightly. Archeological studies continued through the end of the 20th century.

A 1986 McGarry report identified 26 prehistoric sites in MNBPP, eight of which were located in the southern portion of the park and four at Chinn Ridge. In a 1988 prehistoric survey, a prehistoric scatter was discovered along Chinn Branch and Chinn Ridge (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 was reduced to a foot path in an effort to decrease vehicular traffic. Unfortunately, this has also discouraged and limited visitation.

In 2008, the parrott cannon, that was installed in 1979, was replaced by two 12- pounder Napoleon cannons. The position of the parrott cannon corresponds to the position of the 5th Maine Battery. 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.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the cultural landscape of Chinn Ridge by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the three periods of significance: plantation agriculture (1769-1825), the Civil War landscape (1861-1862), and the Civil War historic preservation/commemoration landscape (1914-1940), with current conditions. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a cultural landscape that express the historic character and integrity of the landscape, which allow visitors to understand the story of a site. Each characteristic or feature is classified as contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

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

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

- Topography
- Vegetation
- View and Vistas

The thirteen archeological features were identified in McGarry's 1981 archeological survey of Chinn Ridge, including the Chinn House Remains and the Hooe Dependency Site comprise the archeological sites. They have not been fully excavated and have the potential to reveal more 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 cedar 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.

THE SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

1. 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.
2. 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. Archeological remnants of other outbuildings identified in a 1981 study by Thomas McGarry have not been marked above ground. The integrity of design has been lost.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 period of significance, 1769-1925, 1861-1862 and 1914-1940. 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.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location

Setting

Workmanship

Feeling

Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

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.

Beyond the boundary of the Hooe Cemetery, archeologist Thomas McGarry conducted a

ground survey in which he examined the ground surface for indications of subsurface features. The 1981 study located the foundation remains of non-extant historic buildings. At the time of the survey the stone floor of a carriage house was discernable at grade, located to the northwest of the house. A map based on the information presented in the McGarry study is located in the Map Appendix of this CLI.

Analysis: A full discussion of the archeological resource potential of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape is contained within the McGarry Report and beyond the scope of this CLI.

However, given the historic nature of the property, contributing resources likely exist. Further archeological field work and research could reveal information relevant to prehistory, agriculture, and the Civil War period.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Hooe Cemetery
Feature Identification Number:	179181
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	451529
LCS Structure Name:	Hooe Cemetery, Wall
LCS Structure Number:	HOOEWALL

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions: 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 an undated Historic American Building Survey (HABS) 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. Superstructure frame, painted yellow. Most clapboards 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 (HABS Survey no. VA-138, index Number VA, 76-GROV, 1-, Library of Congress).

The following plan sketch is also included in the survey.

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 (Morrison 1987:308). 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 memorandum 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; Manassas NBP NR 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.

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'x46'9" and are composed of rough-cut red sandstone in irregular courses. The stones are set 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"x2'8". 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 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, ice house, 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.

Analysis:

As the buildings are no longer extant, they cannot retain integrity. However, the foundation remnants of the Chinn House are contributing to the historic site. The foundation remnants have a high level of integrity as an archeological site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Chinn House
Feature Identification Number:	179179
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	890
LCS Structure Name:	Chinn House (Remains)
LCS Structure Number:	CHINHSE

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Chinn House, 1890, MANA Archives



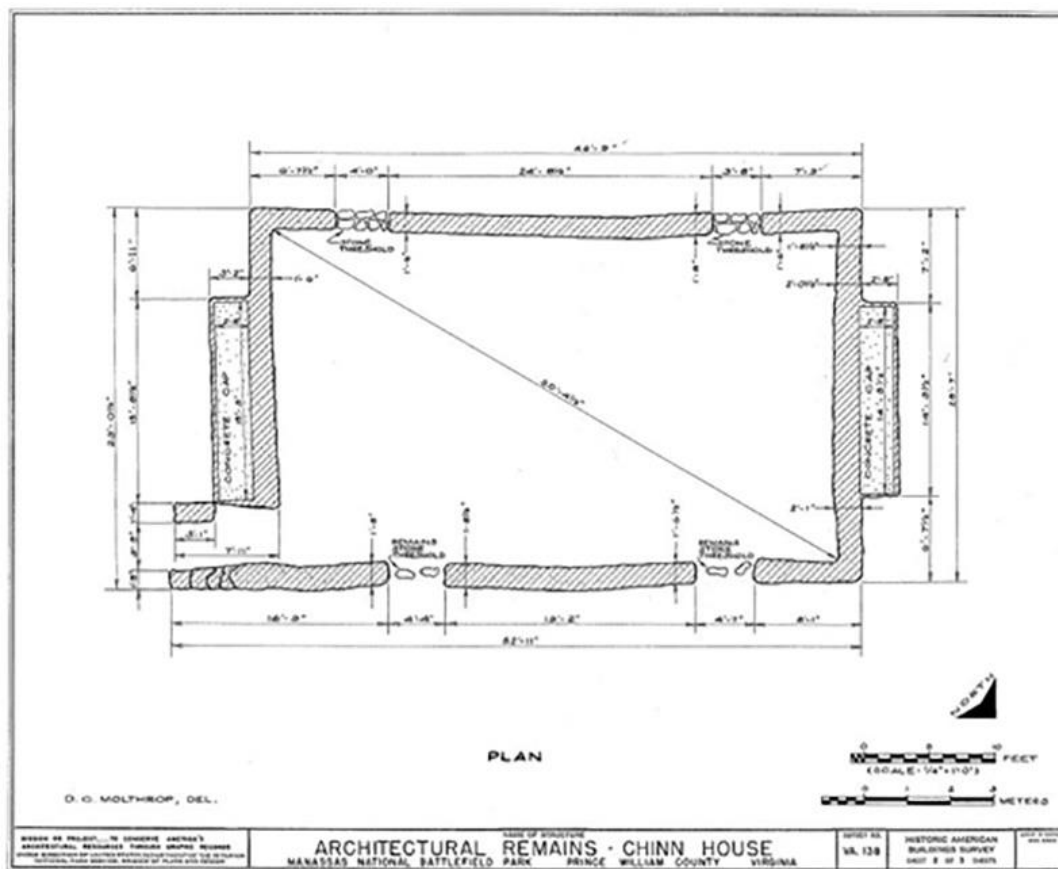
Chinn House with stabilization, 1936, MANA Archives



*Chinn House, weatherboards removed, tar paper installed, 1940,
MANA Archives*



Chinn House ruins, 1959, HABS



1959 HABS Drawing of Architectural Remains of the Chinn House

Circulation

Historic Conditions:

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 southeasterly 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 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.

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.

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 Road, paved in 1961, begins north of the Chinn House parking lot. 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.

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, 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. The path begins at the Chinn House parking lot and continues north to Young's Branch before changing course south and west. The path then continues south and east following the course of the historic Compton's Lane. The trail then creates a complete loop by moving north 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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: North Chinn Drive

Feature Identification Number: 179189

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: South Chinn Drive

Feature Identification Number: 179191

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Chinn Ridge Road

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Feature Identification Number: 179187

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Chinn Ridge Loop Trail Road traces

Feature Identification Number: 179183

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1936 Farm road from Chinn House to Chinn Branch, now South Chinn Drive, MANA Archives



Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

2016 South Chinn Drive (NCR CLP 2016)



Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

*2016 road trace from Chinn House Remains to Compton's Lane looking south (NCR CLP
2016)*



2016 Compton's Lane road trace looking northwest. (NCRCLP 2016)

Constructed Water Features

Historic Conditions:

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.

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. Existing Conditions: 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 (Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1902, accessed 6/20/2016, https://books.google.com/books?id=wsA_AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA800&lpg=PA800&dq=etter+pump+507&source=bl&ots=HeHSc5wOQt&sig=1_vmUHC-qdjySS98y0iaA2VQ11M&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj-tday6bbNAhWKJh4KHcbYBsIQ6AEIRTAI#v=onepage&q=etter%20pump%20507&f=false).

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.

Chinn Spring is located northeast of the Chinn House and feeds Chinn Branch. A concrete slab and pipe are remnants of a possible water collection system at the spring. No other information is known about this spring. 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).

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 1914-1940 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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Chinn House Well

Feature Identification Number: 179193

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Chinn Property Cistern

Feature Identification Number: 179195

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

0.0000000000

Feature: WPA Era Culverts

Feature Identification Number: 179197

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Check dams

Feature Identification Number: 179199

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Chinn Spring collection system

Feature Identification Number: 179201

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

1912 Photo of Chinn House showing lean-to shed, porch, and water pump, MANA Archives.



1936 ford of Chinn Branch by S. Chinn Drive



2016 north side of southern culvert over S. Chinn Drive



Cistern (NCR CLP 2016)



Base of the former pump of the well (NCRCLP 2016)

Land Use

Historic Conditions:

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 counterattacks 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 farm land 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.

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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Agricultural practices

Feature Identification Number: 179203

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Commemoration

Feature Identification Number: 179205

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Natural Systems and Features

Historic Conditions:

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 (<http://www.radford.edu/jtso/GeologyofVirginia/Physiography/PhysioIntro-4.html>).

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 vantage point during both Battles of Manassas.

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.

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.

Analysis:

There has been little change to the natural systems 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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Topography

Feature Identification Number: 179207

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Seasonal Streams

Feature Identification Number: 179209

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Springs

Feature Identification Number: 179211

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Small Scale Features

Fences

Historic Conditions:

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.

Existing Conditions:

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 Virginia 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.

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.

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.

Analysis:

The current Virginia rail fences in place today are compatible but not contributing to the cultural landscape because they are recreations of the originals.

Hooe Cemetery Wall

Historic Conditions:

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 stone wall. 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).

Existing Conditions: The three-and-one-half-foot-high native sandstone wall with two, five-foot-high carved sandstone gate posts 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 vegetation has been removed from the interior space.

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.

Fletcher Webster and Texas Memorials

Two monuments are present in the cultural landscape, representing the memorialization and use of the site. The features are discussed in adjacent lands and in more detail in Appendix B.

Signs

Historic Conditions:

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.

Existing Conditions:

Modern wayside interpretive signs have been installed along Chinn Ridge Road, now converted to a 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. Although they are important to the interpretation of the historic scene, they do not contribute to the cultural landscape.

Two Twelve- pounder Napoleonic cannons

Existing Conditions:

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. In 2008, the Parrott rifle was replaced by two 12-pounder Napoleons, which more accurately represents the guns used by the 5th Maine Battery. The two cannons, while historically used during the Civil War, were not original to Manassas National Battlefield. 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.

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, the Texas Monument, and the two 12-pounder Napoleon cannons.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Hooe Cemetery

Feature Identification Number: 179213

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Fence lines

Feature Identification Number: 179215

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Bernard Hooe's headstone

Feature Identification Number: 179217

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Wayside signs

Feature Identification Number: 179219

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Road signs

Feature Identification Number: 179221

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Latitude

Longitude

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

0.0000000000

Feature: Two Twelve-pounder Napoleonic cannons

Feature Identification Number: 179225

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

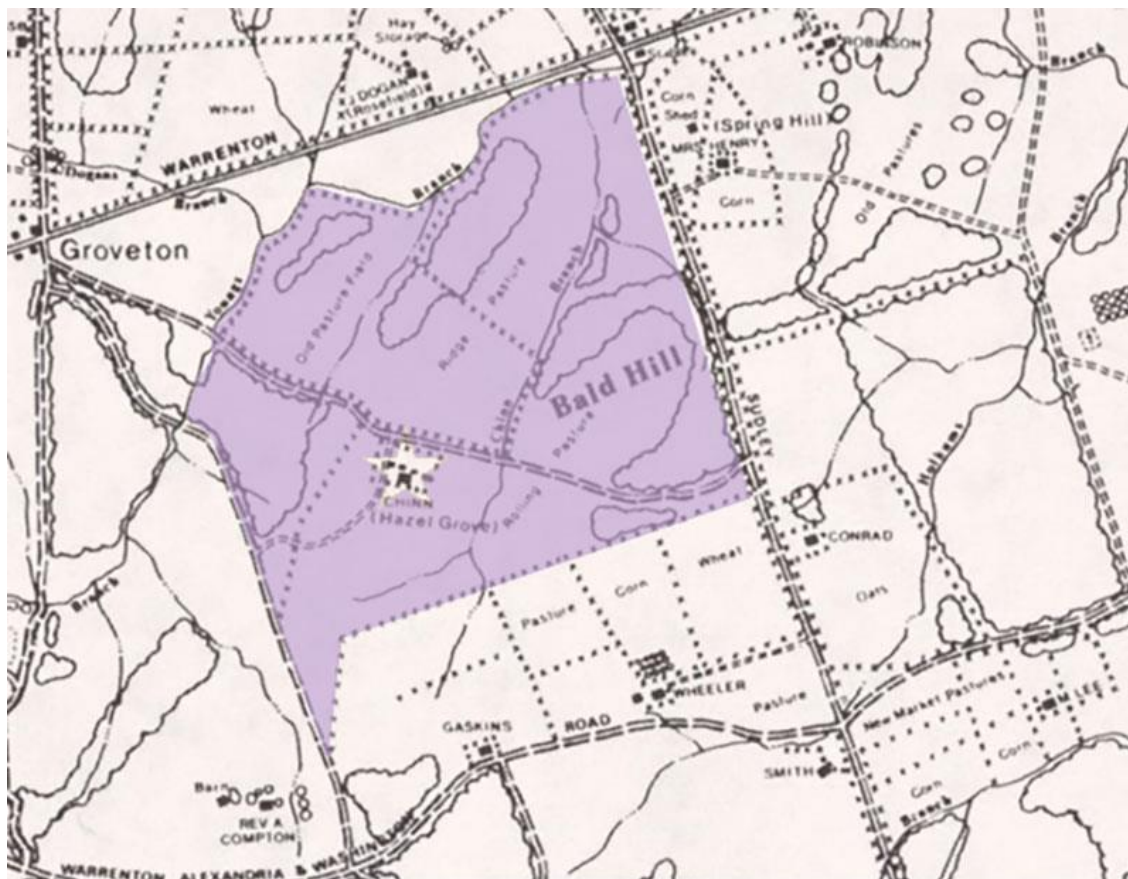
Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park



*Detail of 1861 Troop Movements at Blackburn's Ford Map, 1981, Library of Congress.
Shading shows the Chinn property.*



1946 Post and rail fence, looking north from the overlook, MANA Archives



Current view of possible animal pen on property. (NCRCLP 2016)



1950 photo of Bernard Hooe's headstone in the Hooe Cemetery, MANA Archives.



The entrance to the Hooe Cemetery, facing east. Bernard Hooe's new headstone is in the center. (NCR CLP 2016)

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park



South Chinn Drive, 1936, MANA Archives



View of North Chinn Drive (NCR CLP 2016)

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions:

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 MNB. 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 subjects without being seen, thereby creating a sense of perpetual invisible omniscience (Bailey in 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. The first column's foundations were 12' square and the second column, 15' square. The walls were found to be quite thick, with the west walls the thickest. One unit that was fully excavated included a trapezoidal indentation for a fireplace in the western wall. The symmetry here is striking because this cluster of outbuildings is the same distance east of the center line of the house as 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.

Existing Conditions:

The cultural landscape retains some of the spatial integrity of the historic Hazel Plain estate. 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 trees 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.

Topography

Historic Conditions:

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, pasture land, or woodlots. 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).

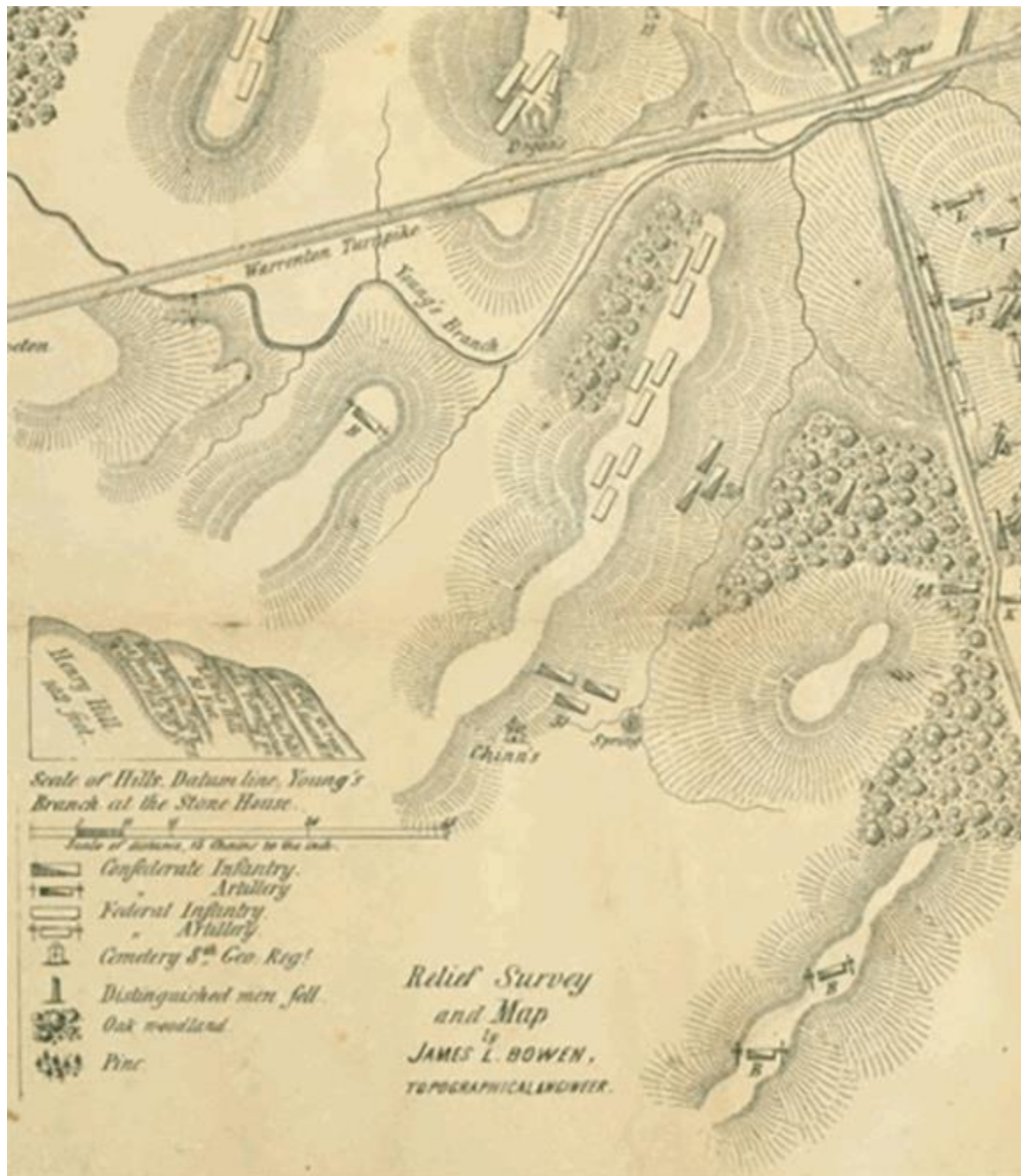
Existing Conditions:

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.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Section of topographical Bowen Relief Survey map of July 21, 1861 (Library of Congress)

Vegetation

VEGETATION:

Historic Conditions (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).

Existing Conditions:

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.

VEGETATION:

Agricultural Crops

Historic Conditions:

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 Bearss 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.

Existing Conditions:

Today it has been discovered that the locust trees surrounding the former Chinn house are in fact black walnut trees. One could easily be mistaken for the other. Although similar in height and leaf structure, locusts do not bear nuts and there are clearly nuts on the trees today. 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.

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:

Historic Conditions:

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).

Existing Conditions:

Although some vegetation was cleared from the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape in the 1930s, the majority of land has since reverted to pine forest. 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. 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, but the sloping hillsides have succumbed to reforestation. The composition of the existing forests includes dogwood, red maple, sumac, woody vines, pine, cedar, oak ash, and hickory (Trieschmann 2006:7.11).

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 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 open pastureland and fields located south of the former Chinn House that were once agricultural fields are now covered reclaimed by forests of pine trees are considered non-contributing since they compromise the character of the historic cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

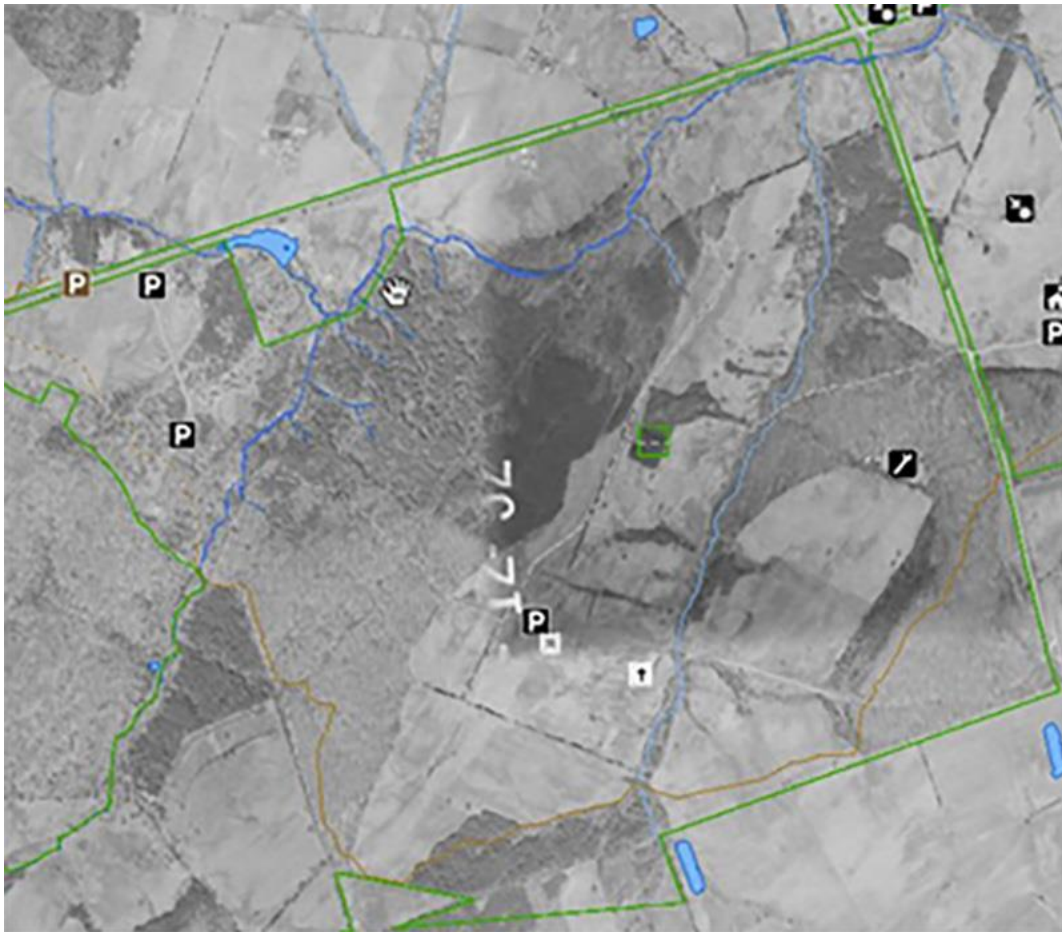
Black walnut trees circle the house remains. (NCR CLP 2016)

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park



View from Chinn House attic, looking NE, 1936, MANA Archives



1952 Aerial photo shows open fields to the south and east of the Chinn House



2015 Aerial photo shows dark green patches of successional pine forest south and east of house

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions:

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 sight line important to the outcome of the last phase of Second Manassas. Confederate forces, positioned in the yard of the Chinn House at the high point, 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).

Existing Conditions:

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 vistas 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 are visible today.

Analysis:

Due to dense vegetation from successional forest growth, the views and vistas of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape do not retain integrity. However, the views and vistas could be restored with the removal of select vegetation.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park



1949 Panoramic view from Chinn Ridge to Henry Hill



Obstructed view of Henry Hill (NCR CLP 2016)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/08/2017

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Review of the cultural landscape has determined a Condition Assessment of Fair. A ranking 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 3-5 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 takes into account the condition of the overall cultural landscape and individual landscape features. The biggest impact to the landscape is the encroachment of forest on previously open land. The Chinn Ridge cultural landscape earns a condition assessment rating of fair due to the successional forest growth that has obscured the 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 following actions can be implemented in order to improve the rating from fair to good:

- Remove invasive plants from the cultural landscape
- Implement actions (proactive mowing practices and documentation) to maintain the existing field pattern by consistently maintaining the field edge.
- Remove trees and woody undergrowth that are encroaching on historic views and vistas
- Conduct routine maintenance on contributing features
- Routinely monitoring the condition of the cultural landscape

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Exposure To Elements
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	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.
Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal

Impact Description: Allowing this practice to occur has altered the feeling of the landscape and the character of the historic site. Efforts should be made to impede the growth of woody vegetation.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The park has identified invasive plants within the boundaries of the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape. Proactive policies to rid the specimen must continue.

Type of Impact: Visitation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Increased visitation has impacted the lands and house remains. Future efforts to adhering to ADA code in order to broaden the visitor experience could also impact the historic character of the landscape.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Beasley, Joy and Birmingham, Katherine
- Citation Title:** Archeological Investigation of the L'Hermitage Slave Village
- Year of Publication:** 2014
- Citation Publisher:** National Park Service
- Citation Author:** Berkeley Jr., Edmund
- Citation Title:** Robert Carter (ca. 1664-1732
- Year of Publication:** 2006
- Citation Publisher:** The Dictionary of Virginia Biography, Vol. 3, edited by Sara B. Bearss et al., p
- Citation Author:** Cathcart, Kenna
- Citation Title:** Prince William County Court Orders 1783-1784
- Year of Publication:** 2012
- Citation Publisher:** Prince William County Library Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC)
- Citation Author:** Crothers, A. Glenn
- Citation Title:** Agricultural Improvement and Technological Innovation in a Slave Society: The Case of Early National Northern Virginia
- Year of Publication:** 2001
- Citation Publisher:** Agricultural History, Vol. 75, No. 2 (Spring, 2001), pp.135-167
- Citation Author:** Mackintosh, Barry
- Citation Title:** Manassas National Battlefield Park National Register Nomination
- Year of Publication:** 1981
- Citation Publisher:** National Park Service
- Citation Author:** McGarry, Thomas and Bohannon, Charles
- Citation Title:** An Archeological Survey of Selected Portions of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Prince William County, Virginia
-

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Year of Publication: 1986

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Author: Meyer, June Hamilton

Citation Title: Hoo Family Records of Letha and Mathias Hooe

Year of Publication: 1995

Citation Publisher: Author's family records

Citation Author: National Park Service

Citation Title: Second Manassas Hikes

Year of Publication: 2015

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Author: Nelson, Alice Jean

Citation Title: Virginia Lineages, Letters and Memories

Year of Publication: 1984

Citation Publisher: by author in Sarasota, FL

Citation Author: Parker, Kathleen A. and Hernigle, Jacqueline L.

Citation Title: Portici: Portrait of a Middling Plantation in Piedmont Virginia

Year of Publication: 1990

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Author: Parsons, Mia

Citation Title: Southern Portion Manassas National Battlefield Park Cultural Landscape Inventory

Year of Publication: 1996

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Author: Peters, Joan W. (transcribed by)

Citation Title: Prince William County General Index to Wills 1734-1951

Year of Publication: 2001

Citation Publisher: Prince William County Library Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC)

- Citation Author:** Peters, Joan W. (transcribed by)
- Citation Title:** Prince William County Slave & Free Negro Records
- Citation Publisher:** Prince William County Library Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC)
- Citation Author:** Reeves, Matthew
- Citation Title:** Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigation and Site Examination of Proposed Intersection Improvements at Routes 29 and 234
- Year of Publication:** 2000
- Citation Publisher:** National Park Service
- Citation Author:** Reeves, Matthew
- Citation Title:** Reinterpreting Manassas: The African American Community
- Year of Publication:** 2003
- Citation Publisher:** Historical Archeology Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 124-137
- Citation Author:** Reeves, Matthew Brown, Gail W. Holmes, Kimberly
- Citation Title:** Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed Federal Highway Improvements at Parking Areas and Access Roads
- Year of Publication:** 2002
- Citation Publisher:** National Park Service
- Citation Author:** Salmon, John
- Citation Title:** The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865, Historical and Archaeological Resources
- Year of Publication:** 2000
- Citation Publisher:** VA Department of Historic Resources
- Citation Author:** Schaible, Daniel
- Citation Title:** Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests; Manassas National Battlefield

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Year of Publication: 2013

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Author:	Thomas, Jane, Tim Carruthers, Bill Dennison, Mark Lehman, Megan Nortrup, Patrick Campbell, Bryan Gorsira
Citation Title:	Manassas National Battlefield Park Natural Resource Condition Assessment Summary
Year of Publication:	2011
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Author:	Trieschmann, Laura
Citation Title:	Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Amended and Boundary Expansion) National Register Registration Form
Year of Publication:	2006
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Author:	Turner, Ron
Citation Title:	Hazel Plain, Also Known as The Chinn House
Year of Publication:	2015
Citation Publisher:	Prince William County Library Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC)
Citation Author:	Vlach, John Michael
Citation Title:	Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery
Year of Publication:	1993
Citation Publisher:	University of North Carolina Press
Citation Author:	VLR 3-7-2007
Citation Title:	Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks, MPD (Prince William County – 076-5160)
Year of Publication:	1995
Citation Author:	W. A. Low
Citation Title:	The Farmer in Post-Revolutionary Virginia
Year of Publication:	1951

Chinn Ridge

Manassas National Battlefield Park

Citation Publisher:

Agricultural History, Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 122-127

Citation Author: Wright, Gavin

Citation Title: Slavery and American Agricultural History

Year of Publication: 2003

Citation Publisher: Agricultural History, Vol. 77, No. 4. pp. 527-552

Citation Author: Zenzen, Joan

Citation Title: Battling for Manassas; The 50-Year Preservation Struggle at
Manassas National Battlefield Park

Year of Publication: 1995

Citation Publisher: National Park Service

Citation Author: Zwelling, Shomer S.

Citation Title: Robert Carter's Journey: From Colonial Patriarch to New Nation
Mystic

Year of Publication: 1986

Citation Publisher: American Quarterly, Vol. 38, No. 4 (Autumn, 1986), pp.613-636

Supplemental Information

Title: Hooe family genealogy, Ancestry.com

Description: Helps to understand the Hazel Plain chain of title and who is buried in the Hooe
Family Cemetery

Title: <http://www.vnews.com/Archives/2016/01/VT-CivilWarPainting-vn-011916>

Description: Article about Hope painting used on wayside sign, accessed 6/20/2016

Title: Letter

Description: from Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Niebuhr of Austin, Texas, to Mike Andrus, Park Ranger,
Manassas National Battlefield Park, July 31, 1895.

Title: Memorandum

Description: from Francis F. Wilshin, Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, to
Regional Director, SERO, National Park Service, March 23, 1967.

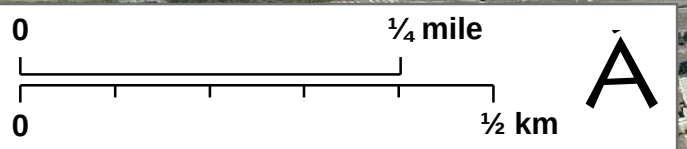
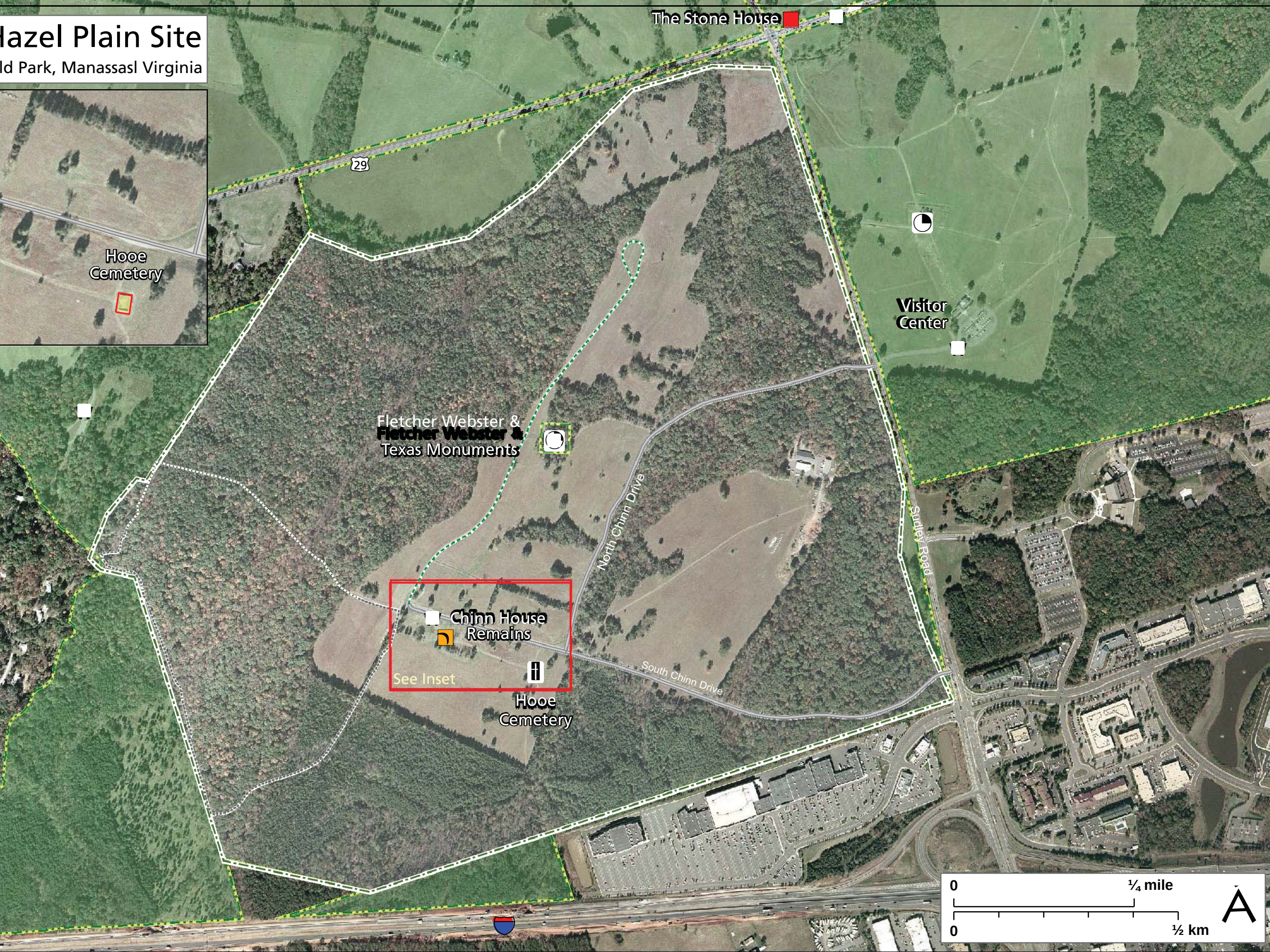
Appendix A

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





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.

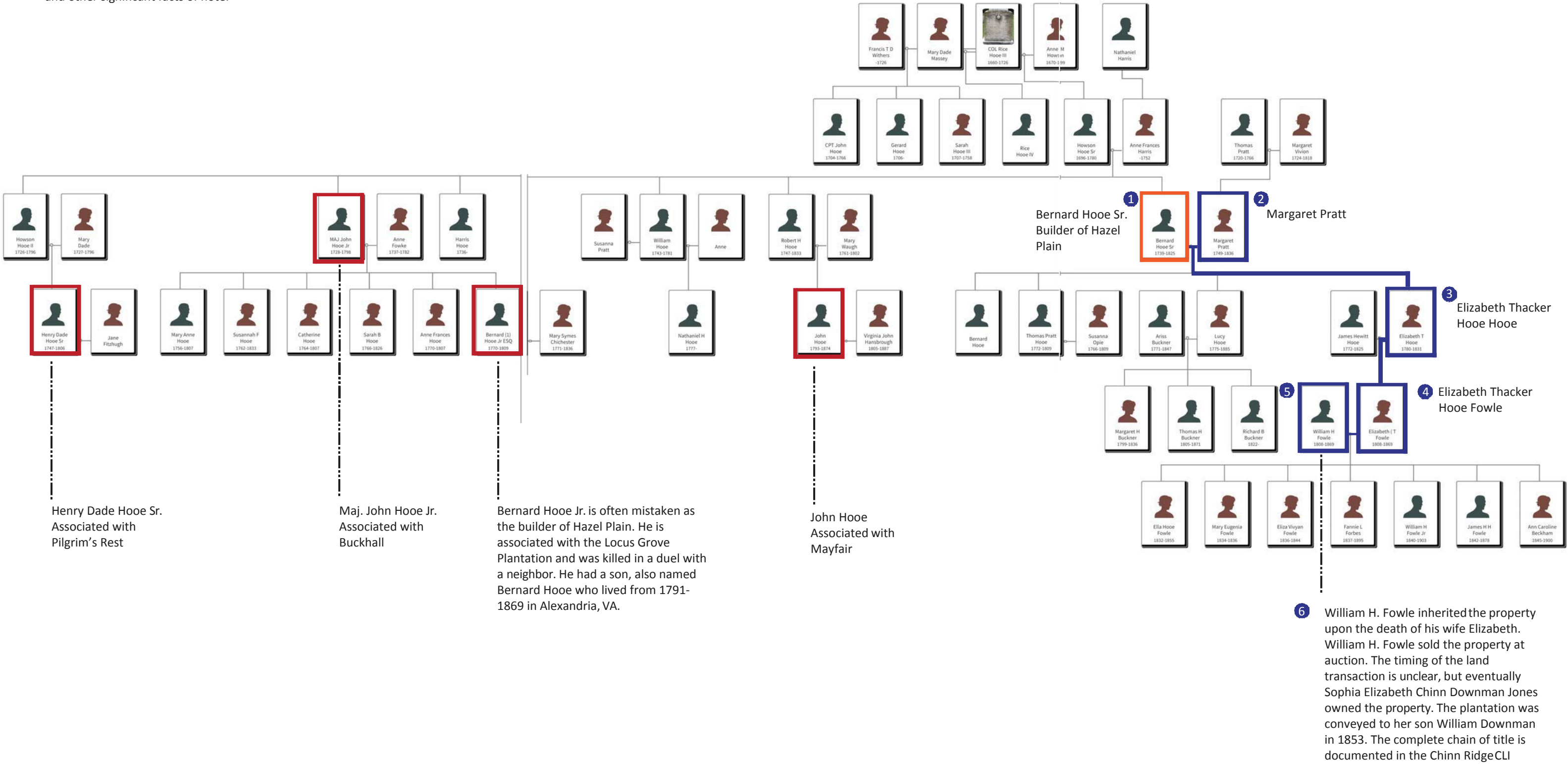
Analysis:

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.



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 Heoe family in Texas in later years. We believe this is probably one of the descendants of the Heoe 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 Heoe. In 1751 Howson and Anne Frances Heoe 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 Heoe 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 Heoe descendent, William T. Downman sold the Hazel Plain home to Benjamin T. Chinn.

In 1871 the ~~Downman~~ 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, ⁸⁻⁴⁻⁸⁵ 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

Sine the oldest known date of death is 1795, the land was occupied by the Hee family oong 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) He 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.

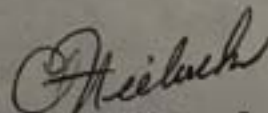
William Hee (1758- ?) He served in the army of the United States during the Revolution. He was the son of Maj. John Hee.

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. Sine I retired I no longer have a secretary and as you can see, I am not a typest.

Thaks 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 Hooe 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, Elberton, 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, SERO
From: Superintendent, Manassas NBP
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.
