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National Park Service Cultural  
Landscapes Inventory

2019



Henry Farmstead  
Manassas National Battlefield Park

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## Cultural Landscape Summary & Site Plan

### Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

#### The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI). The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

#### The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

- Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
- Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
- Landscapes does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity. The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *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...*

*Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(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.*

### Inventory Unit Description:

The Henry Farm cultural landscape is a component landscape of the larger Manassas National Battlefield Park cultural landscape, hereafter referenced in this document as MNBP. The study area for the Henry Farm cultural landscape is located within the boundaries of the MNBP south and east of the crossing of the Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Road. The study boundary of the cultural landscape correspond to modern day parcel 01-172 and is associated with lands historically owned by Judith Henry and her heirs at the time of the Battles of First and Second Manassas. The study area was historically associated with a larger land holding known as 'Spring Hill' or the 'Henry farm. The National Park Service owns the cultural landscape in fee simple and has since the time of purchase in 1938. The study areas consists of approximately 128.80 acres.

Regarding the physical character of the property, the Henry Farm cultural landscape is situated atop the Henry ridge. Within the cultural landscape, the ridge is highest in the south and slopes to the lower elevations towards Youngs Branch north of the cultural landscape. The hillslope is characterized by gullies and ravines carved from the flow of water over the limestone soil. Grasses cover the slope and the crest of the ridge. At the crest of the ridge, Henry House is in a prominent location affording views to the surrounding hills and Bull Run Mountains in the distance. The grass covered crest of the ridge is maintained as a field bordered by heavily forested spaces to the south and east. Monuments are scattered about the field south of the Henry House and north of the Visitor Center.

Henry Farm is considered an example of a vernacular cultural landscape. While the Henry Farm cultural landscape contains designed landscape features, such as the visitor center building, the approach drive, and the commemorative monuments, the character and composition of the cultural landscape has evolved organically and in a piecemeal fashion overtime, allowing various era or layers to be legible in the cultural landscape. Henry Farm has morphed from a working Piedmont farm to a commemorative and interpretive landscape.

### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Henry Farm cultural landscape was first patented in the Bull Run landholdings of the affluent Carter family during the Colonial Era. This large several thousand-acre land tract was operated under the plantation system endemic to Virginia at that time. The land was cultivated as a part of the westward expansion of the Tidewater tobacco culture into the interior Piedmont of Colonial Virginia. However, with the collapse of the tobacco culture economy, it became necessary to restructure land holdings and to modify farming practices in the Piedmont. Through a series of subdivisions and inheritance, the ownership of the land passed to the Henry family. The change in ownership occurred during a period of evolution in the Virginia economy away from the cultivation of a single cash crop to more diversified grain crops and animal husbandry.

The Henry family cultivated the land during the antebellum period until the First Battle of Bull Run. During the course of fighting between Confederate and Union forces along the crest of the ridge, Judith Henry, the owner of the property was killed in the crossfire. She is recorded as the only civilian death of the battle. From a position east of the crest of the ridge, Confederate General Thomas Jackson earned the moniker "Stonewall" Jackson due to his resolute nature and ability to maintain his line. The battle concluded as a Confederate victory. Badly damaged, the house was dismantled in the months following the battle. The two opposing sides engaged again in battle more than a year later in 1862 and once again fought at Henry Hill. Again, the outcome was a Confederate victory. Like most Bull Run farms, the Henry Farm cultural landscape lay in ruin in the aftermath of the fighting. By 1870, the Henry House was reconstructed on the foundations of the original structure with a later addition in the 1880s.

However, from the ashes of the fighting, the Henry farm morphed into a place of commemoration. Weeks after the First Battle of Manassas, the Bartow Monument I was erected in memory of the fallen colonel. This was the first act of commemoration to occur, establishing a pattern of behavior that included the erection of subsequent monuments including the Bartow Monument II, the Bull Run Monument (1865), the Bee Memorial and the epic General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson Monument, the masterwork of Italian American sculptor Joseph Pollia. Various groups, including the United Daughters of the Confederacy and survivors of the battle, erected monuments on the hill, ranging from the highly sculpted and ornate to simple

direct statements in stone. The collection of monuments became destinations to reflect, to learn, to remember, and the settings of commemorative efforts including the Manassas Jubilee of Peace in 1911.

In addition to the monuments, simple wooden markers were erected in the landscape to illustrate battle lines and significant events associated with the progress of the two battles. Members of the Henry family opened the reconstructed house as a museum and offered tours to locations in the surrounding countryside that were scenes of important battle events. Excursions from Washington D.C. visited the battlefield. The collection of monuments, the demarcation of the battle lines, and the organized tours were the beginning of tourism and preservation of the battlefield.

This practice evolved with the acquisition of the property by the National Park Service. The visitor center building was constructed (1942), along with the associated parking lot and drive. As the needs of the park changed, the structure was expanded to accommodate additional interpretation in the form of a theatre (1962) and a bookstore (1999). Waysides, conforming to the National Park Service standards, were added to the landscape. Cannons were arranged later on the hilltop to further illustrate and aid in the interpretation of battle lines.

For a more in depth review of the historic development of the Henry Farm cultural landscape, the reader is encouraged to read the history narrative of this document.

#### SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

A National Register Nomination was originally approved by the Keeper regarding the entirety of the battlefield in 1981, including the cultural landscape study area. An Amendment and Boundary increase was completed in 2004, with final approval in 2006. The original National Register Nomination identified the larger park cultural landscape as having National significance under Criterion A (association with an event) for the landscape's association with the two Battles of Manassas. The 2006 update identified the larger landscape of the MNPB as having significance under Criteria A (event or pattern), B (person), C (architecture and design), and D (archeology), as well as special consideration Criteria A (owned by a religious institution), C (a birthplace or a grave), D (a cemetery), and F (a commemorative property). Collectively, the nominations contain inadequate documentation for the character and contributing features of the Henry Farm cultural landscape. During the course of completion of this CLI, it was determined that the Henry Farm cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C with consideration to Special Criteria D and F. This is due to the cultural landscapes association with Piedmont agricultural practices, the First and Second Battles of Manassas, the documented actions of "Stonewall" Jackson, commemoration efforts, tourism, and the presence of the Pollia masterwork. The levels of significance range from National, State/ Regional, and Local. A more in depth discussion of the Henry Farm cultural landscapes significance is reviewed in the document.

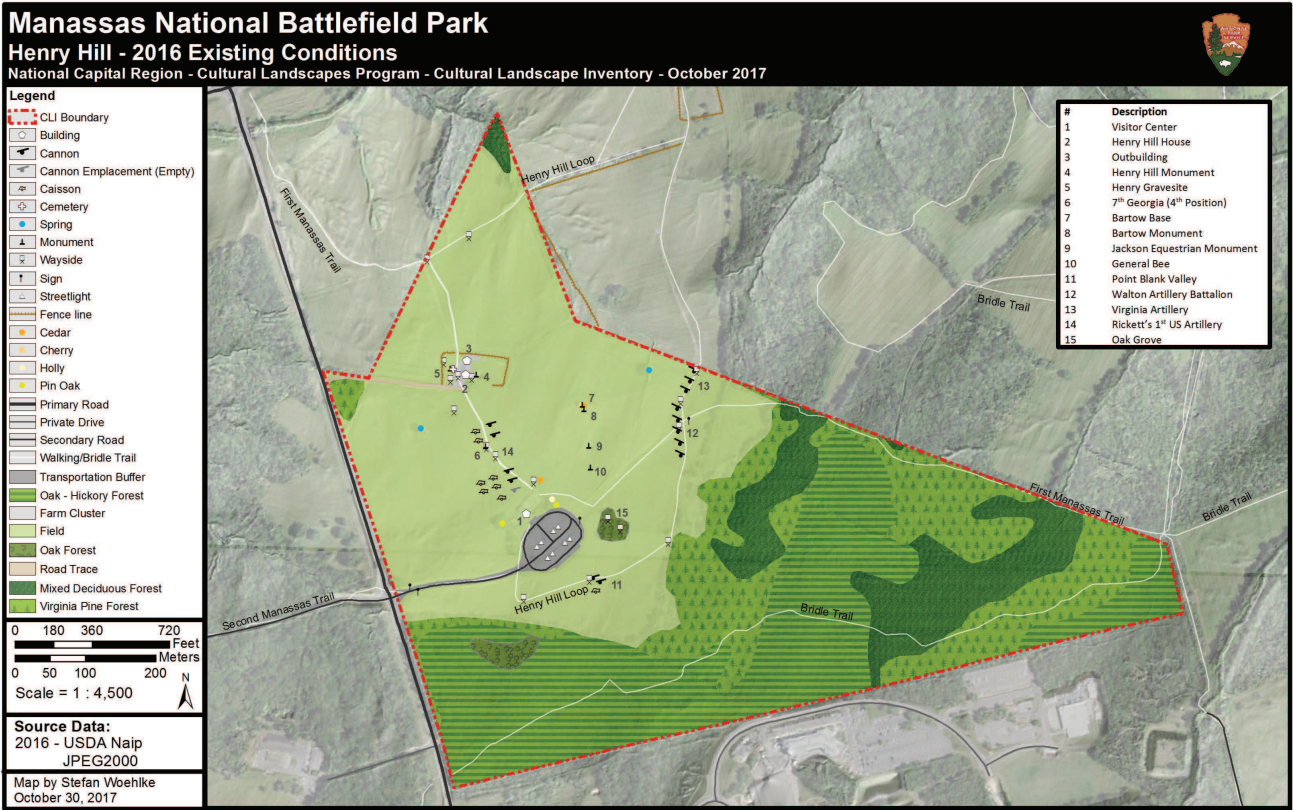
#### ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The findings of this cultural landscape inventory have determined that the Henry Farm cultural landscape retains integrity from its period of significance (1724- 1962). This period of significance differs from the previously completed National Register Nominations and is based on the tangible, physical changes associated with the cultural landscape. The cultural landscape exhibits all seven of the aspects of integrity including feeling, setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, and association. The location of Henry Farm remains unchanged. The feeling and setting of the cultural landscape is similar to the time of the battle and consistent with the character of the landscape from the commemoration period in the 1940s to 1960s. The integrity of design, workmanship, and materials of the monuments, buildings and structures remains unchanged and consistent. The landscape is associated with the actions of Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson and the work sculptor Joseph Pollia. Landscape features that contribute to the overall integrity of the cultural landscape include buildings and structures, small-scale features, vegetation, topography, views and vistas, natural features, overall spatial organization, and a cluster arrangement. These specifically include such landscape features, but are not limited to, the Henry House, the Visitor Center, the Bartow Monument I, Bartow Monument II, the Bull Run Monument, the Henry Family Cemetery, fence lines, and historic road traces. A more extensive review of the contributing features is included in the document's Analysis and Evaluation section.

At the time of the completion of the original CLI in FY 2017, the condition of the cultural landscape was determined to be Fair. This assessment was based on the following identified impacts including, but not

limited to erosion, weathering, and visitation habits. Subsequent versions of this document will be tasked with evaluating the condition of the landscape and providing further guidance regarding how to improve the status of the cultural landscape.

Site Plan



Existing Conditions of the Henry Farm CLI (NCR CLP 2017).

**Property Level and CLI Numbers**

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>       | Henry Farmstead |
| <b>Property Level:</b>            | Landscape       |
| <b>CLI Identification Number:</b> | 600190          |
| <b>Parent Landscape:</b>          | 600190          |

**Park Information**

|                                  |                                                                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b> | Manassas National Battlefield Park - Henry Farmstead -<br>MANA |
| <b>Park Organization Code:</b>   | 3840                                                           |
| <b>Park Administrative Unit:</b> | Manassas National Battlefield Park                             |

**CLI Hierarchy Description**

**Concurrence Status**

**Inventory Status:** Complete

**Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:**

This Cultural Landscape Inventory was researched and written by Elise Elder, NCPE Cultural Landscapes Intern and Daniel Weldon NCR CLI Coordinator, 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 and editorial assistance was provided by: Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; Jennifer Oeschger, LCS Coordinator, Cultural Resources Specialist, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Stefan Woehlke, Cultural Resources GIS Intern, National Capital Region, National Park Service in cooperation with the University of Maryland, Ray Brown, Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resources Management, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist, Manassas National Battlefield Park, and Brandon Bies, Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park.

**Concurrence Status:**

|                                                 |                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>         | Yes                                      |
| <b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b> | 03/21/2019                               |
| <b>National Register Concurrence:</b>           | Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination |
| <b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>       | 03/27/1981                               |

**National Register Concurrence Narrative:**

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

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

Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region  
From: Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park  
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Henry Hill

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

MANAGEMENT Must be Preserved and Maintained

CATEGORY: CONDITION Fair

ASSESSMENT:

**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 Henry Hill is hereby approved and accepted.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

3-21-19  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Signed Superintendent Concurrence of the Henry Farm CLI (NCR CLP 2019).*

**Boundary Coordinates:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Point  
**Latitude:** 38.814783  
**Longitude:** -77.524809

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Point  
**Latitude:** 38.817841  
**Longitude:** -77.52252

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Point  
**Latitude:** 38.815971  
**Longitude:** -77.541502

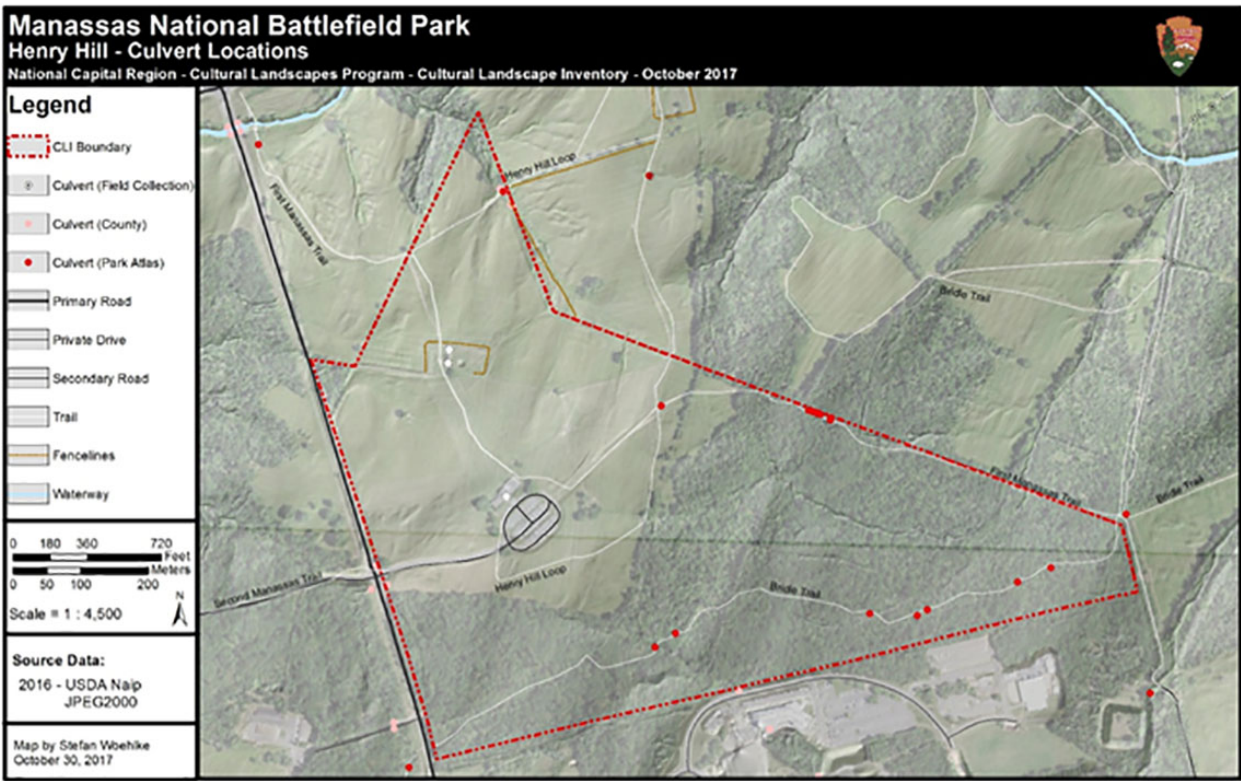
**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Point  
**Latitude:** 38.811867  
**Longitude:** -77.514066

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Point  
**Latitude:** 38.80955  
**Longitude:** -77.522708

Location Map:



Location of the Henry Farm cultural landscape (NCR CLP 2019)

## Management Information

### General Management Information

#### Management Category:

**Management Category Date:** Must be Preserved and Maintained

03/21/2019

#### Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The management category is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' as Manassas National Battlefield Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as Nationally Significant. It should also be noted that Manassas National Battlefield Park is a historical unit, or a special designation within the National Park Service, and as such based on the National Park Service Management Policy (2006):

5.2 --Superintendents will ensure full consideration of the park's cultural resources and values in all proposals for operations, development, and natural resource programs, including the management of wilderness areas. When proposed undertakings may adversely affect national historic sites, national battlefields, and other predominantly cultural units of the national park system that were established in recognition of their national historical significance, superintendents will provide opportunities for the same level of review and consideration by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior that the Advisory Council's regulations require for undertakings that may adversely affect national historic landmarks (36 CFR 800.10).

Furthermore, according to Section 5.1.3.2.2. of the National Park Service Management Policies 2006:

Historic and cultural units of the national park system are nationally significant by virtue of their authorizing legislation or presidential proclamation. National historic landmark designations are appropriate for park cultural resources that meet national historic landmark criteria if the national significance of those resources is not adequately recognized in the park's authorizing legislation or presidential proclamation. Cultural parks may warrant landmark designation as parts of larger areas encompassing resources associated with their primary themes. Modified National Register forms will be prepared and submitted to nominate such resources for landmark designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides heightened protection for designated NHLs through Section 110(f) and the NHPA's implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.10). Specifically, the NHPA requires that Federal agencies shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake planning and actions necessary to minimize harm to any NHL that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking. The NPS Management Policies (5.1.3.2.2 and 5.2) state that all cultural resources within historical and cultural units that are directly connected to the legislative or executive mandate are nationally significant and NPS must apply the higher level of care set for in 36 CFR 800.10. As such, the special considerations dictated for designated NHLs also apply to mandate-related cultural resources within historical and cultural units.

The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the MANA Superintendent.

**Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access**

**Management Agreement:**

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Type of Context: 07-25-2019

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Manassas National Battlefield Park has entered into a concession contract with Eastern National to operate the park’s bookstore, which is located within the Visitor Center building.

**NPS Legal Interest:**

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

**Public Access:**

Type of Interest: Unrestricted

**Explanatory Narrative:**

The Manassas National Battlefield is open daily from dusk to dawn year round. Visitors have access to the trail network contained within the cultural landscape during that period. The Henry Hill Visitor Center is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The visitor center is closed on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

## Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

### Adjacent Land Narrative:

Sudley Road is a circulation system that is integral to the development of the cultural landscape. However, the modern road is not owned, managed, or maintained by the park. Therefore, following the guidance of the NPS WASO CLP, the resource will be discussed in the following Adjacent Lands narrative. It should be noted that portions of the historic road trace are visible within the Chinn Ridge cultural landscape west of the modern roadbed as well as in the cultural landscape study area. In the study area the historic road trace is located south of the Visitor Center entrance and north of the park sign, with a course parallel to the modern day road.

In the 19th century, the importance of the "Sudley Mill Road" was established as a new sawmill, millers house, and gristmill helped boost the region's economy. Furthermore, the road, which ran adjacent to private lands, was primarily bordered by land used in grain production or livestock pasturage. Specifically, the area between the Dogan farm and the Matthews farm was planted with corn, while Chinn Ridge and Henry Farm were primarily kept open through grazing, corn, and wheat fields. However, north of Matthews Hill a "forest of black jacks and white oak" grew parallel to the north-south road. The road was also bordered by fences primarily in the area of "Sudley Mill Road" south of the Warrenton Turnpike. These fences, primarily made in the worm style, were built by landowners who wished to keep their animals out of the road and mark their property boundaries. Interestingly, fences were not prevalent along the "Sudley Mill Road" north of the Warrenton Turnpike though it was not required to fence in livestock (Schaible 2013: 1, 36-39).

During the Civil War, the importance of the "Sudley Mill Road" was further enhanced as it was not only used to transport supplies, but it also served as a primary access route for both the Union and Confederate troops during the First Battle of Manassas. During the battle, Federal troops advanced from the north across Sudley Ford down the north-south "Sudley Mill Road" while a diversionary force engaged Confederate troops at Stone Bridge. The Union troops were met by Confederate forces at Matthews Hill and the Confederates were forced to retreat south to Henry Farm. On their advance to the battlefield at Henry Farm, the Union troops arrived by the "Sudley Mill Road" which Colonel Sherman reported as "worn deep enough to afford shelter" from Young's Branch to the Henry Farm entrance road (Schaible 2013: 1, 12 & 1, 36 & 1, 14). After the war, travelers touring the Civil War Battlefields documented the conditions of historic roads and landscapes. J.T. Trowbridge wrote of Manassas in 1865:

The original country road had passed into disuse; and, the fences being destroyed, only the curious parallel lines of straggling bushes and trees that grew beside them remained to mark their courses. Necessity and convenience had struck out new roads winding at will over the fenceless farms... (Schaible 2013: 1, 39)

Additional research is needed to ascertain the condition and use of the "Sudley Mill Road" post-Civil War. A photograph dated 1903 captures the character of the road with a vantage facing north towards the Warrenton Pike and Stone House. In this photograph, the dirt road is heavily eroded and pitted and barbed wire borders the road to the east while a worm fence borders the road to the west. By the 1930s, "Sudley Mill Road" was renamed Virginia State Route 234 though it was a public state highway by this time. The road was widened and paved to accommodate modern needs; however, its historic alignment was for the most part retained (Schaible 2013: 1, 39).

The Sudley Road is oriented north-south though it winds through the landscape as it follows the historic bygone property boundaries of the late 18th century. The original road bed is extant as a trace, within the boundaries of the park, after the realignment of the road (Parsons 1996: 4, 22).

**National Register Information**

**Existing National Register Status**

**National Register Landscape Documentation:**

Entered Inadequately Documented

**National Register Explanatory Narrative:**

The current National Register documentation does not adequately address the character of the cultural landscape

**Existing NRIS Information:**

|                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Name in National Register:</b>  | Manassas National Battlefield Park |
| <b>NRIS Number:</b>                | 66000039                           |
| <b>Primary Certification Date:</b> | 10/15/1966                         |

**National Register Eligibility**

|                                          |                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>National Register Concurrence:</b>    | Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination                                               |
| <b>Contributing/Individual:</b>          | Contributing                                                                           |
| <b>National Register Classification:</b> | District                                                                               |
| <b>Significance Level:</b>               | National                                                                               |
| <b>Significance Criteria:</b>            | A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history                |
| <b>Significance Criteria:</b>            | B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past                           |
| <b>Significance Criteria:</b>            | C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values         |
| <b>Significance Criteria:</b>            | D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history |

**Area of Significance:**

|                                       |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Area of Significance Category:</b> | Agriculture           |
| <b>Area of Significance Category:</b> | Conservation          |
| <b>Area of Significance Category:</b> | Military              |
| <b>Area of Significance Category:</b> | Politics - Government |
| <b>Area of Significance Category:</b> | Social History        |

**Statement of Significance:**

The Henry Farm cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A with consideration to National, State/ Regional, and Local levels of Significance, Criterion B with consideration to National Significance, Criterion C with consideration to State Significance, and Criterion D. As a component of the larger Manassas National Battlefield Park, under Criterion A, the property derives national significance as part of the setting for the First Battle of Manassas (1861) and the Second Battle of Manassas (1862) during the American Civil War. The cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion for consideration under Criterion B, as Henry Farm served as the pivotal location where Confederate General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson earned his famous moniker. Returning to the battlefield a year later, the two forces engaged a second time. Jackson displayed tactical prowess in defeating Union forces a second time. In the aftermath of the fighting, the Henry farm served as the setting of reconciliation efforts, commemoration activities, and battlefield preservation by both private groups and the Federal Government (Criterion A). These commemorative efforts included the erection of the General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson statue, which is considered the masterwork of sculptor Joseph P. Pollia, therefore leading to consideration for eligibility under Criterion C. Prior to the battles, Henry Farm was an example of a Piedmont subsistence farm that emerged after the collapse of the tobacco culture during the Early Republic and Antebellum Eras, and therefore has significance under Criterion A with local significance. As a part of a larger historic agricultural and battlefield cultural landscape, the study boundary is eligible for listing under Criterion D, as it has the potential to inform understanding regarding our past. Special consideration Criteria D and F should be applied to discussion regarding the landscape as Henry Farm includes a significant family cemetery and commemorative monuments erected in the aftermath of the battle.

National Significance  
The Civil War- First Battle of Manassas and “Stonewall” Jackson

The Henry Farm cultural landscape, as a component landscape of the larger Manassas National Battlefield Park unit of the National Park Service, derives primary significance under Criterion A, due to the park's association with the First and Second Battle of Manassas. However, regarding the cultural landscape study area, the Henry Farm cultural landscape was part of the setting of fighting during both military engagements. During the First Battle of Manassas, July 21st, 1861, the raised elevation of the Henry ridge and farm above the surrounding farmlands provided a tactical advantage for the Confederate army. Following the retreat from Young's Branch, Confederate forces settled behind the ridge of the hill using the topography to establish a position east of the Henry House along the tree line. Union forces advancing south and east into the boundaries of the cultural landscape study area along the Manassas-Sudley Road, established a position west of the Henry House along the lower elevation of the hillside. The positions ensured that during the course of fighting on the afternoon of July 21st, heavy damages were inflicted on the structures associated with the Henry House, including the almost complete destruction of the house. While multiple Union advances attempted to

overtake the Confederate forces, they were unable to dislodge the opposing force. Reinforcements during the afternoon phase of the battle allowed the Confederate forces to repulse the Union assaults and eventually dislodge Union forces away from the slopes of the hill. The battle concluded with a Union retreat, a Confederate victory, and a landscape that lay in ruin from the battle. This included the death of Henry House owner, Judith Henry, whose actual death details remains partially obscured in battle legend.

Regarding consideration to Criterion B, during the First Battle of Manassas that Confederate General Thomas Jonathan Jackson earned the moniker of “Stonewall” Jackson due to his actions on Henry Farm . From his position behind the crest of the ridge, Jackson was able to maintain five regiments, anchoring the Confederate lines, by exhibiting control and a resolute nature, standing like a “Stonewall.” His efforts allowed for the reformation of the Confederate forces. The nickname has since been incorporated into reference to the individual.

### Second Battle of Manassas

During the Second Battle of Manassas, the two forces engaged on the same larger battlefield landscape a little over a year later after the first battle. The Second Battle of Manassas occurred between August 28th and 30th, 1862. The focus of the Second Battle of Manassas was concentrated to the west of the first battle along the Unfinished Railroad, with the Brawner Farm and Groveton area receiving the majority of fighting. During the second day of fighting, the Union artillery positioned on Henry Farm were held in reserve south and east of the fighting at Stony Ridge.

As the third afternoon of fighting arrived, Union forces originally positioned on Chinn Ridge and Dogan Ridge retreated east and south towards Henry Farm . Borrowing from the tactics of the First Battle of Manassas, Union forces positioned their lines parallel to the course of Sudley Road along the hillcrest. The position proved to be ideal as it provided a vantage to impede a Confederate advance from west of Sudley Road and the Warrenton Turnpike and remained intact until the final Confederate assault. As General James Longstreet moved his forces west and southwest, the Union General John Pope ordered the retreat, ending in a second Confederate victory at Manassas. Henry Farm was decimated as a result of the volley of fire exchanged from the two sides.

### Commemoration and Battlefield Preservation.

In the aftermath of First Manassas, Judith Henry was buried in her garden to the west of the remains of the Henry House. Six weeks after the First Battle of Manassas, the Bartow Monument (I) (1861) was erected by the survivors of his command and was a simple stone column carved with an inscription to the fallen commanding officer. To commemorate, is to remember and to make tangible on a cultural landscape an ephemeral memory. This monument was the first example of commemoration activities regarding the Civil War and the first certainly at Manassas. The acts of commemoration continued after the Second Battle of Manassas with the erection of the Bull Run Monument occurring shortly after the conclusion of the war. The prominent location of Henry Farm was selected as the location for the placement. The 7th Georgia marks (1905), the Bartow Monument (II) (1936), the Bee Memorial (1939), and the General “Stonewall” Jackson Monument (1940) were erected in the ensuing decades. These monuments vary in size, scale, design, content, and composition. However, the installation of these features in the landscape followed the larger national patterns of commemoration and reconciliation. This was a part of a larger national dialogue resolving feelings, unresolved tensions, and differences. The intention was a cathartic and involved veterans, survivors, and civilian commemorative groups from both sides of the conflict. Resolution included organized trips to battlefields and gatherings around monuments by the groups. The scale of the gatherings grew. The most elaborate commemorative event to occur on Henry Farm was the Manassas Jubilee of Peace in 1911.

The process of erecting monuments evolved beyond placement in the agrarian setting to that of protecting the landscape. Protection shifted from commemorative activities to recognize an event, to the recognition of the value of a particular place and setting. As the lands were associated with two Confederate victories, the path towards protection was more contested and political than that of battlefields such as Gettysburg, Antietam, or Chickamauga. Though formal support and discussion emerged from Congress for the establishment as early as 1900, the onus of battlefield preservation was largely the prerogative of private owners and commemorative groups. Preservation was piecemeal and varied from parcel owner to parcel owner. Due to World War I, Congressional support of establishment was delayed. By 1920, the United Daughters of the Confederacy

purchased options on the property for preservation. The following year the group joined with Sons of Confederate Veterans to form the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (MBCP) to save the battlefield landscape. The avenue of protection explored by the Federal Government was the classification of the lands as "submarginal" and the consolidation of the land into a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) during the New Deal. The plan was to protect the lands and shift into a designation as a battlefield park. The effort was energized due in part from the purchase of Henry Farm in particular, which allowed for the development of a battlefield park. With ownership of the land consolidated under the National Park Service, preservation was standardized. Interpretation was installed and a museum/ visitor center was constructed shortly after the formation of the park.

#### State/ Regional Significance

##### Tourism and Statuary

Like other battlefields surrounding Washington D.C., Manassas became a tourist destination in the Potomac River Valley. The battlefield offered an escape from the urban environment of Washington D.C. to the bucolic countryside. It is within the context of regional tourism patterns beginning at the end of the nineteenth and continuing through the twentieth century that the cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion A with regards to State/ Regional significance. Tourism efforts during the post-Civil War era were informed and curated by local landowners. Interpretation was piece meal and variable. Visitors to the battlefield in the 1890s had the opportunity to admire the exhibits of the Henry House Museum and to participate in guided tours to significant scenes of fighting given by Henry family members. Partakers included veterans groups and interested citizens. Markers and plaques were placed throughout the landscape in order to better understand the lines of the battle. As protection of the battlefield shifted from private landowners and private organization to the National Park Service, visitor services improved with the construction of a visitor center building, trails, waysides, and other recreational activities. The improvements in facilities encouraged additional visitation from the surrounding community that continues to the present day.

The Henry Farm cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in regards to Criterion C with an identified level of significance of State due to presence of the General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson statue. Erected after the formation of the park, the statuary is considered the masterwork of Italian American sculptor Joseph P. Pollia. Selected as a part of a larger design competition, the sculpture is an example of the horse and rider motif of statuary. While Pollia's body of work is associated with the PWA and various war monuments, memorials, and other statuary throughout the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States, regarding significance, the piece is deemed to have State significance. This is due to the manner and setup of the completion. While part of a national competition and inclusion in the National Academy of the Arts 1940 Exhibits, the statuary was selected and funded by two Virginia state agencies, and sponsored by Virginia chapters of regional organizations. Additional research is needed beyond the scope of the CLI in order to properly review Pollia's body of work and his impact on American sculpture.

#### Local Significance

##### Piedmont Agriculture

Prior to the First and Second Battles of Manassas and the commemoration that followed, the Henry Farm cultural landscape was an example of a Virginia Piedmont regional farm. The Henry Farm cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion A due to regional agricultural activities. The land tenure followed the patterns of behavior associated with the decline of the tobacco culture, the conversion towards the cultivation of diversified crops, and the practices of subsistence farming. Originally owned by the wealthy Carter family and cultivated in tobacco, the property was part of the western landholdings of the family and was acquired at a time when tobacco cultivation was introduced into the Virginia Piedmont. The property was included in the parcels of the Lower Bull Run Tracts.

Following the American Revolution, the tobacco culture economy collapsed and the ownership of the property was later transferred to the Henry family in the early nineteenth century through a series of subdivisions and inheritance. Management of the Piedmont region parcels shifted away from large plantations requiring slaves, to that of smaller farmers requiring fewer slaves or farmhands. A review of historical records indicates a property largely reduced to a more manageable subsistence farm, growing grains, corn, and producing some dairy products in the decades preceding the Civil War. Due to the damages of the battle and the collapse of the regional economy, recovery was slow yet agricultural practices continued with planting of new orchards and the cultivation of corn, hay and wheat prior to the end of agricultural activities sometime in the late nineteenth century. These historic agricultural patterns of behavior are evident today in the retained spatial arrangement of fields, fence lines, and bordering forests.

State Register Information:

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Identification Number: | VDHR # 076-0271                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Name:                  | Manass National Battlefield Park                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Listed Date:           | 1/16/1973 12:00:00 AM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Narrative:             | The original National Register Nomination of the Historic Places for Manassas National Battlefield Park was approved by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on Jan 16th, 1973. An amend version of the document was submitted to SHPO and approved on October 6th, 2004. |

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

|                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cultural Landscape Type: | Historic Vernacular Landscape |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|

Current and Historic Use/Function:

|                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Primary Historic Function: | Interpretive Landscape        |
| Primary Current Use:       | Farm (Plantation)             |
| Other Use/Function         | Other Type of Use or Function |
| Government-Other           | Current, Historic             |
| Grave/Burial               | Current, Historic             |
| Horse/Bridle Trail         | Current,                      |
| Interpretive Trail         | Current,                      |
| Single Family House        | Historic                      |

**Current and Historic Names:**

| <b>Name</b>                        | <b>Type Of Name</b>       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Henry Hill                         | Both Current And Historic |
| Henry Farm                         | Both Current And Historic |
| Henry Farmstead                    | Both Current And Historic |
| Manassas National Battlefield Park | Both Current And Historic |
| Lower Bull Run Tract               | Historic                  |
| Northern Neck Proprietary          | Historic                  |
| Spring Hill Farm                   | Historic                  |

**Chronology:**

| <b>Year</b>    | <b>Event</b>  | <b>Annotation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1649        | Land Transfer | The exiled King Charles II granted the land of the Northern Neck Proprietary to seven loyalists of his recently beheaded father, King Charles I. This land comprised 5,282,000 acres. However, the loyalist's claims were suspended by the Long Parliament. |
| CE 1670 - 1786 | Maintained    | The Proprietors appointed agents to look after their interests in the Northern Neck. They insured profitable land sales and the collection of quit-rents (rent paid by free-holders in lieu of services that might otherwise have been required of them).   |
| CE 1671 - 1672 | Platted       | Lords Culpeper and Arlington were granted the land of the Northern Neck Proprietary. This grant conflicted with the original.                                                                                                                               |
| CE 1688        | Land Transfer | Lord Culpeper became the sole proprietor. The propriety was passed on to Thomas, the Fifth Lord of Fairfax, and his wife Catherine upon the death of Lord Culpeper.                                                                                         |
| CE 1700 - 1779 | Maintained    | The immigrants who settled in the Piedmont Virginia were primarily merchant-planters. Their lives were built upon the economic structure of tobacco and slave labor.                                                                                        |
| CE 1703 - 1712 | Developed     | Robert "King" Carter was the appointed agent to the proprietor of the Northern Neck area from 1703-1712 and from 1722-1728.                                                                                                                                 |
| CE 1724        | Land Transfer | Robert "King" Carter granted two patents of land: "Great Bull Run" and "Lower Bull Run". These properties were located in the Northern Neck (now part of Prince William County) and encompassed 41,660 acres.                                               |
| CE 1724        | Land Transfer | The 6,030 acre Lower Bull Run, south of Young's Branch, was granted to Robert "King" Carter's son, Robert Carter II. This land included the site of the future Henry Farm property.                                                                         |
| CE 1724 - 1780 | Cultivated    | The land was primarily cultivated for tobacco.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

| Year           | Event         | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1732        | Land Transfer | Robert Carter II passed away and his son, Robert Carter III, inherited 40,000 acres, including the Lower Bull Run tract and an additional 30,000 acres from his grandfather Robert "King" Carter. As he was a minor, Carter III's uncles (John, Charles, and Landon) held it in trust until he was of age. They hired overseers and agents to operate the estate. This land included the future site of Henry Farm . |
| CE 1751 - 1773 | Maintained    | n 1751, Robert Carter III returned to the Colonies and began to manage his own plantations. He divided the Lower Bull Run Tract into 16 small plantations (averaging at 1,000 acres). These plantations primarily cultivated tobacco. Carter also leased his land to tenant farmers. The majority of Carter's estate was in tenancy and about 63% of the tract was divided into lots averaging about 180 acres each. |
| CE 1793 - 1804 | Land Transfer | n 1793 Robert "Councillor" Carter III divided his land and commercial interests into ten approximately equal lots and he permitted his 10 children in 1778 to choose the tract of land they wanted to acquire on his death. The children then paid a rent to their father until his death in 1804.                                                                                                                   |
| CE 1804        | Land Transfer | Robert "Councillor" Carter III died and his son, George, was deeded the upper portion (along Young's Branch) of the Lower Bull Run Tract. This included 3,400 acres in Loudon County, 1,000 acres in Prince William County, and 330 acres in Fairfax County. The future site of Henry Farm was included in this deed.                                                                                                |
| CE 1812        | Built         | The Spring Hill Farm was likely built on the site of Henry Farm . This house was a 1 1/2 story log structure clad with weatherboard siding                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| CE 1817        | Land Transfer | George Carter sold 333 acres of his Lower Bull Run Tract to Elizabeth Carter, his cousin. This included the site of Henry Farm .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| CE 1822        | Land Transfer | Elizabeth Carter died and her property was divided evenly between Robert Hooe, William Henry, and the Bruce children (her deceased sister Mary Nancy Carters children). She also conveyed Spring Hill Farm to her sister Judith and her husband Dr. Isaac Henry.                                                                                                                                                     |
| CE 1836        | Land Transfer | On July 2, 1836, Judith Henry came into full legal ownership of 100 acres of Elizabeth Carter's 330 acre estate, including the Spring Hill Farm. John Bruce purchased the remaining 230 acres, which consisted of the eastern portion of the Spring Hill Farm property.                                                                                                                                              |

| Year           | Event              | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1850        | Cultivated         | According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, Judith Henry owned 100 acres at a cash value of \$600. She also owned one horse, two milk cows, and two swine at a combined cash value of \$30. On the farm cash crops (75 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of Indian corn, and 50 bushels of oats) were harvested, as well as 50 bushels of Irish potatoes and 10 bushels of buckwheat.                                                                                       |
| CE 1861        | Destroyed          | On the afternoon of the First Battle of Manassas, 84-year old, bed-ridden Judith Henry was shot by Union troops when Ricketts' guns turned on the house to flush out Confederate sharp shooters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1861        | Established        | The Henry Cemetery was established approximately 10 yards northwest of the ruins of the Henry House.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| CE 1861        | Memorialized       | A cedar pole was placed to memorialize General Bee's contribution. This pole was cut over time by relic hunters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1861        | Memorialized       | On September 4, 1861, Confederate soldiers from Colonel Francis S. Bartow's Brigade erected the Bartow Monument (I).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| CE 1861 - 1862 | Destroyed          | After the First Battle of Manassas, Confederate troops scavenged wood from the Spring Hill farm house. By the Second Battle of Manassas only part of the chimney remained.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1862        | Military Operation | Second Battle of Manassas begins late August. On day three of the battle General Pope of the Union Army positioned a defensive line on the western slopes of Henry Hill . The Confederates advanced on Henry Farm and fighting took place within the bed of the Sudley Mill Road to the west of the Spring Hill Farm house.                                                                                                                                                               |
| CE 1865        | Memorialized       | General Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865. Union forces placed the Bull Run Monument on Henry Hill east of the Henry Farm house site to commemorate the fallen. On June 11th, 1865 it was dedicated in a formal ceremony.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| CE 1870        | Built              | A two-story, I-type house covered with channeled siding was built on the site of the original Spring Hill Farm residence. To the north of the house a shed was also built.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1870 - 1881 | Altered            | Sometime before 1881 a 16x16 foot two-story square box was added to the north elevation of the Henry House to accommodate the numerous relatives residing on the Henry Farm property. This new northern block was a saddlebag addition as it did not complete the I-house typology with another bay to the south of the main door/center bay. The enlarged house, which measured 40x15ft and included the addition of a small one-bay gable porch at the south end of the west elevation. |

| Year           | Event              | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1870 - 1881 | Inhabited          | Ellen Phoebe Morris, the daughter of Judith Henry, and her "Pittsylvania" cousins Edwin, Sarah, and Virginia Carter resided at the Henry House. Sometime after 1870, Ida Landon Henry, Ellen Phoebe Morris's niece, moved into the Henry House. By 1881 the relatives were no longer living at the Henry House.                                                                                        |
| CE 1880        | Cultivated         | In the 1880 Agricultural Census, it was recorded that Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Judith Henry's son, owned 20 acres of improved land, 60 acres of woodland, and 53 acres of unimproved land. Henry cultivated hay, Indian corn, and wheat. The farm also had orchards (40 apple trees and 100 peach trees). 10 cords of wood cut on his property that year.                                                |
| CE 1881 - 1898 | Land Transfer      | On October 10, 1888, Ellen Phoebe Morris passed and she was buried adjacent to the grave of her mother in the Henry family cemetery. Her elderly brother, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr., continued to reside at the Henry House. Henry operated the Henry House as a museum, placed interpretive signs in the landscape, and offered guided tours of the battlefield on Henry Farm .                      |
| CE 1900        | Planned            | On February 1, 1900, Rep. Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia introduced H.R. 783 in Congress. This bill called for the designation of the Manassas Battlefield as "national battle park" as well as the preservation of the battlefield for "historical and professional study."                                                                                                                     |
| CE 1901        | Planned            | Rep. John F. Rixey of Culpepper County, Virginia introduced H.R. 277 in Congress, calling for the federal acquisition of the Manassas Battlefield and the establishment of Manassas as a military park. The bill also emphasized the protection of the commemorative monuments on Henry Farm and called for the appropriation of \$25,000 for a "sufficient" amount of land surrounding the monuments. |
| CE 1901        | Planned            | Union veteran George Carr Round petitioned Congress on December 1 for the federal acquisition of the battlefield.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| CE 1903        | Memorialized       | The 7th and 8th Georgia regiments erected six marble markers approximately eighteen inches by twelve inches in size around the battlefield. One is placed on Henry Farm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1904        | Military Operation | From August 28 to September 9 the U.S. Army staged mock battles to address inadequacies of the military's logistic and supplies division and the effect of automatic weapons and motorized vehicles on troop deployments at tactics.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| CE 1911        | Memorialized       | On June 21, 1911, in observance of the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas, the Manassas Jubilee of Peace was held/                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| Year    | Event       | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1912 | Planned     | n April 1912, the House Committee on Military Affairs debated H.R. 1330, the ninth version of H.R. 277. This bill, submitted by Rep. Charles C. Carlin of Alexandria, Virginia, proposed the purchase of lands around the 1865 Manassas monuments by the secretary of war and the construction of roadways from the battlefield to the public highways. The cost for the purchase of the Henry property was especially a concern. |
| CE 1913 | Planned     | In December 1913, the board organized by the War Department recommended that the federal government purchase the land and restore and preserve the two 1865 monuments on the Henry property. The board further noted that "ample means" would be provided for the protection of these monuments and visitor access to the "principle points" of the historical battlefield.                                                       |
| CE 1913 | Planned     | On March 3, 1913 Congress passed H.R. 1330 into law under the provision that the War Department appoint a board of three officers to survey the site, interview the land owners, and negotiate a reasonable price for the 128-acre Henry farm and the 145 identified acres of the Dogan Farm.                                                                                                                                     |
| CE 1914 | Planned     | With the demands of World War I Congress was unable to act on the recommendations of the board. Also, the Henry family no longer lived at the Henry Farm. According to a newspaper article, a man named Henry Steen, a veteran of the 12th Iowa Volunteers, was in possession of the property. Steen continued to host tours                                                                                                      |
| CE 1920 | Planned     | The Manassas chapter of the UDC, inspired by the efforts of George Carter Round and led by UDC President Westwood Hutchinson, obtained an option to purchase the Henry Farm for \$25,000. In this agreement, the UDC could make a partial payment provided that Arthur Lee Henry and Hugh Fauntleroy Jr. retained a vendor's lien until complete payment was made.                                                                |
| CE 1920 | Platted     | Arthur Lee and Hugh Fauntleroy Henry legally reaffirmed their ownership as there was no deed for the equal division of the increased acreage from 100 to 128 acres.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| CE 1921 | Established | The UDC joined forces with the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who established the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) in May 1921. The creation of the MBC not only allowed for the acceptance of contributions and the raising of funds, but also the development of a Confederate park at Henry Farm .                                                                                                                   |

| Year           | Event         | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1921 - 1925 | Altered       | In the early 1920s, some architectural changes were made to the Henry House to make it a more official operating museum. These changes included the removal of the west gable front porch, the addition of a new entry platform at the south elevation with a surrounding picket rail, and the replacement of the former window on the south elevation with a door.                                                                |
| CE 1921 - 1929 | Maintained    | The Henry House, converted into The Museum of the Henry House, was overseen by a man named Adoniram J. Powell and his wife, Katherine Reeves Powell.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| CE 1923        | Land Transfer | On June 28, 1923, the Henry's deeded the property to the corporation; however, the Henry's still held a vendor's lien until the remaining \$5,000 was raised.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| CE 1926 - 1932 | Planned       | The War Department conducted the congressionally sanctioned surveys from 1926 and 1932. The two Manassas battlefields were surveyed and in 1928 district engineers reported that \$2,600 would be needed to complete a detailed survey. While federal efforts were stalled until Congress allocated the \$2,600 for the survey of the two Manassas battlefields, the Confederate Park struggled to make payments.                  |
| CE 1933        | Planned       | In 1933 National Park Service Director Horace Albright inquired if the Confederate Park would be "disposed to turn over the [battlefield] to the Government" for designation as a national monument. These early acts and communications were to lay the foundation for the establishment of the Manassas Battlefield as the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area                                                              |
| CE 1935        | Altered       | Sometime in the mid-1930s the original siding of the Henry House was removed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| CE 1935        | Planned       | The Franklin D. Roosevelt administration designated 1,476 acres of the Manassas Battlefields as a recreational demonstration area. Efforts were made to secure the Henry Farm property.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| CE 1935 - 1942 | Inhabited     | Sometime in the mid-1930s the wife of caretaker Powell died. The Ebhardt family moved in to the Henry House took look after the elderly Powell. Until the death of Powell in 1942, the Ebhardt lived in and looked after the Henry House.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1936        | Memorialized  | In 1936, the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) had the Francis Bartow Monument II erected in honor of Colonel Francis S. Bartow (1816-1861) who commanded the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Georgia and 1st Kentucky Regiments. The bronze plaque was placed southeast of the original Bartow Monument I where Colonel Bartow was presumed to have been shot by Confederate troops on September 5, 1861. |

| Year    | Event              | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1936 | Planned            | In June 1936, following a “bitter all day debate”, the SCV agreed to donate the 128 acres of Henry Farm on the condition that a museum and monument to Thomas J. Jackson be erected on the historic landscape.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| CE 1938 | Planned            | The National Park Service had anticipated the immediate transfer of the Henry Farm property; however, in November 1938 the solicitor general ruled “that acceptance [of the transfer] required either the exclusion of a provision for a museum or congressional appropriation of the necessary funds”.                                                                                          |
| CE 1938 | Planned            | The Virginia General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of the Jackson Monument.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1939 | Military Operation | In the summer of 1939, the U.S. Army High Command held the largest peacetime maneuvers to-date at the Bull Run Recreational Area.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CE 1939 | Planned            | In May 1939, Congress appropriated \$56,000 for the construction of a museum though minor problems in the following years delayed the transfer of the Henry Farm property to the National Park Service.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| CE 1939 | Planned            | Mary Taliaferro Thompson of the Southern Memorial Association of Washington, D.C. had a monument erected (The Barnard Bee Monument) in honor of General Barnard Eliot Bee (1823-1861) who was the commander of the Third Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, who was mortally wounded during the First Battle of Manassas.                                                                          |
| CE 1940 | Built              | Superintendent Taylor’s self-guided tour markers were placed in the Henry Farm cultural landscape.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| CE 1940 | Designed           | On May 10th Secretary of Interior Ickes authorized the creation of the Manassas National Battlefield Park, which included the lands from the Manassas Battlefield Confederate park and the 1,600 acre Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area.                                                                                                                                                  |
| CE 1940 | Land Transfer      | On February 8, 1940, the Manassas Battlefield Corporation. transferred 0.80 acres of the 128-acre Henry Farm property to the National Park Service. This transfer included the Henry House, the immediate land surrounding the Henry House, and two outbuildings (a shed and a barn). Four days later, on February 12, 1940, the remaining acreage was transferred to the National Park Service. |
| CE 1940 | Memorialized       | On August 31, 1940, the polished bronze statue of General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson and his horse “Old Sorrel” was unveiled at a ceremony. The sculpture is considered the masterwork of Italian American sculptor Joseph Pollia.                                                                                                                                                            |
| CE 1942 | Built              | The Henry Hill Visitor Center was built on the hill 200 yards south of the Henry House.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Year           | Event        | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1942 - 1949 | Maintained   | From 1942 to 1949 it is undetermined if the Henry House was occupied, though it has been suggested that the house was used as quarters by National Park Service staff.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| CE 1943 - 1945 | Built        | Superintendent Hanson erected tour markers that explained the tactical points of the First Battle of Manassas. These markers, which were placed in a wooden case with a glass top, also contained a pertinent drawing or photograph. In June 1945, Superintendent Hanson erected another interpretive case near the Visitor Center's observation terrace. This case contained five maps illustrating the topography of the battlefield and the troop's movements during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. |
| CE 1949        | Inhabited    | The Henry House served as employee quarters by 1949. However, the first tenants were not recorded in National Park Service records. It is possible that the Leonard family (Elisha Leonard, wife, and daughter) were the first residents as Elisha Leonard has been officially recognized as the first caretaker of the Henry House under the National Park Service.                                                                                                                                              |
| CE 1950        | Built        | In the 1950s, MNBSP Superintendent Myers added four stops to the Henry Farm walking tour, eventually combining the walking tour and driving tour to create a more cohesive experience.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| CE 1956        | Built        | As part of Mission 66, cannons were acquired and placed in the historic landscape to mark the position of the Union and Confederate forces during the First Battle of Manassas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| CE 1961        | Memorialized | First Battle of Manassas reenactment took place on the July 21, 1961 weekend. The event was viewed as a success, but the commercialization of the event, heavy costs accrued to the National Park Service, and the potential damage to the battlefield led National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth to establish a policy against future reenactments.                                                                                                                                                         |
| CE 1962        | Altered      | The west wing was added to the Visitor Center.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| CE 1965        | Maintained   | After 1965, the Henry House was no longer inhabited and it was used for storage. The exterior of the house received periodical maintenance, but the condition of the building continued to deteriorate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| CE 1969        | Built        | Superintendent Berry inaugurated guided tours of the First Battle of Manassas from the Visitor Center on Henry Hill. An audio narrative was also developed for the Henry Farm walking tour. The location of the walking tour and audio tour markers were documented in the 1969 Henry Farm Walking Tour plan.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| CE 1980        | Altered      | Ramps were added to the Visitor Center to make the building more handicap accessible. These ramps were constructed on the south and east elevation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Year           | Event         | Annotation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CE 1980        | Planned       | In 1980, a plan was presented to restore the Henry Farm to its historic 1861 condition. This proposal was approved and involved the removal of intrusive vegetation, the replanting of trees in their speculated historic locations, and the construction of Virginia rail fencing along the 1861 property line. |
| CE 1992        | Rehabilitated | In 1992, the Henry House and shed were repainted. Around this time, the deteriorated siding, corner boards, and soffit boards were replaced and the Henry House was treated for termites.                                                                                                                        |
| CE 1997 - 1999 | Altered       | Plans were presented for a bookstore addition to the Visitor Center. By 1999, the Visitor Center addition was completed. This included a concrete block addition with glazing off of the northwest corner of the eastern wing.                                                                                   |
| CE 2000        | Planned       | From 2000 to 2003 a Historic Structures Report (HSR) was prepared in preparation for the restoration of the Henry House. In this report, the preservation of the Henry House was proposed through a series of interim steps and the least intrusive approach to treatment was recommended.                       |
| CE 2005        | Altered       | The Henry House was rehabilitated to return it to its period of significance from 1882-1898. The shed was converted into a restroom.                                                                                                                                                                             |

### Physical History:

#### Colonial Era and Tobacco Culture Development The Bull Run Tracts (1649-1799)

In the 17th century, the land associated with the Manassas National Battlefield Park was part of the 5,282,000 acre Northern Neck Proprietary, which consisted of land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers and extended northwest across northern Virginia over the Alleghenies into present day West Virginia. In 1649, the exiled King Charles II originally granted the land of the Northern Neck Proprietary to the seven loyal followers of the recently beheaded King Charles I. However, the Long Parliament (1640-1660) delayed the loyalists' claims and in 1672, the reinstated King Charles II reissued the grant, dividing the land between Lord Culpepper and Lord Arlington. By 1688, Lord Culpepper was the sole Proprietor of the Northern Neck and he controlled the land through a system of head-rights, whereby a specified number of acres was granted for each person brought to Virginia by the grantee. The head-right system encouraged settlement as even the less wealthy were able to acquire modest lands, while the threat of reversion ensured that the land was settled or developed within three years' time or else it was as subject to forfeiture (Harrison 1979: 77, 132; Dabney 1971:93; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 2; Parker & Hernigle 1990: 9).

Thomas the Fifth Lord of Fairfax and his wife, Catherine, were appointed the Proprietors of the Northern Neck following the death of Lord Culpepper. In 1719, following his father's death, Thomas the Sixth Lord of Fairfax became the Lord Proprietor. Under Thomas the Sixth Lord of Fairfax, a new system of land management was established. As part of this system, the Proprietor appointed an agent to look after the land. This agent would issue grants that required the payment of an annual quit-rent (which is defined as "rent paid by fee-holders in lieu of services which might have otherwise been required of them" [Parker & Hernigle 1990: 9]) of two shillings per year for each 100 acres

leased. This method of land management left many acres of the interior portions of Prince William County undeveloped as “a man [could] hold 50,000 or more acres of land by a secure title... without so much as actually settling or building on it” (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002:). However, this method actually supported the tobacco-based agricultural system of the 18th century as the cultivation of tobacco rapidly depleted the soil, necessitating larger landholdings for continued profit (Parker & Hernigle 1990: 9; Harrison 1797: 132; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 2).

Robert Carter (1662-1732), a member of the political elite with titles ranging from Speaker of the House of Burgess and commander-in-chief of Lancaster and Northumberland Counties, was appointed agent to the Proprietor from 1703 to 1712 and from 1722 to 1728. As agent to the Proprietor, Robert Carter patented the Licking Run Tract (10,227 acres), the Turkey Run Tract (10,610 acres), the Kettle Run Tract (6,166 acres), and the Broad Run Tract (12,284 acres) in the names of various relatives. In 1724, Robert Carter acquired the Great Bull Run Tract (41,660 acres) and the Lower Bull Run Tract (6,030 acres). In 1729, he acquired the Middle Bull Run Tract (2,823 acres). These three tracts were to be inherited upon his death by his four sons: John of “Corotoman,” Robert II of “Nomini Hall,” Charles of “Cleve,” and Landon, Sr. of “Sabine Hall.” By the end of his term as agent to the Proprietor, Robert Carter had amassed an empire of 333,333 acres, earning him the sobriquet Robert “King” Carter (Parker & Hernigle 1990: 8-9; Morton 1941: 9; Schaible 2013: 1, 11; Parsons 1996: 3, 2; NR Update 2005: 8, 46; WPA 1941: 26; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 2-3). With the Bull Run Tracts, the Carter family employed several land management methods commonly utilized by other merchant-planters in agricultural Virginia. The first method was to establish plantations about 1,000 acres in size to produce a single cash crop, such as tobacco. These plantations featured grand dwellings in the Georgian style, surrounded by ordered buildings, and a collection of paired fields (one smaller and one larger for the spreading of tobacco plants, allowing a more robust larger specimen to develop) that were generally worked by ten or more slaves, and had an associated tobacco house for the drying and packing of the tobacco after the harvest. The second method used by planters was to divide the tract of land for tenant farming, whereby the tenant farmer was required to either make improvements on the land or make payments in the form of coin or tobacco. These farms were generally less than 200 acres in size and could be leased for seven to twenty-one years, though most commonly for less than five. Although the tenant farmers paid rent on the leased land, the merchant-farmers acted as absentee landholders as they continued to pay quit-rents on their large landholdings. For the Bull Run Tracts, the Carter family predominately leased their large landholdings to tenant farmers for the cultivation of tobacco and grains, while they established imposing manor houses, such as Pittsylvania (1765), Sudley (1760-1170), and Rosefield (c. 1790), to exemplify their status as plantation aristocracy (NR Update 2005: 8, 46; Parker & Hernigle 1990: 10; Clemens 1975: 523).

The landscape of the Bull Run Tracts in the 18th century was shaped by agricultural use. Tenant farmers and plantation overseers would clear the land of forest, using the wood for building and fuel. In areas not ideal for cropland (e.g. near streams and rocky areas), woodlots were established out of the remaining forest communities. This historic agricultural use of the land created a landscape defined by patchwork fields and forest communities. In these fields, farmers not only grew tobacco for cash, but also corn, wheat, oats, and rye. The tenant farmers and plantation overseers raised vegetables and tubers and planted orchards for personal consumption. While livestock roamed free, the cropland was enclosed by a fence “horse high, hog tight, and bull strong” (Schaible 2013: 1, 28). The design of these fences is currently unknown, but it can be assumed that they were built using wood (red cedar, white oak, pine, chestnut, and locust) from the surrounding woodlots. Furthermore, the earliest roads were developed as the Bull Run Tracts continued to be settled. These roads reflected the needs of local farmers, as they not only provided access to distant fields, but also connected plantations to nearby wharves and markets. As the early roads of the Bull Run area served the needs of local residents, they followed field patterns and fence lines. They were maintained by the residents and generally in poor condition (Schaible 2013: 1, 28-29/1, 36).

By the mid-18 century, the cultivation and export of wheat had risen. However, the tobacco industry was in a state of decline due to the depletion of nutrients in the soil and the subsequent poor harvests. In response to this shift in agricultural production, John Carter, the grandson of Robert “King” Carter, built a large manor house in the area that became known as Sudley in 1760. South of the Bull Run and Catharpin Run confluence, John Carter also established the Sudley Mill, as well as

a blacksmiths shop and general store. The establishment of these examples of commerce not only boosted the region's economy, but also encouraged the development of the Sudley community. The gradual settlement of the Bull Run area, particularly around the Sudley Mill, necessitated the selection of a county seat to oversee legal disputes, crop inspection, and land development. Dumfries, the nearest town to the Bull Run area, was 24 miles away and selected as the county seat in 1762. In 1780, the Dumfries Road/Sudley Road was established, which connected Dumfries to the mountains around Ashby. This route served as the main road to the Bull Run plantations. The north-south road, spanning a distance of over 20 miles, wound east and west south of Sudley, due to "bygone property boundaries" (Schaible 2013: 1, 36). The public used the Sudley Road, though it was privately maintained by the Carter family (McCartney 1992: 15-19; Ray 1978: 12; Schaible 2013: 1, 29).

By the end of the 18th century, grain became the dominate agricultural crop in both Virginia and Prince William County. At various crossroads in Prince William County, there were 50 water-powered grist and sawmills recorded by the end of the 1700s. These structures were responsible for processing the harvested crop prior to either local consumption or transportation to market. To support this growing rural infrastructure, river fords were constructed at low points to allow for passage across the steep, high banks of the Bull Run (Schaible 2013: 1, 11).

#### The Lower Bull Run Tract

The Henry Farm cultural landscape study area is located within the historic boundaries of the Lower Bull Run Tract south of Youngs Branch (the former Licking Branch or Muddy Lick Branch). Robert "King" Carter bequeathed this tract of land to his son Robert Carter II (1704-1732) who was educated in England along with his three brothers. When Robert Carter II returned to the Colonies, he was appointed naval officer of the Rappahannock River and Receiver of Virginia Duties in the district of this father's home, "Corotoman." In 1728, Robert Carter II married Priscilla Churchill and lived with their children, Elizabeth and Robert III, at a plantation in Lancaster County on Nomini Creek. Robert Carter II predeceased his father. Robert Carter II's son, Robert Carter III, inherited the Lower Bull Run Tract and an additional 30,000 acres from his grandfather in 1734. As Robert Carter III was eleven years old at the time of his father's death, his uncles held the property in trust until he reached majority. To manage the Lower Bull Run Tract, which included the study area lands, his uncles hired overseers and land agents to operate the large landholding. By the time Robert Carter III ("Councillor") reached majority, he held 70,000 acres of land and 100 slaves. Robert Carter III's stepfather, John Lewis of "Warner Hall," oversaw this land while Robert resided in London for two years after reaching majority. In 1751, already established as one of the wealthiest men in the Colonies, Robert Carter III returned to the Lower Bull Run Tract to manage his landholdings (Parker & Hernigle 1990: 10; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 4).

In the management of the Lower Bull Run Tract, Robert III acted as an absentee landholder as he resided with his wife, Frances Anne Tasker, with their thirteen daughters and four sons at Nomini Hall, the oldest plantation in the Northern Neck. While he continued to pay an annual quit rent on his 63,093 acres of Northern Neck land, at least 63 % of the tract was divided into lots averaging approximately 180 acres each. To develop these lots, Carter would enter into a "three-life-lease" agreement with the tenant that was valid for the lives of the head-of-house, his wife, and the eldest son. These leases did not allow the land to be transferred to their descendants and furthermore required the payment of a yearly rent. The lease also stipulated that within three years the tenant must build:

...a Good dwelling house twenty feet by sixteen and a house thirty two feet by twenty feet as good as the Common Tobacco houses and plant fifty apple trees and fifty peach trees and the same enclose with a lawful fence... and from time to time sufficiently maintain and keep all in good repair and at the end of the Term will so yield up and leave the same to the said Carter his heirs... (Parker & Hernigle 1990: 10-11).

The lease specified that if the lot was less than 200 acres the tenant was allowed, "No more than four laboring hands (slaves)." However, if the lot was more than 200 acres, eight or more laboring hands were permitted. Laboring hands were defined as, "Such hands as are generally allowed in Virginia to be full sharers in a Crop and reckoning so many weaker hands for a sharer or a Laboring hand as a Reasonable overseer." In the Prince William County Deed Books, these standardized lease

agreements can be found for the period between 1761 and 1771. John Hooe, for instance, leased 140 acres in the Lower Bull Run Tract (east of Henry Hill and Sudley Road) in 1766. John Hooe actually purchased this land, now referred to as Hazel Plain or Chinn Ridge, in the years between 1766 and 1780 (Parker & Hernigle 1990: 11-12; Prince William County Deed Books Q: 440-449, R:189-190, W:268-271; Dumfries District Court Land Cause Book 1805-1816:292-294; Prince William County Deed Book Q:449).

Robert Carter III also operated sixteen plantations, each averaged approximately 1,000 acres. These plantations were managed by an overseer and had 23 slaves housed in 15 dependencies. In the mid-18th century, Robert Carter III's plantations were primarily located in the counties closest to the Chesapeake Bay and almost exclusively produced tobacco and corn. However, by the 1790s almost all of Carter's tobacco was produced in the Piedmont region of the Lower Bull Run Tract as the soil had deteriorated in the counties closest to the Chesapeake Bay (Parker & Hernigle 1990: 11-12).

#### The Lower Bull Run Tract: Henry Farm

In 1793, Robert Carter III divided the Lower Bull Run Tract into ten equal lots. He then permitted his ten surviving children in 1798 to choose and occupy the parcels they wished to acquire upon his death, provided they paid a nominal rent. George Carter selected three parcels of land: 3,400 acres in Loudoun County, 1,000 acres in Prince William County, and 330 acres in Fairfax County. The upper portion of the Lower Bull Run Tract south of Youngs Branch, including the site of the future Henry Farm, was part of the Prince William County parcel deeded to George Carter (Parsons 1996: 3, 4; Parker & Hernigle 1990: 11-12).

Similar to his forbearers, George Carter was an absentee landholder. He resided in Loudoun County at his "Oatlands" plantation, while his Lower Bull Run acreage was leased for a yearly rent of \$100. In 1799, his sister, Elizabeth Landon Carter, and her husband, Spencer Ball, arrived to live on the Prince William County Tract. While they established their residence at the future site of Portici, there were also tenants leasing the land on the site of the future Henry Farm. This is indicated in the 1822 deed of Elizabeth Carter, the cousin of George Carter. The deed reads:

"[as] part of larger tract formerly held by Robert Carter of Nomini, and usually called his Bull run tract and leased by said Robert Carter to Joseph Brown and which lease was transferred to George King and by his son John King to the said Elizabeth Carter..." (DV 9:118-120).

However, as no lease agreements have been located, it is unknown when Robert Carter leased the land to Joseph Brown and when the land was sub-leased or transferred to George and John King. There is also little information known about the identities of these leaseholders. The earliest reference to a Joseph Brown is in the 1761 Prince William County records for the election of Burgesses. In these records, Joseph Brown was documented as an eligible voter. George King appears infrequently in the Prince William County records from 1779 to 1789 either as a witness to a will or as a signatory. There is more known about John King as there are extant documents including a will and an estate account probated in 1797. From these records it is known that John King was married to Rachell Bootman (alternative spelling Boolman) and had four children. John King was likely a Revolutionary War veteran as he was entitled to a pension from the Commonwealth. He was also not a wealthy man given that his entire state was valued at ten shillings and four pence and it included "4 Earthen plates, one Broken Iron pot, one plough Stock & Coller, Two old hoes, one old Chest, and one old Tub" (WB H: 237; DB P: 68-73). A second John King was recorded in 1801 as purchasing two enslaved laborers. This same John King was documented as the head-of-household in the 1810 Prince William County census and was also witness to the signing of Landon Carter, Jr.'s 1798 will. Given this connection with the Carter family, it is probable that this second John King was associated with the future Henry Farm property (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 5; DB P: 68-73; WB H: 228-229; WB H 429-430; U.S. Census 1810; WB H: 455).

Additional research will be needed to determine the character and the composition of the cultural landscape during this period.

## Post Tobacco Culture and Antebellum Agriculture (1800-1860)

### The Bull Run Tracts

By the start of the 19th century, the tobacco industry in Virginia Piedmont had ended. Furthermore, although grain was predominately cultivated at the end of the 18 century, in the 19th century, the cultivation of corn rivaled that of wheat as, "wheat was more difficult to harvest ... and the yield was considerably less" (Schaible 2013: 1, 29). This "agricultural revolution" coincided with a change in land ownership patterns. After 1800, the Carter family subdivided their large landholdings among their heirs, though some was sold outside of the family. In 1804, following the death of Robert Carter III, his heirs came into full legal possession of their parcels of the Lower Bull Run Tract. Landon Carter's estate of Pittsylvania was also divided between his two sons, Wormley and John F. Carter, in 1810. On these smaller tracts houses were built including, Peach Grove, Meadowville, Portici, Spring Hill Farm (the future Henry Farm ), Hazel Plain, Rosefield, and Bachelor's Hall. These residences were similarly organized on hilltops with the slave quarters and outbuildings near the main dwelling. The houses were generally wood-framed, vernacular in style, with minimal ornamentation, and were "one-and-a-half to two-stories with slightly raised foundations and side gable roofs" (NR Update 2005: 8, 48). In the surrounding lower elevations, an orchard, vegetable garden, livestock area, agricultural pastures and crops, and family cemetery were separated by fences. A worm or post-and-rail fence built using chestnut, oak, or cedar sourced from the nearby woodlots likely defined the property boundaries, and separated fields from grazing livestock (Schaible 2013: 1, 11-12; Parker & Hernigle 1990: 15; NR Update 2005: 8, 47-48).

The cultivation of new staple crops sparked the development of a more intensive road network. In 1808, the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company was formed and in 1812, the contract was awarded for the 28 ½ mile Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike/Warrenton Turnpike. The Warrenton Turnpike, which extended from the Little River Turnpike at Germantown through the southern portion of Wormley Carter's Pittsylvania Tract to Fauquier Court House/Warrenton, was completed by 1815 and allowed for the rapid expansion of the Sudley area. By the first quarter of the 19th century, the Sudley area had grown to include a store, numerous saw and grist mills, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, and the Sudley Methodist Church (1822). However, after 1820 the population in Virginia Piedmont began to decline rapidly due to soil erosion and poor agricultural yields. By 1840, many tenant farmers had abandoned their Bull Run farms and moved west in search of virgin, fertile soil. Beginning in the mid-1840s, these abandoned lands were purchased and farmed by northerners, many of whom were Quakers, using new agricultural techniques such crop rotation and crop diversification, plowing, and fertilization with manure and lime. These new agricultural techniques led to the revitalization of Virginia agriculture. In 1848, the chartering of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company to connect Alexandria with Richmond via the Virginia Central Railroad at Gordonsville also spurred regional economic growth. The Manassas Gap Railroad Company was chartered in 1850 to build a connection with the aforementioned line through the Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountain and Manassas Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. By the onset of the Civil War, the Manassas Gap Railroad and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were operational. However, the Manassas Gap Independent Line was never completed. (Schaible 2013: 1, 12/1, 27-28/1, 39-41; NR Update 2005: 8, 48).

### The Lower Bull Run Tract: Spring Hill Farm

In 1804, George Carter came into full legal ownership of his parcels of the Lower Bull Run Tract, including the Spring Hill Farm in Prince William County. Elizabeth Carter, the cousin of George Carter, moved from her father's Pittsylvania home to the Spring Hill Farm on Henry Farm around this time. However, the exact year of her move can only be speculated. In the 1810 Prince William County census, Elizabeth Carter was listed as the head-of-household, though in the same census a man named John King was also recorded as the head-of-household. Per the work of Parsons and Ravenhorst (2002: 6), neighbors were often "listed next to each other in the order that the census was taken." In the 1810 Census, John King was listed near Spencer Ball, while the entry of Elizabeth Carter was listed below that of her brother Wormley Carter. Given the close geographic proximity of both Ball's Portici and Carter's Pittsylvania estate north of Youngs Branch either Elizabeth Carter or John King could have been the head-of-household for the Spring Hill Farm. Unfortunately, family oral tradition does not elucidate this matter. The 1934 letter written by Arthur Lee Henry states that the

Spring Hill Farm was acquired in “a trade,” but no additional details were outlined (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 6-7; Parker & Hernigle 1990:15)

It is also unknown when and who built the Spring Hill Farm house. However, according to family oral history the house was built in 1812. Specifically, Elenea P. Henry, the widow of Arthur Lee Henry, wrote in “Some Events Connected with the Life of Judith Carter Henry and the Circumstances Surrounding Her Death in the 1st Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861” that:

Spring Hill Farm... was a part of the Carter extensive holdings at one time but had been sold to a man named King who built the one & a half story cottage (in 1812, it was believed)... The farm had been bought for a home for Landon Carter, Jr.'s sister Betsy who...lived with the brother who inherited Pittsylvania after their father's death (Burgess 1997: 86; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 5).

This account cannot be taken as fact, as Elenea P. Henry incorrectly identified Betsy as Landon Carter Jr.'s “sister” when she was actually his daughter. Elenea P. Henry also referred to her as “Betsy” when Betsy Carter was known to have resided at Portici with her husband, Spencer Ball. National Park Service LCS records furthermore identify Elizabeth Carter as “Carter, B.” and indicate that a Thomas King built the house in 1812. This Thomas King does not appear in the 1799 to 1887 deed book, nor was he recorded as a former leaseholder in Elizabeth Carter's 1822 deed. Additional research is needed to confirm these claims (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 5-7; Parsons 1996: 3, 5; HSR 2003:A.1, 4).

The 1818 Land Tax Records are the earliest documents that suggest Elizabeth Carter's residency at the Spring Hill Farm. In these records, Elizabeth Carter was recorded as paying taxes on the 333 acres of land acquired from her cousin. In the 1819 Land Tax Records, Elizabeth Carter was documented as living “on premises.” Although the earliest records date to 1818, which suggests that the property was acquired in 1817, it is possible that Elizabeth Carter had acquired the Spring Hill Farm at an earlier date. This is suggested by the case of Spencer Ball who had purchased the land for his Portici plantation from George Carter in 1811, though the purchase did not appear in the Prince William County land records until 1818. Regardless, by 1819 Elizabeth Carter had established residency at the Spring Hill Farm with an overseer managing the farms day-to-day operations. This overseer planted wheat, rye, and corn in the surrounding fields and cared for the livestock of which there were 4 horses, 1 steer, 8 cows and calves, 12 sheep, 10 hogs, 30 turkeys, 8 ducks, and some chickens. These animals, accounted in an 1823 inventory, were presumably confined by a either a worm, post-and-rail, or post-and-board fence as 1820 era laws placed a greater emphasis on fencing in livestock rather than fencing off grains. The number of enslaved laborers owned by Elizabeth Carter varied with as few as three in 1821 to as many as twenty-three in 1823. Furthermore, under her occupancy the land value increased from \$902.43 (333 acres at \$2.71 per acre) in 1818 and 1819 to \$4,995 (\$15 per acre) in 1820. An additional value of \$1,500 was added to the total value “on account of buildings” in 1820. Unfortunately, there are no records indicating the ratio of improved to unimproved acreage (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 7; WB L: 511; WB M: 354; Personal Property Tax lists 1817-1823; Will Book L: 510-513; Parker & Hernigle 1990:15; Schaible 2003:1, 22)

In 1822, Elizabeth Carter died and her sister Margaret's husband, Robert Hooe, and her nephew, Robert Hamilton, Sr., were named executors of her estate. Hooe and Hamilton, Sr. were required to make a true inventory of Elizabeth Carter's estate and settle her accounts as they had entered a bond in the amount of \$20,000. Also, as executors they converted the deed for the Spring Hill Farm to Elizabeth's sister, Judith, and her husband, Dr. Isaac Henry. On October 14, 1822, the Henry's agreed to pay \$3,382 for the 330 acre property, which had been incorrectly listed in tax records as 333 acres until 1834. The remainder of her possessions were then divided equally between the children of her deceased sister, Mary Bruce, and her sisters Judith Henry and Margaret Hooe. Individual gifts were also given to Robert Hamilton, Jr., the grandson of her brother Wormley, and Judith Carter, her niece and the daughter of Charles Beale Carter (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 7-8; WB L: 478; Bond Book (BB) 4:51, 52; DB 9:118-120; Land Tax Record 1834).

By 1825, the Henrys resided at the Spring Hill Farm house. A man named Henry Harris oversaw the farms operations, primarily cultivating wheat and corn. This is documented in an 1826 letter from Robert Hamilton to Dr. Isaac Henry where Hamilton wrote:

Harry Harris is very anxious to sow some wheat in his corn land and requests me to ask you to let him do so, and if you refuse, he wishes to know if he is to continue on your land for another year" (Burgess 1977:14; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 11).

Henry Harris also managed the Henry's enslaved laborers. From personal property tax records and census records, it is known that the family owned an average of five enslaved laborers until 1830. From 1830 to 1860, the Henry's owned an average of one to two enslaved laborers (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 11).

Though the Henrys were residing on the property, the family was in debt as only \$1,127.54 had been paid towards the \$3,382 purchase of the Spring Hill Farm. To cover the remaining cost, the Henry's had secured two bonds, each in the amount of \$1,127.50. By July 1824, the Henry's had defaulted on their first bond as they still owed \$2,255.10. The Henry's then defaulted on their second bond, which gave Elizabeth Carter's executors (Hooe and Hamilton, Sr.) and the trustees of the deed (Edmund Brooke and Stewart G. Thornton) the right to sell the Spring Hill Farm at public auction. On May 5, 1825, an advertisement was placed in the Alexandria Gazette for the public auction of the Spring Hill Farm, though a payment of \$1,000 temporarily called the auction of the 330 acre farmstead. Again, in February 1827 an advertisement was placed in the Alexandria Gazette. This auction was avoided though the Henry's still owed a total of \$1,300 by the end of the year. In January 1828, Henry was granted another bond with Robert Hamilton, Landon Carter, Jr. III, Addison B. Carters. Six enslaved laborers were included in the terms of repayment (DB 9:115-118; DB 10:197-201; WB M: 199; Turner 2000: 125, 132; DB 11:323-326; Land Tax Record 1829; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 10)

In 1828, the Henry family was still in debt and one claimant, a man named Doctor Lacey, was suing for payment. The following year, Dr. Isaac Henry died. According the Henry's 1829 estate accounts, their assets were 78 ½ bushels of wheat, 30 barrels of corn, seven hogs, two cows, two pigs, and two horses. Tools such as grubbing and broad hoes, plows, and shovels were also included, though all were later sold except for one shovel, two grubbing hoes, and a drawing knife. This suggests that after the death of Dr. Isaac Henry, there was a de-emphasis on farming. Judith Henry was left with an outstanding debt of \$857.72. Unable to pay off the remaining debt, Judith Henry was forced to put the Spring Hill Farm up to auction. In the September 1831 Alexandria Gazette post, the land for sale was described as, "on the Turnpike Road leading from Centerville to Buckland...[and] adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of Grain; may be improved by the use of Plaster and Clover, and has a sufficiency of wood for its support" (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 11; Turner 2000: 11). This auction was avoided thanks to Robert Hamilton, Sr.'s paying off the remaining debt (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 11).

Despite no longer having outstanding debts, Judith Carter's full legal ownership of the Spring Hill property was delayed due to a legal dispute between John Bruce and John Hooe over Elizabeth Carter's estate. During this suit, Jesse Ewell acted as commissioner and negotiated an agreement to the division and sale of Elizabeth Carter's 330 acre estate. On July 2, 1836, Judith Henry purchased 100 acres of Elizabeth Carter's 330 acre estate for \$699.57, including the Spring Hill Farm. John Bruce purchased the remaining 230 acres, which consisted of the eastern portion of the Spring Hill Farm property, and sold this land to John Lee in 1836. In 1840, John Lee sold 170 acres of his land to James Robinson, a free African American. This land was south of the Warrenton Turnpike and east of Spring Hill Farm (Parsons 1996: 3, 5; Burgess 1977:13; Turner 2000:151; DB 12:491-492; Land Cause Book 1836-1843:278-279; Parsons 2001a:37; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 11).

Although agricultural production on the Spring Hill Farm decreased after the death of Dr. Isaac Henry and the settling of his estate, the land was still cultivated. In the 1850 Agricultural Census for Prince William County, the records indicate that 75 acres of the 100 acre Spring Hill Farm was used for agricultural production, while the remaining acreage was left unimproved. A total of 400 bushels of corn were recorded in 1850 as well as 75 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 50 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 bushels of buckwheat. The cultivated fields were likely located to the east and south of the house. In regards to livestock, the Henrys only owned one horse, two milk cows, and two swine at a combined cash value of \$30. The cows produced a total of 200 lbs. of butter and a value of \$50 was recorded for slaughtered animals. In the 1860 Agricultural Census the

Spring Hill Farm was not included, alluding to no agricultural production. Reviewing existing records, the Spring Hill Farm never had an extensive agricultural output. This is suggested by property tax records from 1820 to 1860, which show that the Henrys owned no more than two horses/mules and three head of cattle. Furthermore, the value of the land decreased from 1820 to 1860 from \$15 per acre to \$5 per acre. This suggests the Henry's scaled down their agricultural activity to subsistence agricultural practices along with the reduction in size of the property (Parsons & Ravenhorst: 2002, 11-12; Parsons 1996: 3, 8; Agricultural Census 1850; Agricultural Census 1860).

In 1860, Judith Henry was residing in the Spring Hill Farm house on a 100-acre property south of the Warrenton Turnpike, east of the Sudley Road, and west of the Robinson farmstead. In the surrounding fields, corn, grain, rye, and other crops were harvested, while vegetables were presumably grown in the Henry family garden adjacent to the Spring Hill Farm house. These crop fields, the Henry family garden, and property boundaries were likely marked by a wooden worm, post-and-rail, or a post-and-board fence. This wood (red cedar, white oak, chestnut, or locust) would have been sourced from a nearby woodlot (Schaible 2013: 1, 22).

### The Civil War Era (1861-1865)

#### The First Battle of Manassas

In April 1861, the first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter in South Carolina. This battle ended with a Confederate victory; however, most believed that the Union Army would quickly quell the Southern rebellion. On July 21, 1861, with the intent of bringing a quick end to the war, the largest field army ever assembled to that time in North America advanced from Washington, D.C. with the intent of marching onto the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia under the command of Union Brigadier General Irvin McDowell. The Union Army, during their advance to Richmond, passed along the Bull Run drainage south of the small mill town of Sudley. It was south of the Sudley settlement that the First Battle of Manassas/ First Battle of Bull Run was to occur between the Union and Confederate forces (Schaible 2013: 1, 12-13; Parsons 1996: 3, 9-10).

In response to the Union advance, the Confederate troops established themselves near the Manassas Junction to protect the railroad center. To maintain the Stone Bridge crossing, additional Confederate troops were established at Lewis Ford west of Bull Run, east of the Lewis Family farm of "Portici", as well as between Lewis Ford and the Stone Bridge to the north. The Confederate troops, under the command of Colonel Evans, positioned their artillery south of the Warrenton Turnpike. Van Pelt's house was used by Evans as his headquarters. The trees between a ridge on Van Pelt's land and the Stone Bridge were felled to open the view of the impending Union advance. Confederate troops positioned at the edge of the woods used the felled trees to create an abatis or a fortification with the sharp tree edges pointing towards the enemy (Schaible 2013: 1, 12-13; Parsons 1996: 3, 9-10).

The Union forces planned to cross Bull Run at both Sudley Ford, along the north-south Sudley Road, and at Poplar Ford, with the column on the Warrenton Turnpike serving as a diversion at the Stone Bridge. A larger force was to ambush the left flank of the Confederate forces from the north at Sudley Ford. Near Stone Bridge, the Union Army established troops east of Bull Run approximately 1000 yards from Stone Bridge "in a hollow, covered by a ridge and wood front, and partly by the edge of the timber lying between... them and the run." On July 21, 1861, the Union forces fired the first shot using a 30-pounder Parrot rifle "upon a house across Bull Run [at] about a mile and a half range" (Hains 1911: 391-392) while to the north the Union troops crossed Sudley Ford:

"[The troops] emerged from the woods one mile south of the ford, and came upon a beautiful open valley about one and a quarter miles square, bounded on the right or west by a wooded ridge, on the east by the rough spurs or bluffs of Bull Run, on the north by an open plain and ridge, on which our troops began to form, and on the south by another ridge [Henry Farm] on which the enemy were strongly posted, with woods behind their back. Upon the left of this open space was a small house with outbuildings belonging to a man named Matthews. Sloping down to a piece of woods in front was a large corn field" (Woodbury 1875: 32-33).

Colonel Evans was alerted by a flag signal warning that his forces were flanked by the Union's army, causing him to move the majority of his forces to Matthews Hill, leaving four companies to guard the Stone Bridge. Colonel Evans' troops concealed themselves by a small oak and hickory stand. Evans clashed with the leading regiments of the Union turning column at Matthews Hill and relayed back towards Henry Farm for reinforcement. Receiving the request, General Barnard Bee and Colonel Francis Stebbings Bartow led their troops into the fight, advancing north across the Matthews fields in order to extend Evans' right (Schaible 2013: 1, 13; Parsons 1996: 3, 10).

Federal and Confederate forces engaged on the Matthew's farmstead prior to the retreat of the smaller Confederate force south to Henry Hill. John Imboden's Staunton Artillery composed of a four-gun battery were originally positioned north of the Henry House behind a swale on the northern brow of the hill. The battery was located at a distance approximately 150 yards north of the Henry House. Imboden yielded his position and withdrew across the hill, encountering Jackson emerging from the woods onto Henry Farm. Jackson halted Imboden and had him unlimber on the southeastern slope (the reverse slope) of the hill until additional batteries arrived (Schaible 2013: 1, 14; Parsons 1996: 3, 10).

Meanwhile, Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston and General Beauregard rode to Henry Farm shortly after 11 a.m. They arrived in time to rally the broken troops from the Matthews Hill combat and to organize the defensive line on the southeastern edge of Henry Farm. As this defensive line took shape and with chaos quelled, Beauregard urged Johnston to go to Portici to direct reinforcements to the front. Prior to this action, Hampton's Legion had arrived to Henry Farm, and was deployed on and around the Robinson farm, and engaged the Federal advance coming down off of Buck Hill to the Warrenton Turnpike (Schaible 2013: 1, 14; Parsons 1996: 3, 11).

The battle dragged on and advanced toward Henry Farm. Despite the inexperience of the Federal troops, the Union forces took control of the Stone Bridge. The Union forces then removed obstructions placed by the retreating Confederate forces and advanced towards Henry Farm. From the south, Confederate support troops arrived along a farm road from the Manassas Junction to Portici. The Union Army charged these forces, but the Confederate line was never broken. Along the north-south Sudley Road, the Union troops continued to arrive at the battlefield on Henry Farm from Matthews Hill. Union Colonel Sherman reported that the road used in their advance "was worn enough to afford shelter" from Young's Branch up the Henry Farm entrance road (Schaible 2013: 1, 14; Parsons 1996: 3, 12).

It is during the defense of the Henry Hill that Confederate General Thomas Jonathan Jackson earned the sobriquet "Stonewall" Jackson, due to his resolution and ability to maintain the Confederate lines. Jackson positioned five Virginia regiments just behind the summit of the hill. Amidst the battle, Jackson held his brigade in reserve, supporting the Confederate line. From a position behind Jackson's line, General Barnard Bee addressed members of the 4th Alabama, stating, "There is Jackson standing there like a stone wall!" (NR 2005: 45). The meaning is debated, however, the moniker remained (Stonewall Jackson, [historynet.com/stonewall-jackson](http://historynet.com/stonewall-jackson), accessed on September 12, 2017).

The last phase of the battle took place on Chinn Ridge and Bald Hill where Union Colonels Howard's right flank was located. Confederate Colonels Jubal A. Early broke the Union right and during the waning hours of the afternoon the Federal army retreated from the fight on Henry Farm to Buck and Matthew Hills. The Confederates took a direct offensive and the Union troops were forced to retreat towards Sudley Ford and farm road, leaving behind equipment and artillery for the victorious Confederates. The total losses out of the 60,000 soldiers amounted to 4,700, which included those killed, wounded, or missing. Under the direction of Dr. John Thompson Darby a Confederate field hospital was established at Portici to care for the wounded Confederates and captured Union soldiers (Schaible 2013: 1, 14-15; Parsons 1996: 3, 12).

Spring Hill Farm/Henry Farm : Destruction and Memorialization after the First Battle

The Spring Hill Farm was located on a hill southeast of the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and the Sudley Road. From this location, there were open views northeast to the Van Pelt's, north to

Matthew's Hill, and west/northwest to Chinn Ridge, Bald Hill, and Dogan Ridge. In Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard's October 14, 1861 report for the Official Records for the Manassas Campaign these open views and the overall landscape of the Spring Hill Farm prior to the First Battle of Manassas was described as follows:

Completely surrounding the two houses [Henry and Robinson]... are small open fields of irregular outline, and exceeding one hundred and fifty acres in text. The house, occupied at the time, the one by Widow Henry, the other by the free...Robinson, are small wooden buildings densely embowered in trees and environed by a double row of fences on two sides. Around the eastern and southern brow of the plateau an almost unbroken fringe of second growth of pines gave excellent shelter for our marksmen, who availed themselves of it with the most satisfactory skill. To the west, adjoining the fields, a broad belt of oaks extends directly across the crest, on both sides of the Sudley road, in which, during the battle, regiments of both armies met and contented for the mastery. From the open ground of this plateau the view embraces a wide expanse of woods and gently undulating open country of broad grass and grain fields in all directions (Trowbridge 1866:85).

The landscape and topography of the Spring Hill Farm not only provided cover during the First Battle of Manassas, but also influenced the positioning of artillery batteries. This can be seen in the positioning of Captain John D. Imboden's Confederate artillery battery 100 yards north of the Spring Hill Farm house early in the fight for Matthews Hill. It is at this point in the battle that the Spring Hill Farm house was caught between Union and Confederate crossfire. Following the Confederate retreat south to the Spring Hill Farm, the Union forces advanced from Youngs Branch firing 10-pounder Parrots that exploded so deep in the soil that "the ground [around the Spring Hill Farm] looked as though it had been rooted by hogs" (Yoseloff 1956: 233; ). With the advance of the Union forces, the Confederate troops were forced to retreat further south. The Union artillery then "ascended the hill near the Henry house, which at that [the] time [was] filled with [Confederate] sharpshooters" (USCCW: 168-169). Reflecting on the aftermath of the fighting, Union artillery officer Captain James B. Ricketts later wrote, "I had scarcely gotten to the battery before I saw some of my horses fall and some of my men wounded by sharpshooters. I turned my gun and literally riddled [the Spring Hill Farm house]" (USCCW: 168-169). Post battle, Confederate Captain Imboden recalled that, "the Henry house was riddled...for our line of retreat was so chosen that for 200 or 300 yards the house would conceal us from Griffin's battery...and the dreaded fire of the infantry...several of Griffin's shot passed through the house, scattering shingles, boards, and splinter's all around us" (Yoseloff 1956: 234; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 15).

Unfortunately, the Union troops were unaware that 84 year old Judith Henry was bed-ridden in the Spring Hill Farm house. Prior to the battle, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Judith Henry's son, actually wrote to his sister Ellen Phoebe Morris that, "Should troops be passing about the neighborhood, you and Mother need not fear them, as your entire helplessness, I should think would make you safe" (Burgess 1997:18; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 13). Although it is evident that Judith Henry and Ellen Phoebe Morris stayed in the house, there are conflicting accounts as to who else was present in the house with the Henrys, if attempts were actually made to remove Judith Henry prior to the battle, and where she was to be taken if attempts were in fact made. According one account, a hired servant named Lucy Griffith was present during the attack; however, other sources give her name as Rosa Stokes. It has also been claimed that the Confederates attempted to carry Judith Henry on a mattress to a nearby springhouse, while others assert that her children (Ellen Phoebe Morris and John Henry) carried her to Portici. Despite these differing accounts, Judith Henry was undoubtedly the only civilian death of First Manassas. Private Otho Scott Lee of the 1st Virginia Cavalry later wrote: "I then rode over to the Henry house where Mrs. Henry had been killed during the battle. I saw her dead body in bed where she had been killed, with her family around her... During the battle a grape shot pierced the house and passed through her body, killing her instantly" (Mathless 1997: 155; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 16). At the request of John Henry, Judith Henry's body was prepared for burial by their neighbor, Betty Leachman, and Leachman's sister-in-law. A group of Confederate soldiers then buried her in the family garden 10 yards west of the Spring Hill Farm house. It was at this location that the Henry Cemetery was established (Schaible 2013: 1, 15; NPS LCS 2015; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 14-17; Mills 1991: 20).

Undoubtedly, the Spring Hill Farm house was damaged in the Union and Confederate crossfire.

However, the extent of the damage varies between accounts. Union Captain James B. Fry wrote in his "McDowell's Advance to Bull Run" that after the First Battle of Manassas "[Union Major-General Irvin] McDowell clambered to the upper story of [the Spring Hill Farm house] to get a glance of the whole field" (Yoseloff 1956: 188; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 15-16). This suggests that the Spring Hill Farm house was still structurally sound. The aforementioned account of Private Otho Scott Lee substantiates that the Spring Hill Farm house was not severely damaged. However, Alice Maude Ewell, an area resident, wrote that the Spring Hill Farm house was, "shot to pieces in battle" (Ewell 1931:163; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 16). The reliability of this account should be questioned, as Alice Maude Ewell relied on the secondhand testimonies of her father, neighbors, and friends who had walked battlefield the following day. Additionally, other secondary sources claim that the house was partially dismantled, that some pieces were carried off as souvenirs, that the doors were used as litters to carry the wounded, and that the Confederate troops used wood from the house for firewood and to construct shelters (WPA 1988: 130; Hernigle 1991: 9; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 16).

Historic war-related artwork not only provides the best evidence for the condition of the Spring Hill Farm after the First Battle of Manassas, but also offers the only evidence for the early design of the house. A Confederate Captain named Leon Fremaux of the C.S.A. 8th Louisiana Volunteers sketched the house after the battle. In his drawing, the Spring Hill Farm house was shown to be a wood one-and-one-half story gabled farmhouse clad with weatherboard siding. There were two windows on the east elevation, as well as a door at the southern corner. On the southern elevation, there appears to have been two windows, while on the northern elevation there was a stone chimney. Unidentifiable shrubs bordered the Spring Hill Farm house and to the west and north of the house, there were larger, unidentifiable trees. In regards to post-war damage, it is evident that the frame structure on the south elevation was damaged, particularly in the loft area under the gabled roof. The roof on the eastern elevation was also damaged. In addition to the Fremaux sketch, there are two unattributed drawings. In the first drawing, the roof appears to have been tiled. In the second sketch, the greater landscape of the Spring Hill Farm was illustrated. To the west of the Spring Hill Farm house a one-story wood gable roof shed was rendered and surrounding the property were two fence types: a worm/Virginia rail fence, which consisted of split rails laid on top of one another in a zig-zag line and post-and-rail (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 17, 21; Schaible 2013:1, 22).

After the First Battle of Manassas, Judith Henry's property was divided among her three children. Ellen Phoebe Morris was bequeathed "the land on which I [Judith Henry] reside together with all the stock Implements and Household and Kitchen Furniture." John Henry was bequeathed a sorrel mare, and Hugh Fauntleroy Henry was bequeathed a colt (WB R:267). Presumably, due to the condition of the house, the Spring Hill Farm was abandoned. The agricultural fields were left fallow and the surrounding woodlands were stripped of their wood by occupying soldiers. However, the site became the center for commemorative activities for the First Battle of Manassas. On September 4, 1861, just six weeks after First Battle of Manassas, Confederate troops erected a white marble column where Colonel Francis S. Bartow (1816-1861) of the 8th Georgia Infantry was mortally wounded. His purported last words, "They have killed me boys, but don't give up the fight," were inscribed on the monument. This monument, which was placed 135 yards northeast of the present day visitor center building on Henry Farm, was reportedly broken in 1862 by a veteran of the 14th Brooklyn regiment who was angered by the inadequate burial of his comrades. It has also been claimed that a member of the 12th Vermont Infantry removed the monument in June 1863 to protect it from the advancing Union troops. Traditionally, it is believed that the monument fell victim to wartime relic hunters or vandals. Another story indicates that members of the James Robinson family were in possession of fragments of the monument (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 21; Schaible 2013: 1, 15, 60; NPS LCS 2015; NR Update 2005: 8, 54-55).

#### The Second Battle of Manassas

Confederate and Union forces engaged at Manassas a second time almost a year after the first battle in August of 1862. Still reeling from the aftermath of the first battle, farmers were preparing to harvest crops whenever the second battle occurred.

Prior to the fighting associated with the Second Battle of Manassas, Confederate General Robert E. Lee scored a succession of victories in the Peninsula Campaign. The focus of the campaign was a Union initiative to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond by advancing north up the Lower

Neck of Virginia. The campaign lasted from March to July, ending with the Union defeat after the Seven Days Battles. After the assurance of a Federal defeat, Union General Pope and his Army of Virginia moved south from Washington D.C. in an effort to cut off supplies to Richmond, to reinforce existing Union forces, and reengage efforts to capture Richmond. General Robert E. Lee ordered Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson around Pope's right flank to strike the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and destroyed the Federal Army depot at Manassas Junction. By this time, Pope had ordered his troops from an advanced position at Culpeper, Virginia north of the Rappahannock River.

With Pope progressing north, Jackson's forces lay in wait north of the Warrenton Turnpike in the wood line of Stony Ridge. The Unfinished Railroad, west and north of the land associated with the First Battle of Manassas, provided cover for the Confederate forces. On August 28, 1862, as Union forces moved east along the Warrenton Turnpike, the Confederate army engaged in an ambush attack effectively entangling with Union forces at Brawner Farm and Groveton (Schaible 2013: 16).

As fighting continued into a second day, Federal forces placed cannons on Henry Farm near the remains of the Henry House. The position afforded Union artillery views to Stony Ridge and the Unfinished Railroad were the majority of the General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's forces were concentrated. The cannons were in reserve on the second day of fighting serving as a preventative force to impede Confederate forces from moving south and dislodging the Union position at the crossroads of the Warrenton and Sudley Roads.

By the afternoon of the third day, Jackson's Confederate forces were reinforced with the presence of a contingent of Longstreet and Lee, both having arrived the previous day of August 29th, located to the west on Stuart's Hill. Brig. General John Reynolds and his division were positioned on Chinn Ridge but removed most of his divisions to the north of the turnpike. Beginning during the late afternoon, the advances of Hood, Kemper, and Jones pushed the Union forces, first Warren's brigade, then Hardin, followed by McLean's brigade, in retreat from Chinn Ridge. Fighting ensued with successive Union brigades attempting to stop the Confederate advance, before the Federal forces fell east to Sudley Road and Henry Farm. Borrowing from the tactics of the First Battle of Manassas, Union General Pope created a defensive line on Henry Farm in advance of the Confederate approach to the Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Mill Road. The line ran parallel to the course of the Sudley Road. From this position, Union forces were able to fire upon the Confederates from the position on Henry Hill. However, Confederate forces returned fire. This line remained until after 5 pm. Pope ordered the retreat from Henry Farm that night. This victory started the Maryland Campaign with Confederate forces moving north towards the Great Valley of Maryland.

After the Battles: The Manassas Battlefield and Henry Farm Site

The condition and composition of the Henry Farm / Spring Hill Farm was documented in numerous maps including the 1861 Harris map, the 1861/1862 Atkinson map, and the 1861 Blackburn's Ford Battle Action Map. According to these maps, the Henry property was bordered by a fence to the north along the Warrenton Turnpike and the west at Sudley Road. South of the deciduous woodland/woodlot (labeled as dense oak thickets), a fence line extended east from Sudley Road to the Robinson Farm lane. From the Robinson Farm lane, a fence extended northwest, separating the Henry and Robinson properties. In all maps, the Spring Hill Farm house was also surrounded by a fence. A second fence, triangular in shape, surrounded the farmstead. In this collection of maps, a dense thicket of pines was recorded to the east of the cultural landscape boundary.

After the First and Second Battles of Manassas, the agricultural fields of the Bull Run Tracts were destroyed. Many dwellings were also severely damaged or destroyed, displacing both landholders and tenant farmers alike. In a photograph taken just eight months after the battle, all that remained of the Henry House was the wood frame posts of the house and the rubble of the stone chimney. The photograph is attributed to George Barnard. In the photograph, no fences were documented in the cultural landscape, the fields were barren, and the shed to the west of the house was no longer standing (Nelson 1992: 19; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 17; Schaible 2013: 1, 59; Parsons 1996: 3, 14; NPS LCS 2015).



*The aftermath of the battle. The photograph is oriented to the north Judith Henry House, 1862. Library of Congress.*



*Battlefield of Bull Run, ruins of Henry House. Library of Congress. 1861-1865*

#### Post-War Recovery & Memorialization (1865-1889)

##### The Reconstruction of the Manassas Battlefield: Houses and Agricultural Fields

After the Civil War, many soldiers returned to their Bull Run Tract landholdings to find their agricultural fields fallow and their residences severely damaged or destroyed. As described by one returning Union soldier, the Manassas Battlefield was, “an arid plain which seemed interminable, and without a human habitation in sight, no fences, or signs of cultivation, only a few stunted, dried down shrubs apologizing for the wasted forests that once stood upon the exhausted soil” (NR Update 2005: 8, 54). In a separate account from 1865, the Manassas Battlefield was similarly described: “Here and there a dilapidated house shelters a few squalid inmates and occasionally a small patch of wheat or corn is passed, but the whole county is changed. Scrub oak and pine are springing up everywhere. The first Bull Run field has been stripped clear by relic hunters...” (Schaible 2013: 1, 20-21).

The Civil War also impacted the traditional farm economy of the former Bull Run Tracts, which had relied on slave labor to cultivate labor-intensive crops, such as grains and wheat. With the abolition of slavery, rural families began farming less labor-intensive crops, such as fruits and vegetables, and furthermore subdivided their tracts into more manageable lots. These smaller, divided lots were leased to families with a few hired laborers. According to the 1870 and 1880 Agricultural Census for Prince William County, wheat, corn, oats, apples, peaches, and hay were produced. However, corn and wheat was still cultivated. Thus, despite changing managing practices, continued agricultural production in the Bull Run area retained the historic, pre-war agricultural landscape. Additionally, on these newly divided plots, more modest dwellings were constructed with a supporting outbuildings (NR Update 2005: 8, 58-59; Parsons 1996: 3, 19; Schaible 2013: 1, 31).

In 1866, the Federal Government discussed re-interring all Union bodies on the battlefield to a new Federal cemetery in Arlington, Virginia. R.W. Tyler led a survey to locate the burials from First and Second Battles of Manassas. In a letter to the Chief Quartermaster in Washington, D.C. he wrote,

"There are graves of those who fell in the Second battle-South-Southeast & Southwest of this monument [Henry Farm 1st battle monument] in the woods, als[o] across Young's Creek on the Mathey [Matthew] Farms". Following his survey, Tyler recommended re-interring the Union dead on Buck Hill on the Starbuck property. The exhumed Union soldiers were ultimately buried at the Arlington Cemetery while the Confederate dead were buried at the newly formed Groveton Confederate Cemetery on Lucinda Dogans' farm (Parsons 1996: 3, 23).

By the 1870s, the Southern Claims Commission had been established by the U.S. Government to reimburse financial losses suffered during the Civil War. Perhaps supported by federal funds, reconstruction in the Bull Run area "began in earnest" in the 1870s and 1880s (NR Update 2005: 8, 58). At Pittsylvania, Portici, and Rosefield the former dwellings were rebuilt, while the Robinson House, Chinn House, and Thornberry House were in some cases enlarged. At the turn of the 20th century, a small store, restaurant, and hotel were established at the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and the Sudley Road, while a carriage house and blacksmith shop were added to the Stone House. These light commercial developments supported the growing number of tourists visiting the historic battlefield at Manassas (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 20; Wilson 1987; NR Update 2005: 8, 58-59).

#### Henry Farm : Recovery & Memorialization

After the Civil War, the site of the Spring Hill Farm (hereafter referred to as Henry Farm ) became the "focal point for commemorative activities at Manassas" (Schaible 2013: 1, 60). On May 28, 1865, Lt. James M. McCallum of the 16th Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery and Gamble's Separate Calvary Brigade were given special orders to oversee the construction of two monuments in honor of the fallen Union soldiers. A total of 80 troops from the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery commenced construction on June 7, 1865 and within four days the two obelisk form monuments— one on Henry Farm and one at Groveton near the "Deep Cut" of the Unfinished Railroad— were completed. The twenty-foot high Bull Run Monument was built on top of a raised earthen mound just east of the modern day Henry House. It was possibly constructed using red sandstone from a nearby Unfinished Railroad quarry and ornamented with five 200-pound artillery shells and two cement plaques. On June 11, 1865, Congressmen, distinguished generals, and veterans from both battles attended the dedication festivities. At this ceremony, speeches were given, an artillery shot was fired from the position of Ricketts' battery during the first battle, and a regiment parade of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and 8th Illinois Cavalry marched to the second ceremony for the Deep Cut Monument. In a photograph from the Dedication Day, there was no house west of the Bull Run Monument (NR Update 2005: 8, 59; NPS LCS 2015; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 21; HSR Figure 7).

However, as the scene of a major battle, the landscape of Henry Farm was derelict. Trowbridge described the landscape in his 1866 "The South: a tour of its battlefields..." as follows:

Many of the trees had been cut away. Every fence had disappeared. Where had waved the fields of grass and grain, extended one vast, neglected, barren tract of country. The widow's humble abode had been swept away. The widow herself was killed by a chance shot on the day of the battle. A little picket fence surrounding her grave was the only enclosure visible to us in all that region. Close by were the foundations of her house, a small square spaces run up to the tallest weeds. Some of the poor woman's hollyhocks still survived, together with a few scattered and lonesome-looking peach-trees cut with balls. The hollyhocks were in bloom, and the peaches were ripe (Trowbridge 1866: 85).

Despite the post-war condition of the landscape, the Henry House was rebuilt in 1870 on the foundations of Judith Henry's Spring Hill Farm house. The 1870 construction date is supported by Confederate veteran Andrew Norman 1920 entry in the Sons of Confederate Veterans guestbook at the Henry House. Andrew's entry reads: "I built this house in 1870" (Vitanza 2001: 1; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 23). The 1870 year of construction is also supported by land tax records in which no value was indicated "on account of buildings on the property" between 1865 to 1870, while in 1871 the value was indicated as \$800 "on account of buildings on the property" (Prince William County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1865-1870; Land Tax Record 1871). In the construction of the Henry House, the design followed the Virginia vernacular style of a fractional I-house, which was common to the countryside as it allowed for the construction of houses that were one-third or two-thirds of the

whole. Specifically, the Henry House was a 2/3 I-frame structure with two full stories. It originally measured 24x16ft, aligned along a north/south axis, and was two bays wide on the east and west elevations and one bay deep. The house had a side-gabled wood shingle roof and was “composed of circular-sawn dimensional lumber with hewn corner posts, sill plates, and braces” (HSR 2003:B.1). The exterior was “clad in 6” wide plain-sawn siding boards... not painted or whitewashed. The windows [were] outfitted with slatted shutters” (HSR 2003:B.1).

During the construction of the Henry House, the foundation of the northwest corner of the original Spring Hill Farm house was incorporated into the new structure. The new stone chimney on the northern elevation, however, was not constructed on the foundation of the old chimney as previously believed; rather, the new chimney was offset by several feet. When completed, the Henry House became the new home of Ellen Phoebe Morris and her extended family. According to the 1870 Prince William County Census, Ellen Phoebe Morris’s “Pittsylvania” cousins Edwin, Sarah, and Virginia Carter, and her two young nephews, Arthur Lee Henry and Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Jr., resided at the Henry House. Sometime after 1870, Ida Landon Henry, Ellen Phoebe Morris’s niece, moved into the Henry House. Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr., the brother of Ellen Phoebe Morris, provided the main financial support for the entire household (Turner 1993c; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 23; HSR 2003: A.1-6).

Presumably, sometime before 1882 a 16x16 foot two-story square box was added to the north elevation of the Henry House to accommodate the numerous relatives residing on the Henry Farm property. This new northern block was a saddlebag addition, as it did not complete the I-house typology with another bay to the south of the main door/center bay. The enlarged house, which measured 40x15ft and included the addition of a small one-bay gable porch at the south end of the west elevation, was described in the 2003 Historic Structures Report as follows:

[a] “[t]hree bay wide by one (1) bay deep structure with 6/6 shuttered windows on the west and south elevations. The eastern side of the south gable elevation features a 6/6 shuttered window on both the first and second levels. A small 4/4 window is evident in the gable...The entrance door on the south end of the west elevation features a prominent gabled porch elevated slightly above the ground. It is supported by square wood columns with an engaged spindle rail and a pair of built-in wooden benches flanking the door. The siding appears to be unpainted, as nailing patterns are evident. The joint between the south block and the north saddle bag addition is evident and depicted by the corner board left in place between the old section and the newly it forms a striking vertical line amidst a sea of horizontal siding boards...” (HSR 2003: B.1, 4).

This renovation was not documented in the Prince William County Land Tax Records. However, the majority of the Henry relatives no longer resided at the Henry House by May 1881. Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. moved into the house around 1882. In a May 1883 family letter from Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. to Mary Carter, the Henry House was said to be in its present configuration. Given this documentary evidence, it is most probable that the addition was completed in the early months of 1881. These additions were also documented in a c. 1884 photograph of the Henry House. In the same photograph, a wood post-and-rail fence was captured to the immediate north of the Henry House, while a post-and-rail fenced separated the building from a new gable roofed shed clad in vertical planks. It is likely that this shed was built in 1884, as it was not extant in a drawing based on an 1884 photograph, though it was documented in another 1884 photograph. There were also cedar and other unidentifiable trees located to the west of the Henry House (NPS LCS 2015; HSR 2003:A.1, 6/C.2, 2; HSR 2003: Figure 9 & Figure 10).

On October 10, 1888, Ellen Phoebe Morris died at the age of 81. Her body was buried adjacent to the grave of her mother, Judith Henry, in the Henry family cemetery west of the Henry House. Her elderly brother, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr., continued to reside at the Henry House. It is around this time that Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. began to operate Henry House as a museum in an attempt to profit from the notoriety of the Henry Farm as a Civil War landmark. In addition to displaying Civil War relics in the Henry House, Henry placed interpretive signs in the landscape and offered guided tours of the battlefield. In a letter written to his cousin, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. recounted a tour he gave veteran General Duryee of the New York Zouaves. During this tour, he purportedly pointed out the position of General Duryee’s regiment during the Second Battle of Manassas. This pleased Duryee to

such an extent that he, “was all aglow, and his gestures were of the most animated character” (Burgess 1997: 22; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 23-25). In the 1897 account of another veteran, it was written that:

In due time the party arrived at the Henry House where our luncheon was spread and eaten at the base of the red sandstone monument... The proprietor of the farm was Hugh Fauntleroy Henry... He was over eighty years old. He had long adopted the policy of charging a uniform admission fee of fifty cents to every person coming on the farm for the purpose of viewing the battlefield. This included his personal services as guide and narrator of events which were exceedingly valuable to us. He had placed rough board signs on some of the trees and posts of the farmyard and pastures, showing where General Bee was killed, where General Jackson received his title of “Stonewall,” where Griffin’s battery was captured, etc... (Mills 1988:43; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 25)

There are several photographs taken by Albert Kern of Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. in front of the Henry House. In an 1896 photograph of the west elevation, Henry can be seen seated on the porch. To the east of the house near the southern elevation was a picket fence, while what appears to be a post-and-rail fence was present to the east of the house near the north elevation. The aforementioned picket fence presumably bordered the Henry House garden to the east of the house, as this fence was captured in an undated photograph also taken by Albert Kern. The post-and-rail fence surrounded the Henry property. This can be seen in a photograph of the west elevation dated to 1902; however, as Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. (who died in 1898) is captured in the photograph, this ascribed date is incorrect. In all photographs, a variety of trees, including cedars and locusts, surrounded the Henry Farm house, though the most extensive tree coverage was to the east of the house around the Bull Run monument (HSR 2003: Figure 11, 13, 15).

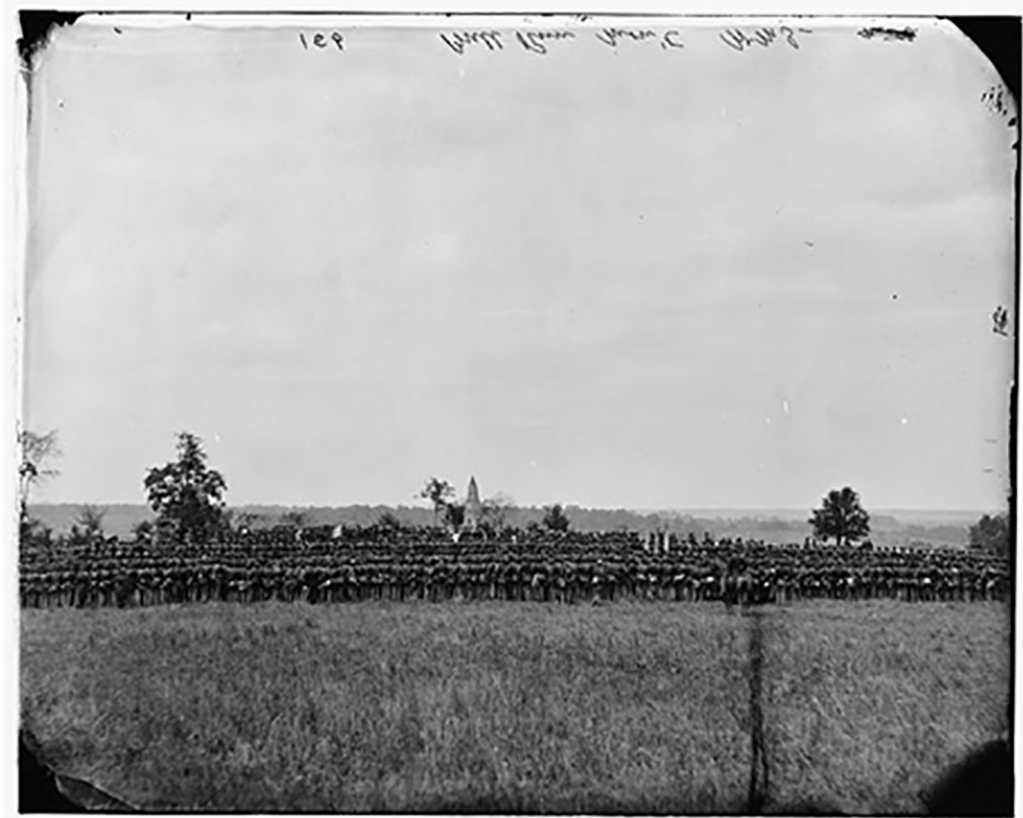
In the years following the establishment of the museum, visitation increased to the Henry House. According to Arthur Lee Henry, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr.’s nephew, sometimes his uncle would take in as much as five dollars a day from battlefield visitors. Henry operated the Henry House as a tourist destination until his death on June 30, 1898. Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. was buried in the family cemetery on Henry Farm following his wish, “to be buried by the side of my Mother [Judith Henry] with plain Tomb Stones to my grave—Similar to those to my Sister Ellen’s grave.” The legal title to the Henry House and farm was then granted to Arthur Lee Henry. Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr.’s tableware, a \$1,600 bond, and shares in the Charlottesville and Rapidan Railroad Company were bequeathed to his nieces and nephews. A few months later, in October 1898, Arthur Lee Henry deeded equal shares of the property to his brother, Hugh Fauntleroy, Jr., and his sister, Ida Landon Henry, for one dollar. The Henry property remained under the ownership of the three siblings until the death of Ida Landon Henry in 1908 (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 26; HSR 2003:A.1, 7).

#### Henry Farm : Agricultural Use

There are no records for the Henry family in the 1870 Agricultural Census; however, it is speculated that the farmland was being leased to a tenant farmer at this time. In the 1880 Agricultural Census, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. was recorded as owning 20 acres of improved land, 60 acres of woodland, and 53 acres of unimproved land at a total value of the of \$1,200. This land was used for small-scale farming as there were only 2 milk cows, 2 calves, 10 chickens (producing 50 dozen eggs) at a combined value of \$270. The farm consisted of 4 acres of planted hay, 8 acres of Indian corn (producing 200 bushels), 8 acres of wheat (producing 80 bushels of grain), 40 apple trees (producing 20 bushels of fruit), and 100 peach trees (producing 200 bushels of fruit). Henry’s orchard, likely located east and west of the house based on later photographic evidence, produced a harvest of fruit that amounted to a \$15 profit and his 10 cords of wood cut were valued at \$10. The estimated value of farm products produced in 1880 was \$175 (Parsons 1996: 3, 19- 20).



*Bull Run, Virginia. Monument on battlefield. Library of Congress (1865).*



*[Bull Run, VA. Dedication of the battle monument] Library of Congress. 1865*



*Monument on battlefield of Bull Run. Library of Congress 1865*



*Bull Run, Henry Monument Henry Farm [Centreville, Virginia] Library of Congress 1900*

#### Early Battlefield Preservation Efforts (1900-1933)

##### Early Legislative Efforts for the Establishment of Manassas as a National Battle Park

On February 1, 1900, Rep. Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia introduced H.R. 783 in Congress. This bill called for the designation of the Manassas Battlefield as, "national battle park," as well as the preservation of the battlefield for, "historical and professional study." Although this early attempt failed, Union veteran George Carr Round reignited efforts, petitioning Congress on December 1, 1901. The following day, Rep. John F. Rixey of Culpeper County, Virginia introduced H.R. 277 in Congress, calling for the federal acquisition of the Manassas Battlefield and the establishment of Manassas as a military park. The bill also emphasized the protection of the commemorative monuments on Henry Farm and called for the appropriation of \$25,000 for a "sufficient" amount of land surrounding the monuments. This additional land would provide for the construction of, "suitable roadways and approaches," to the Manassas Battlefield to facilitate visitor access. However, debate on the bill was delayed until April 2, 1902, when H.R. 277 was brought before the House Military Affairs Committee. During this hearing, Round testified and suggested that Brigadier General George Breckenridge Davis's Antietam Plan be replicated at Manassas. This plan called for the acquisition of only small tracts of land, "where the monuments are located," rather than the purchase of a large parcels to retain a parklike setting. The purchase of only narrow lanes along a battlefield tour route would not only save costs, but also preserve the historic agricultural landscape. Round envisioned a total of 200 acres would be purchased, including Henry Farm, 25 acres of the Dogan Farm, and sections of land around Major General John Pope's headquarters and the Unfinished Railroad cut. As Congress considered numerous battlefield preservation bills and did not have a system in place to determine which deserved designation, action on H.R. 277 and other battlefield proposals was delayed (NR Update 2005:8, 60-61; Zenzen 1998:7-9).

In the following decades, various versions of H.R. 277 were introduced. However, Congress failed to act on these bills as the possibility of a National Military Park Commission was debated. The purpose

of this commission would be, “to identify, survey, investigate, and acquire lands for parks.” Despite this stall in Congress, George Carr Round continued to garner support for the establishment of Manassas as a national battle park. In particular, Round sought the support of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the largest Union-supporting Civil War Veterans group, interestingly had actually shown an interest in establishing Manassas as a battlefield park as early as 1901 at their annual reunion/encampment. Round recognized this early interest and attended the GAR’s 1903 national encampment in San Francisco as a delegate-at-large from the Department of the Potomac. At the encampment, Round presented the resolutions of H.R. 1964, which Congressman Rixey had introduced in Congress that same year. While Round was able to secure the endorsement of the committee, he failed to get the full support of the encampment due to resistance from the Department of Pennsylvania. In 1904, the Department of Maryland reintroduced H.R. 1964 at the Boston encampment, but no further action was taken beyond the committee. By May 1905, Round was able to convert at least one of his opponents, Brig. Gen. Lewis Wagner of the Department of Pennsylvania, when the Society of the Army of the Potomac met in Manassas for a convention. Finally, at the 1905 Denver encampment, the Bull Run Battlefield Monument Committee was established and at the 1906 Minneapolis encampment the GAR had resolved that the Federal government should acquire the land around the commemorative monuments on Henry Farm and provide a roadway to the site (Zenzen 1998:9-10).

In April 1912, Rep. Charles C. Carlin of Alexandria, Virginia submitted H.R. 1330, the ninth version of H.R. 277, in a hearing of the House Committee on Military Affairs. This bill proposed the purchase of “sufficient lands” around the Henry Farm and Groveton monuments and the construction of roadways from the Manassas Battlefield to the nearby public highways to facilitate visitor access. The bill also provided for the establishment of a commission to ensure the continued preservation of the monuments, as well as future monuments erected by veteran organizations. During the hearing, the national significance of the Manassas Battlefield was debated. George Carr Round attended and gathered supporters to testify on the patriotic reasons for having the battlefield preserved by the federal government. Although the committee agreed that, “patriotism [was] a valuable sentiment,” and should be, “kept alive in the hearts of the people” the issue of land acquisition costs impacted efforts. Specifically, the cost of acquiring the Henry Farm property (discussed below) consumed much of the hearing (Zenzen 1998:10-11; NR Update 2005:8, 62).

On March 3, 1913 the Manassas Bill (H.R. 1330) was passed into law under the provision (P.L. 412) that the War Department appointed a board of three officers to survey the site, interview the landowners, and negotiate a reasonable price for Henry Farm property and 145 identified acres of the Dogan Farm. George Carr Round represented the Henry family to ensure a reasonable price for the Henry Farm property, while the Dogan family agreed to sell their 145 acres, including the Groveton Monument and a section of the Unfinished Railroad, for \$80 per acre. In December 1913, the board organized by the War Department recommended that the federal government purchase the Henry and Dogan acreage, preserve the Bull Run and Groveton monuments, and provide visitor access at the “principle points” on the historical battlefield. Unfortunately, due to the demands of World War I Congress was unable to act on the recommendations of the board. Thus Round, who passed away in 1918, did not see his efforts come to completion (Zenzen 1998:10-11; NR Update 2005:8, 62).

#### Henry Farm : Maneuvers, Reenactments, and the Manassas Jubilee of Peace

While debate regarding the establishment of the battlefield insisted, changes continued in the cultural landscape study area. In 1904, peacetime maneuvers were held in at the farmsteads that were contained between Bull Run and Thoroughfare Gap. These maneuvers—or exercises—were held from August 28 to September 9, 1904 to address inadequacies in military logistics and supplies identified during the Spanish-American War, as well as to afford the U.S. Army the opportunity to assess the effect of automatic weapons and motorized vehicles on troop deployment and tactics. During the maneuvers, the 5,000 regular troops and 12,000 militiamen were divided into fictitious “Blue” and “Brown” armies with the “Blue” army establishing camp near the Henry House. The exact location remains to be determined. In the following week, both armies drilled and practiced field movements that were designed to parallel the conditions faced during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The two armies then engaged in a two-day mock battles using blank ammunition near the

Henry House. An “umpire” oversaw these “battles.” Following the “battles” minor damage was reported by nearby property owners, though the Henry House remained unscathed (NR Update 2005:62; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 26-27).

Part of the preparation of the 1904 army maneuvers included the documentation of the landscape where the actions were to take place. The collection of photographs captured a vast collection of views associated with the entirety of the Manassas Battlefield. Several photographs were shot of Henry Farm as the subject or from the ridge. According to the titles and descriptions of the photographs, an observation tower was constructed on Henry Farm as a part of the maneuvers. The location and dimensions of the tower remains uncertain and will require additional research to determine any certainty. These images provide a glimpse into the character of the landscape.

Photograph NO. 58 captures the hillslope directly to the south of the Stone House. In the image, the cluster of buildings associated with the Henry House are obscured with trees of a possible orchard. However, the land outside of the enclosure consists of open field. This character continues down to the Warrenton Turnpike, which is bordered by trees. In the background of the image, a field is legible beyond the Henry Farm cluster, defined by a wooded area further in the distance (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 58).

Photograph NO. 59 has a vantage of the Stone House and is oriented to the north and east. In the right edge of the photograph a portion of the Henry Farm are visible. An open field dominates the crest of the ridge and slopes of the topographic feature. However, the base of the ridge is dominated with trees along the Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Road (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 59).

Photograph NO. 79 is taken from a vantage of the Henry Farm towards the Stone House. In the foreground of the image, the land associated with the northern slope of the Henry Farm is covered in taller grasses, but displays evidence of erosion in the form of gullies and exposed rocks (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 79).

Photograph NO. 80 is positioned on the south of the Henry House oriented north. The Henry House is the focus of the photograph. West of the house a series of small trees are planted on the descending slope. It is possible that these are fruit trees associated with an orchard. A few more prominent trees are noticeable in the image to the west of the house. To the east of the house, a cluster of tall trees obscure the Bull Run Monument. South of the Bull Run Monument, a wooden shed is visible. A large window is visible with ledges on the interior of the structure. It is possible that this is associated with tourism at the battlefield. In the image, a four post and rail fence defines the southern edge of the yard associated with the Henry House. East of the house, a garden planted in corn is visible. A picket fence separates the field from the corn (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 80).

Photograph NO. 77, like No. 80, is oriented to the north and captures Henry Farm. The image is located further to the east on the edge of the Robinson property. A review of the photograph indicates that the Henry House garden continues further to the east and extends into an orchard. The eastern edge of the orchard is defined by a wood board sided barn, one and a half story in height and two significantly smaller ancillary structures that have gable roofs and are lower to the ground. The structures appear to be located to the west of the fence that encloses the farm cluster. An open field is located immediately to the east of the fence. A few deciduous trees, varieties unknown and two cedars dot the otherwise vacant landscape. A grove of trees are visible at the base of the ridge adjacent to the Warrenton Turnpike. (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 77).

During the period when early efforts were underway to designate Manassas as a national battle park and army maneuvers were conducted, veterans of the 7th Georgia regiment returned to

commemorate their fallen during the First Battle of Manassas. This regiment, which served with the 8th Georgia in the 1st Brigade, Army of Shenandoah, under Confederate Colonel Francis Bartow, saw nineteen of their men killed and 134 fatally wounded, including Colonel Francis Bartow. In early 1905, the regiment erected six marble markers approximately eighteen inches by twelve inches in size around the battlefield to denote the regiment's positions during the battle. These markers were numbered chronologically following the movements of the regiment during the First Battle of Manassas. It should be noted that one marker was associated with the regiment's position during the Second Battle of Manassas. The position of the markers corresponded with Warder and Catlett's 1862 map of troop movements. To-date, only three of the marker's remain: one north of the Visitor Center on Henry Farm at the site of Ricketts' Union Battery, one east of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's position in the east of the woods on Henry Farm, and one in the park archives. The marker east of Jackson's position is located 1/3 mile northeast of the Visitor Center under four tightly grouped tall trees at the edge of a wood clearing on Henry Farm. It is 1'6" in height, 1' in width, and 2" in depth and has a segmental arch top. The east elevation is engraved and reads: 5TH POSITION/7TH GA REGT. /JULY 21, 1861(NR Update 2005: 7, 13; NPS LCS 2015).

A letter written by a Confederate veteran from South Carolina to the Washington Post instigated the framework for the Manassas Jubilee of Peace. George Carr Round, who read the letter, was inspired to bring the Confederate veteran's proposal to fruition. On June 21, 1911, in observance of the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas, the Manassas Jubilee of Peace was held on Henry Farm and at the courthouse in Manassas proper. Approximately 350 Confederate veterans, 125 Union veterans, and 10,000 spectators travelled to the battlefield to commemorate peace between the North and South. At the beginning to the ceremony, William Hodges Mann, the Governor of Virginia, delivered the introductory speech. The soldiers then engaged in, "laughter and smiles and backslapping," which Round described as, "absolutely unprecedented." In the afternoon, the ladies of the Bull Run and Manassas chapters of the UDC hosted a free luncheon called the, "Love Feast of the Blues and Grays," and the United States Calvary and several companies of the Virginia state militia engaged in practices on the battlefield. President William Taft delivered a keynote speech to an estimated crowd of 10,000 people at a public reception (Zenzen 1998:6-7; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 27).

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas and the Manassas Jubilee of Peace, a photograph was taken of the Henry House looking west with a vantage southeast of the structure. In this photograph, the south and east elevations of the Henry House were documented, as well as the southwest front gable porch, the Bull Run Monument, and the yard shed. This shed, located north of the Henry House, was a one-and-one-half gable roofed structure. Additionally, several fence types were documented in this photograph. The fencing around the Henry garden and Bull Run Monument east of the house was vertical picket, while a four-rail horizontal split rail fence ran south of the Henry House. Several deciduous trees were documented across the property, though the most dense tree canopy was east of the house surrounding the Bull Run Monument (Zenzen 1998:6-7; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 27; HSR 2003:B.1, 6; Figure 18a).

#### Henry Farm : The Establishment of a Confederate Park

As previously discussed, in 1912, the House Committee on Military Affairs debated land acquisition costs for 128-acres of the historic Henry Farm property. In particular, the committee was uncertain if the historical associations of the property warranted the same \$100 per acre paid for the New York Monument land. The Committee struggled even more so with the \$156 per acre asking price of the Henry brothers. During the hearing 1912 hearing of the House Committee on Military Affairs, George Carr Round acted as the Henry's legal representative. Round not only defended the Henry's asking price, citing the family's stewardship of the Bull Run Monument, but he also argued that the historical significance of the land "justified an amount ten times over the \$50 per acre other farms might receive" (Zenzen 1998: 11). Perhaps swayed by the arguments of Round and the success of the Manassas Jubilee of Peace, the Committee passed H.R. 1330 into law under the provisions of P.L. 412 in March 1913 (Zenzen 1998: 11-12; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 27).

By 1914, the members of the Henry family were no longer residing at the Henry House. In a July 26, 1914 Sunday Star article entitled The Rambler Visits Battlefield Monuments, Part 4, the Rambler wrote:

"Hugh (F. Henry) lived for a long time in the Henry House, which was destroyed during the battle and after the war rebuilt on a smaller scale, Mr. Henry [died] about 15 years ago. The place is now owned by the grandchildren on the war-time owners, but they do not live there, the property being in temporary possession of Henry Steen, a veteran of the 12th Iowa Volunteers" (HSR 2003:B.1, 7).

While the Henry brothers retained legal ownership of the Henry Farm property, the aforementioned live-in caretaker, Henry Steen, continued to operate the informal museum at the Henry House. It is evident that Steen was, "kept busy hosting the visitors that continued to flock to the battlefield," as visitors from thirty-one states, ranging from California to Maine and Alabama to New Mexico, were recorded in the 1918 visitor register for the Henry House (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 20). The condition of the Bull Run Monument in a 1918-1920 Library of Congress photograph is also illustrative of the continued importance of the site. In this photograph, a makeshift wood staircase was embedded into the west elevation of the mound leading up to the monument. A vertical picket fence surrounded the monument, as well as tall deciduous trees.

On September 1, 1920, Arthur Lee Henry and Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Jr., signed a deed that equally divided the Henry Farm property, "so that the rights and interest of the parties... to said 'Henry House' may be definite and clearly defined" (DB 74: 466). While the 128-acre Henry Farm farmstead was equally owned between the two brothers, the Henry's personal property (e.g. Civil War relics) remained the property of Arthur Lee Henry. This legal reaffirmation of equal ownership was prompted by two factors. The first factor was that the size of the Henry Farm farmstead had increased from 100 to 128 acres by virtue of a deed from the Judith Henry's estate (Land Tax Record 1921). However, this increased acreage was not included in the brother's original inheritance and there was no record of the deed for this transaction (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 29).

The second factor was the start of World War I. This delay prompted Arthur Lee Henry and Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Jr. to consider selling the farmstead to the Manassas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). The Manassas Chapter, led by UDC President Westwood Hutchinson, obtained an option to purchase the Henry Farm property for \$25,000 on September 16, 1920. As part of this option, the UDC could make a partial payment on the property provided that the Henry brothers retained a vendor's lien until the remainder was paid. In an effort to raise the requisite \$25,000, the UDC joined with the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who, under historian-in-chief E.W.R. Ewing, established the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) in May 1921. The creation of the MBC not only allowed for the acceptance of contributions and the raising of funds, but also the development of a Confederate park at Henry Farm that could give a voice to the South and challenge depictions of their, "Confederate ancestors as enemies of [their] country" (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998:14-15).

While the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) sought funds for complete payment, the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park was established on Henry Farm. A man named Adoniram J. Powell and his wife, Katherine Reeves Powell, oversaw the Henry House, which was converted into the Museum of the Henry House. As caretakers, the Powell's answered questions and provided directions to visitors. The MBC, however, hoped to hire a full-time guide as well as publish, "an impartial and full history," of the Civil War. Additionally, although it was the intention of the MBC to build a larger and more fireproof museum, in the early 1920s, some architectural changes were made to the Henry House to make it a more operable museum structure. These changes are documented in an early 1920s postcard and include the removal of the west gable front porch, the addition of a new entry platform at the south elevation with a surrounding picket rail, and the replacement of the former window on the south elevation with a door. The Henry family garden and the bordering fence were no longer present in this postcard though the old shed was extant to the north of the Henry House. This shed was a one-and-one-half story vertical wood slat structure with a gabled roof. The postcard denotes a bullet-ridden tree near the structure's former front gable porch (Zenzen 1998:14-15; HSR 2003:B.1, 7; HSR 2013: Figure 19; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 29).

Although education was the primary focus of the Confederate park, it was the intention of the MBC directors that the park also served as the "supreme battlefield memorial" for Confederate soldiers. Under E.W.R. Ewing, the MBC, "lobbied individual state legislatures to appropriate money for the

erection of memorials and markers to recall Southern, as well as Northern, strategies and displays of courage in the battles" (Zenzen 1998: 15). By March 1923, the Virginia General Assembly had authorized \$10,000 toward the purchase of the Henry property to show its support. This money was authorized under the condition that the MBC provide the remaining \$15,000. The MBC was able to solicit \$10,000 from individual contributions though the last \$5,000 "remained elusive." On June 28, 1923, the Henry's deeded the property to the corporation; however, the Henry's still held a vendor's lien until the remaining \$5,000 was raised (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 30; Zenzen 1998: 16-17).

The Powell's continued to operate the Museum of the Henry House and in a postcard dated between 1923 and 1935, there was a sign on the south elevation that read: "Museum of the Henry House." As captured in this postcard, the original siding of the Henry House was extant and the building was unpainted. However, there were numerous changes including the covering of the opening between the ground and south elevation porch floor with wooden slats, the replacement of the doors at the south and west elevation with wood screen doors, and the removal of shutters from the west elevation. Perhaps, "in attempt to modernize the interiors of the important museum room and offices of the caretaker," the middle window on the west elevation and the window on the south elevation were converted into 2/2 windows (HSR 2013:B.1, 8). The bullet ridden tree was still present in the postcard though it appears to have been supported by a wood diagonal brace (HSR 2013: Figure 20). There is also a pre-1930s photograph of the east elevation of the Henry House with the Bull Run Monument in the foreground. In this photograph, the door was positioned at the lower left corner of the eastern elevation, all the second floors windows of the east elevation had slatted shutters, and the wood shingle roof appeared to have been the original. This would have made it about 50 to 60 years old (HSR 2013: Figure 22 rear). In another pre-1930s photograph, the Henry House had its original siding, there was interpretive signage off the south elevation, and the bullet ridden tree was still extant though supported by a concrete 3-foot box foundation (HSR 2013: Figure 22).

#### The Revitalization of Federal Interest in the Henry Farm Property

The federal government's interest in establishing the Manassas Battlefield as a national battle park was renewed between the end of World War I and the onset of the Great Depression. By 1926, the House Military Affairs Committee had 28 competing proposals, which necessitated a system to assess potential national battle parks. It was decided that rather than complete a military park commission study, the 1925 memorandum of Lt. Col. C. A. Bach of the Army War College would be implemented to produce a comprehensive battlefield classification system. This memorandum was passed by Congress and in June 1926 President Calvin Coolidge signed legislation authorizing the War Department to survey identified battlefields using Bach's system. Bach's classification system, which relied on past congressional legislation and incorporated ideas from Brig. Gen. George B. Davis's Antietam Plan, ranked battlefields as follows:

Class 1: At battlefields classified as Class 1 battles of "exceptional" political and military significance occurred with "far-reaching" effects. These parks merited designation as national military parks.  
Class 2a: Battlefields identified as Class 2a merited designation as national monuments and markers identifying battle lines were warranted. However, memorials were not necessarily warranted.  
Class 2b: Battlefields identified as Class 2b merited designation as national monuments and a tablet or monument indicating the location of the battle was warranted (Zenzen 1998: 17).

Between 1926 and 1932, the War Department conducted the congressionally sanctioned surveys of the competing battlefield parks. Manassas Battlefield was surveyed and in 1928, the district engineers reported that \$2,600 would be needed to complete a detailed survey. While federal efforts were stalled until Congress could allocate the requisite funds, the Confederate Park made its final payment on March 29, 1930. By 1931, Congress had authorized the needed funds; however, the War Department excluded the Manassas Battlefield from the 1933 fiscal year budget estimate (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 30; Zenzen 1998: 16-17).

It was under the Roosevelt administration that two acts were passed, preparing the Manassas Battlefield for transfer to the National Park Service. According to then Director of the National Park Service, a touring trip with President Roosevelt to the Shenandoah and a conversation on the return regarding the Battles of First and Second Manassas and the historic significance of the location served as the facilitator of jurisdiction of such places of importance to the National Park Service. This

story was recounted in the essay by Horace Albright titled *Origins of National Park Service Administration of Historic Sites*. On June 10, 1933, Executive Order No. 6166 was issued and transferred all of the national military parks, battlefield sites, and national monuments from the War Department and Department of Agriculture to the National Park Service. President Roosevelt then signed the National Industrial Recovery Act on June 16, 1933, charging the National Park Service with managing one of Roosevelt's New Deal programs: the establishment of recreational demonstration areas (RDAs). By 1933 Edmond Wiles, the chair of the Manassas Battlefield Committee of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (MBCP), engaged in correspondence with National Park Service Director Horace Albright. In a 1933 letter to Albright, Wiles asked for assistance in building a new museum at the Confederate park on Henry Farm. National Park Service Director Horace Albright responded that the National Park Service was not authorized to aid private organizations, but he inquired if the Confederate Park would be "disposed to turn over the [battlefield] to the Government" for designation as a national monument. These early acts and communications were to lay the foundation for the establishment of the Manassas Battlefield as the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 30; Zenzen 1998: 16-17).



*View towards the Henry Farm . Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 58).*



*View from Chinn Hill towards the Stone House and Henry Farm . (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 59*



*View from Henry Farm towards the Stone House (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 79).*



*View north towards the Henry House Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 80).*



*View north and west towards the Henry House cluster, left edge of image Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 77)*

#### The Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (1934-1939)

##### The RDA in Context: Demonstration Areas vs. State Parks

In 1934, Conrad Wirth, the Assistant Director of the National Park Service, attended an interdepartmental meeting of the Land Planning Committee. This committee met to discuss agricultural reform and the better use of rural lands in the United States. From this meeting, the Land Program was established with the goal of purchasing “sub marginal” agricultural land and converting it for other uses, including recreational use. The Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), which was a byproduct of this program, involved the purchase of “sub marginal” rural lands through the Land Program, the resettlement of farmers to more fertile lands, and the development of recreational projects. These projects were not only conceived as a means to ameliorate the lives of urban populations of lesser means, but also provide work for the unemployed through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The local labor used in these projects was paid for by the Works Project Administration (WPA) (Earley 2007: 26-27).

The land purchased for the development of Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDAs) can be divided into four categories, including:

- (1) areas for inclusion in existing or proposed national parks, monuments, or sites;
- (2) rest areas or waysides along existing or proposed highways;
- (3) state scenic park extensions; and
- (4) vacation or recreation areas near urban communities (Earley 2007: 1).

The majority of RDA projects fell under the fourth category as thirty-one of the forty-six areas acquired were developed as vacation RDAs and about half of the 400,000 acres of land that the

National Park Service acquired through the Lands Program was developed as a vacation type park. These parks were different from state parks in that they were established on “submarginal” land close to urban areas, while national parks were chosen for some scenic attribute characteristic of and significant to the state. In addition, for the land to be developed as an RDA, it needed some natural amenities that could be converted for recreational use (Earley 2007: 27). Another difference between RDAs and national parks was that the vacation RDA typically had more buildings or cabins constructed on the grounds (Earley 2007: 1, 27-28)

#### The Formation of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area

The financial condition of the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) worsened into the mid-1930s. Unable to properly care for and preserve the battlefield, the MBC turned to the federal government for assistance. Howard W. Smith, a newly elected representative for northern Virginia, recognized the benefits of establishing the Manassas Battlefield as a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), citing:

- (1) The preservation of a significant historical site
- (2) The provision of recreational facilities for area residents; and
- (3) The availability of “submarginal” land that could be put to more productive use as a military park (Zenzen 1998: 19).

The National Park Service and the Roosevelt administration were receptive to establishing the Manassas Battlefield as a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA). This was perhaps influenced by the battlefield’s close proximity to Washington, D.C., which, “presented an exemplary chance to display the virtues of the recreational demonstration program to a sometimes critical Congress” (Zenzen 1998: 19). Historian Joan M. Zenzen also suggests that some “enterprising” and thoughtful individuals recognized that the designation of the Manassas Battlefield as an RDA could potentially lead to battlefield park status. Zenzen also presented the theory that National Park Service Director Horace Albright planted the idea during his April 1933 trip with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes through the Manassas Battlefield on their return to Washington, D.C. (Zenzen 1998: 19). In the 1971 edition of the *Origins of National Park Service Administration of Historic Sites* by Horace Albright, the in question is discussed. However, the accounts of the conversation are limited (Albright 1971: 17-22).

Recognizing the potential of the Manassas Battlefield as a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), the National Park Service initiated the planning process. The National Park Service proposed a, “complete visualization,” of the First and Second Battles of Manassas as well as, “a linked national battlefield system, in which visitors could trace the movement of soldiers from one Virginia battlefield to the next and emerge from the experience with an overall understanding of the Civil War” (Zenzen 1998: 20). To determine the overall layout of the RDA, historian Joseph Mills Hanson, under the guidance of National Park Service Coordinating Superintendent Branch Spalding, researched war records, period maps, and other primary and secondary sources to identify significant properties, ascertain the condition of the historic landscape, and retrace routes used by Union and Confederate troops during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. From this research, a maximum area of 10,000 acres with a “primary purchase area” of 1,476 acres was proposed. The buildings and structures identified by Hanson for inclusion in the RDA included the Henry House, the Chinn House, the Stone Bridge, the Stone House, the Van Pelt House, and the Sudley Mill. (Zenzen 1998: 20; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 30).

In the operation of the proposed RDA, the historic preservation of the battlefield was to remain the National Park Service’s primary focus. However, the battlefield had to be developed as a recreational resource to meet the requirements of the Resettlement Administration. As an RDA, the Manassas Battlefield was envisioned as a “pleasure ground” for Washington, D.C.’s growing population. During the planning process, suggestions for recreational developments included the development of picnic areas, athletic fields, camp sites, and bridal paths. Ultimately, recreation, historic preservation, and education went hand-in-hand as activities such as leisurely drives, battlefield tours, hikes along the Bull Run, and picnics in the historic battlefield had an educational component. In 1935, following this initial planning phase, the Roosevelt administration designated the proposed 1,476 acres as the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (Zenzen 1998: 22; NR Update 2003: 8, 64).

In the following years, the National Park Service sought to acquire the proposed acreage. The “crucial” 128-acre Henry Farm tract proved to be a significant obstacle, particularly because the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) members were enraged that Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) board had not informed them of the proposed transfer in July 1935. One SCV member, Col. Walter L. Hopkins, believed that the MBC board had exceeded its authority by failing to consult the general organization. Col. Walter L. Hopkins also expressed reservations about the federal government taking over the Confederate Park as a significant amount of southern money and dedication was invested over the years. National Park Service Coordinating Superintendent Spalding addressed these concerns and in June 1936 following a, “bitter all day debate,” the SCV agreed to donate the Henry Farm property on the condition that a museum and a monument to General Thomas J. Jackson were erected (Zenzen 1998: 23-24; NR Update 2003:8, 65; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 31).

On the July 21, 1936, the National Park Service, in a joint effort with a local community organization, and the Manassas-Prince William County Chamber of Commerce sponsored a commemorative reenactment to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas. A total of 2,500 Marine Corps and Army troops reenacted the battle for the approximate 31,000 spectators, while 200 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) members worked as ushers. During the reenactment, the Henry House was caught in the midst of Confederate and Union, “crossfire with the National Park Service Coordinating Superintendent Spalding proposing the erection of a ‘suitable monument’ to Jackson in place of the worn sign that marked the historic site.” In 1936, the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) had the Francis Bartow Monument II erected in honor of Colonel Francis S. Bartow (1816-1861) who commanded the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Georgia and 1st Kentucky Regiments. The bronze plaque was placed southeast of the original Bartow Monument I where Colonel Bartow was presumed to have been shot by Union troops on September 4, 1861 (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 31; NPS LCS 2015; Zenzen 1998: 27).

The National Park Service continued to acquire the proposed acreage for the Bull Run Recreation Demonstration Area into the summer of 1937. National Park Service Acting Director Arthur E. Demaray planned for the acquisition of only the most important sites including the Henry House, the Chinn House, the Stone Bridge, the Stone House, the Van Pelt House, and Sudley Mill, as they were part of the core area of the battlefield park. Additionally, following the acquisition of these lands, the adjacent lands that had been under cultivation at the time of the battles could remain under private ownership provided that developments did not occur “thereon which would be incompatible” (Zenzen 1998: 23). By November of the same year, 1,400 acres, including the Robinson and Dogan properties, were acquired for the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. Although the MBC had agreed to donate the Henry Farm tract to the National Park Service, it had yet to be transfer ownership due to the fact that funds had not be allocated for the erection of a museum and the Jackson Monument (Zenzen 1998: 23).

In November 1938, a deed of conveyance established the transfer of the 128-acre Henry Farm property from the Manassas Battlefield Corporation, Inc. to the National Park Service. To comply with the wishes of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans (SVC), the MBC included a provision, “that acceptance [of the transfer to the National Park Service] required either the inclusion of a provision for a museum or congressional appropriation of the necessary funds” (Zenzen 1998: 24). The deed furthermore required that the National Park Service erect historical markers and monuments in memory of both the Northern and Southern soldiers that displayed with the, “strictest accuracy and fairness [the] glory due to the Confederate heroes” (Zenzen 1998: 30). A marker donated by the Sons of the Confederate Veterans (SCV) was also to be placed near the Henry House or the main entrance of the Henry property. Later that same year, the Virginia General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of the Jackson Monument (Zenzen 1998: 30).

In May 1939, Congress appropriated \$56,000 for the construction of the Henry Farm Museum. Historian Joseph Mills Hanson wrote a museum prospectus that same year, following the earlier design proposal of Carl P. Russell for the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. Carl P. Russell, who had been involved in interpretive efforts at various other National Park sites, proposed that the museum on Henry Farm be, “strategically located in the historical area,” overlooking the battlefield or on a hilltop within the field. In 1939, memorialization efforts continued with Mary Taliaferro Thompson

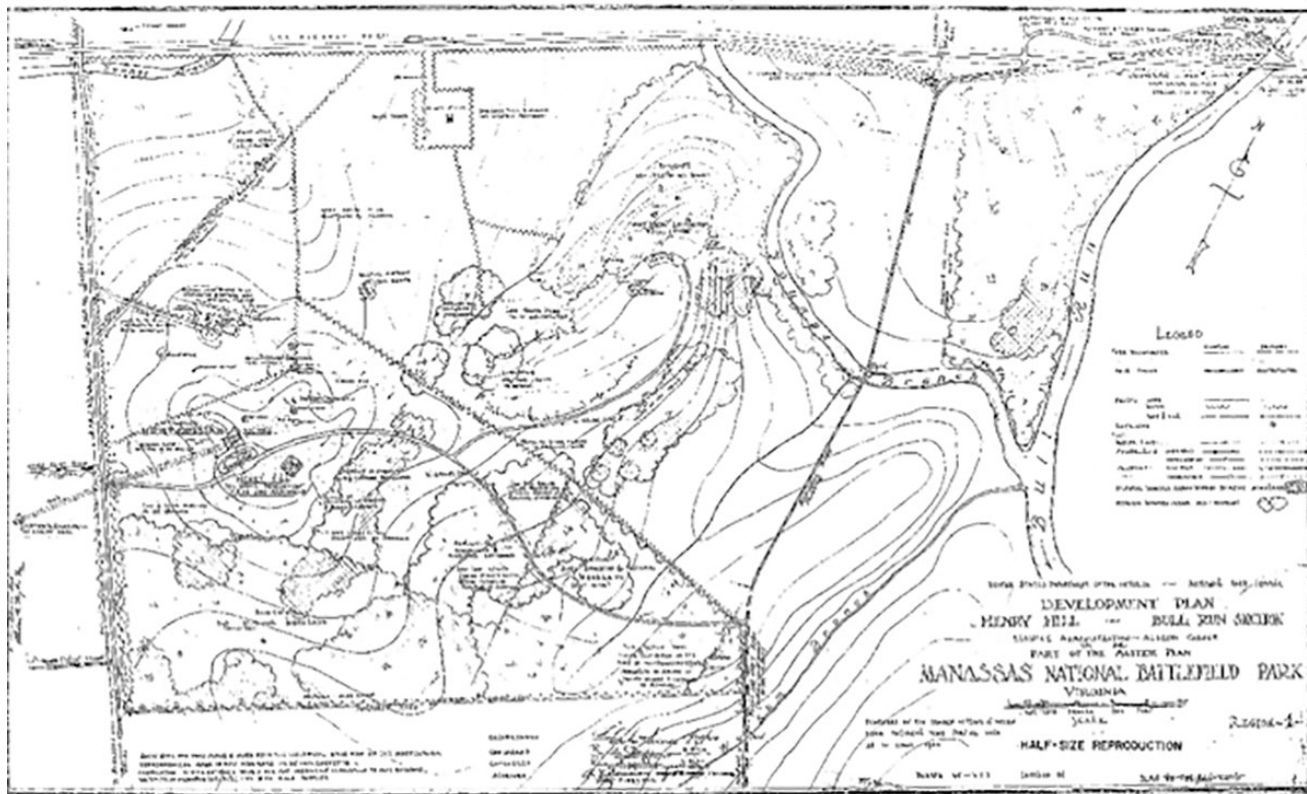
of the Southern Memorial Association of Washington, D.C. commissioning a monument to be erected in honor of General Barnard Eliot Bee (1823-1861), the commander of the Third Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah. However, according to Cultural Resource Specialist Danny Schaible (2013: 60), the Manassas Chapter of the UDC had the monument erected. This 8' tall granite marker, which was presumably placed where General Bee was mortally wounded during the First Battle of Manassas, replaced the cedar pole erected after the first battle that had been gradually cut away by relic hunters until it became an unrecognizable stump (Zenzen 1998: 24; NPS LCS 2015). The monument is located north and east of the visitor center building.

During the summer of 1939, the U.S. Army High Command held the largest peacetime maneuvers to-date in the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. Similar to the 1904 maneuvers, the 1939 exercises were held to assess the effectiveness of the modern, mobile infantry to the traditional World War I organizations. The army wanted to evaluate the effectiveness of new weapons (e.g. new artillery, anti-aircraft and machine guns, pontoon bridges, and smoke screens) on combat situations. In total, 25,000 men participated in the two-week maneuvers that, "pitted 18,000 National Guardsmen against a 7,000-man invading army that was compact, highly motorized, and therefore faster moving" (NR Update 2003: 8, 65). During the maneuvers the 9,000 troops of the 29th Division of the National Guard were camped on the Manassas Battlefield and engaged in "sizable clashes" along the Bull Run and Henry House plateau (NR Update 2003: 8, 65; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 31).

#### The Henry House under Early Federal Operations

Into the 1930s, Adoniram J. Powell and his wife, Katherine Reeves Powell, continued to operate the Henry House Museum. Sometime in the 1930s, after death of Katherine Reeves Powell, the Ebhardt family moved into the Henry House to look after the ailing Mr. Powell. Fred Ebhardt operated as assistant caretaker to the elderly Mr. Powell and in the mid-1930s the original siding of the Henry House was removed. In an August 2001 interview with the Ebhardt family, Fred Ebhardt revealed that a local man named Mr. Hamilton "Ham" Swartz (spelling is uncertain) was the carpenter and that the extant orange paper was installed before the placement of the weather-boards. The replacement of the siding can be seen in a 1930s photograph of Adoniram J. Powell posed in front of the southwest corner of the Henry House. In this photograph, the siding, which was removed in 2005, was white-washed German covered horizontal siding. This photograph also documented the removal of the vertical railing around the south verandah, the removal of the "The Museum of the Henry House" sign on the south elevation, and bullet-ridden tree at the southwest elevation of the house (HSR 2003: B.1, 8-9; HSR 2003: Figure 23).

In the same 2001 interview, Fred Ebhardt indicated that Adoniram J. Powell, referenced as 'Grandpap,' did most of the maintenance work on the property with help from Chris and Fred Ebhardt. The yard consisted of grass and the ground was mowed by Fred Ebhardt. A family garden was planted with potatoes and other vegetables to supply the family with food. The location was not mentioned during the interview, however, based on the 1904 photograph, it could be assumed that the garden remained to the east of the Henry House. Adoniram Powell had numerous domestic animals, including a cow, horse, hogs, cats, and dogs, which he got rid of before he died (HSR 2003).



*Development Plan of Henry Farm and Bull Run Section (NPS ETIC 1940: 233286).*

#### The Manassas National Battlefield Park (1940-1977)

##### The Jackson Monument & the Development of the Visitor Center on Henry Farm

On February 8, 1940, the Manassas Battlefield Corporation, Inc. transferred 0.80 acres of the 128-acre Henry Farm property to the National Park Service. This transfer included the Henry House, the immediate land surrounding the Henry House, and two outbuildings (a shed and a barn). Four days later, on February 12, 1940, the remaining acreage was transferred to the National Park Service. By May 10, 1940, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes authorized the designation of the former 1,600-acre Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area and the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (MBCP) as the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MNBK) with Raleigh C. Taylor appointed as the park's first superintendent. In compliance with the SCV's 1938 deed provision, the Jackson Monument, designed by Italian-born Joseph Pollia, was unveiled in a ceremony on August 31, 1940. This 1:1.5 in scale bronze equestrian statue of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson on his horse "Little Sorrel" was set atop a base comprised of vertical granite slabs forming a block 10' in width and 6' in height. The statue was placed 125 yards northeast of the planned Visitor Center on Henry Farm (NR Update 2005: 8, 65; Zenzen 1998: 29-30, 35; HSR 2013: B.1, 10).

In an effort to fulfill the SCV's second provision, the National Park Service began formulating plans for the construction of the proposed Visitor Center on Henry Farm. This dual administrative/museum building was to be built ¼ mile east of Sudley Road and ½ mile south of the Warrenton Turnpike in the historic landscape of the First Battle of Manassas. The benefit of this location, "on the prominent elevation on Henry Farm," was that it gave visitors a, "sweeping view," of the historic landscape (NR Update 2005:8, 66). It was also ideal for the park's proposed interpretive activities, including the launching of guided tours.

During the design process, numerous plans were proposed for the Visitor Center. In one plan, the building was to consist of a central block with flanking east and west extensions. The north elevation

of the building was to be defined by a porch bordered by the existing Bee Monument and a proposed new monument to the west of the structure. From the proposed porch, an oblong patio was to extend north with the Jackson Monument positioned at the northernmost edge. In this same plan, the Visitor Center road was to extend west east from Sudley Road and branch into a circular drive in front of the south elevation of the Visitor Center. A parking lot for twenty-five cars was proposed to the south of the circular drive. The Visitor Center road was then to continue east to Robinson Road (Zenzen 1998: 31-34; NPS LCS 2015; HSR 2013: B.1, 10).

A separate 1940 "Development Plan for Henry Farm " documented the historic roads and fences, the extant and planned buildings and structures, and existing vegetation. To focus this discussion, the Henry Farm property will be divided into three distinct divisions:

1. Division A is associated with the Henry House and surrounding environs;
2. Division B is located south of A and includes the Henry Farm Visitor Center and deciduous woodlands;
3. Division C is located east of B and consists of evergreen woodlands

In Division A, the historic northern property boundary of the Henry Farm was depicted as extending northeast from Sudley Road to the Warrenton Turnpike. This representation of the historic fence line is currently accepted as inaccurate due to the fact the fence line would have then extended into the Robinson property. It is now recognized that the fence line presumably stopped at the ravine along the tributary to Young's Branch. This fence line, which at the time of the 1940 Development Plan was defined by a series of cedar trees, separated the Henry House and its immediate environs from the agricultural fields north of the fence line. A fence enclosed the Henry House cluster. The lane located south of the Henry House had a fence on the north side of the road. In the development plan, these fence lines were not identified as historic. To the west of the Henry House, a fence enclosed the Henry Family Cemetery. To the east of the house, the Bull Run Monument was depicted within the fence line of the Henry property. To the west of the Henry House and outside of the fence line, a barn (which was to be "obliterated") and unidentified structure were documented as extant. In the southeast quadrant of Division only a cedar and a pine tree were documented (Schaible 2013; 2, 109).

Division B of the 1940 Development Plan was confined to the southern property boundary of the former Henry Farm farm, the western edge of the north-south oriented Sudley Road, and the northwest property boundary to the east of proposed Visitor Center. In this portion of the cultural landscape, the New Deal Emergency Relief Administration was to finance an east-west road from Sudley Road to the planned dual administrative/museum building along the 1861/1862 historic road trace. This historic road trace was documented in the Historic Base Map of the Manassas National Battlefield Park and Adjacent Areas. At the south elevation of the Visitor Center, the proposed Visitor Center road was to branch off to create a semi-circular drive and parking lot. In this particular proposal, the road was to continue south and then east through the landscape (Zenzen 1998: 31-34).

The existing vegetation in Division B included an open field with a small oak grove to the immediate south of the Visitor Center road. In the southeast and southwest section of Division B were the deciduous woodlands, likely used for cover during the Civil War. Following this plan, the extant pine and cedar seedlings were to be removed from the southwestern woodland and hardwood and scattered evergreens were to be planted in the southeastern woodland. It is unclear if the walnut trees at the intersection of the Sudley Road and the Visitor Center road were extant or planned. Furthermore, to the east/northeast of the planned Visitor Center was the open plateau that served as the setting for the heaviest fighting during the First Battle of Manassas. In the open plateau, three cedar trees (*Juniperus virginiana*) were documented to the northwest of the Visitor Center: one to the northeast corner of the Visitor Center, one east of the Bee Monument, and one to the south of the Jackson Monument (the "Jackson cedar"). The tree to the northeast of the Visitor Center is extant to-date. At the time of the 1940 Development Plan, Division C was composed of a mixture of evergreen and deciduous woodland. This woodland was to be cleared as the land was under cultivation prior to the Civil War. In all divisions, the historic fence type is unknown as the only Civil War era photographs date after the First Battle of Manassas when the property was destroyed (Schaible

2013: 2, 106).

In another 1941 "Development Plan of Henry Farm," an extension was proposed off the western elevation of the main administrative/museum structure. A paved terrace was proposed on the north and eastern elevations. At the southern elevation of the Visitor Center a four columned entrance was planned with a planting bed to the east. To the south of the Visitor Center, a road was to extend east from Sudley Road and branch into a semi-circular drive in front of the dual administrative/museum building. From the Visitor Center, the road was to extend east to Robinson Road. In this plan, the Henry House was also documented along with the fenced cemetery plot to the west of the house, outbuilding (shed) to the north, and old farm building to the east. Both the outbuilding and old farm building were not within the fence lines of the Henry House property.

In June 1941, construction began on the National Park Service funded visitor center building. In regards to the building's design, the Henry Farm Visitor Center was a Greek Revival cross-gable structure reminiscent of Arlington House. The two-story main building was constructed in native brownstone with a centered gable porch with four Doric columns. From the east side of the building a single-story cinderblock and stucco wing was to extend perpendicularly. By 1942, the Visitor Center was completed; however, the start of World War II delayed further administrative and interpretive activities at the MNB. Superintendent Hanson also noted in May 1942, that visitation had noticeably dropped and that the composition of visitors had changed drastically. During the 1943 fiscal year, more than 10,000 military personnel visited the battlefield, while only an estimated 2,300 civilians were recorded. This increase in military personnel can be attributed to the graduating classes from the Marine Corps base at Quantico and the Army base at Fort Belvoir using the battlefield to conduct overnight bivouacs and infantry maneuvers as well as the Virginia Protective Force and Virginia Reserve Militia using the battlefield to address tactical problems and practice minor maneuvers. In June 1943, the 11th Battalion of the Virginia Protective Force conducted intensive infantry training across the historic landscape without motorized transportation (Zenzen 1998: 35, 53).

Though improvements were largely delayed at the MNB, Superintendent Hanson developed in-field interpretive aids as he was the only point of contact at the MNB. Specifically, Superintendent Hanson replaced former Superintendent Taylor's self-guided tour markers that had been erected in 1940. Additional research is needed to determine the design, content, and location of these markers. Superintendent Hanson's markers, which explained the tactical points of the First Battle of Manassas, were described as consisting of a wooden case with a glass top placed on a pole. These cases not only contained descriptive text written by Superintendent Hanson, but also a pertinent drawing or photograph. In June 1945, Superintendent Hanson erected another interpretive case near the Visitor Center's observation terrace. This case contained five maps illustrating the topography of the battlefield and the troop movements during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. Superintendent Hanson sketched these maps while his wife painted them on Masonite. In the 1950s, MNB Superintendent Myers added four stops to the Henry Farm walking tour, eventually combining the walking tour and driving tour to create a more cohesive experience (Zenzen 1998: 35, 53). It remains unclear at this time where the stops were located at in the landscape.

#### Henry Farm & Mission 66

By the early 1950s, National Park Service units across the United States experienced a surge in visitor numbers due to a flourishing economy, the increased desire of the middle class to engage in leisure activities, and the subsequent rise in automobile tourism. National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth presented the Mission 66 program, a 10-year improvement program slated to end on the National Park Service's fiftieth anniversary in 1966, to address issues associated with increased park usage, long-term planning, interpretation, and preservation. The Mission 66 program also sought to:

"Create a cohesive architectural and planning expression throughout the park system. A Modernist architectural idiom was selected to ensure that the designs would be minimally intrusive in the landscape while achieving a singular park-wide aesthetic. Characterized by the use of modular units, straight lines, and low forms, the style proved to be ideal and adaptable to the needs of the particular park..." Also, "[t]o achieve the goals of the program, internal staffing realignments within the National Park Service were necessary. Shifting from projects funded and designed at regional offices, Mission

66 actively consolidated all design efforts to two offices in Philadelphia and San Francisco (NPS Mission 66 NR 2015: 2-3; 12-15).

At MNBP, Superintendent Francis Wilshin identified land acquisition and interpretation as the park's primary concerns under the Mission 66 program. At the Henry Farm cultural landscape, Mission 66 improvements included the expansion of interpretation and the addition of a west wing to the Visitor Center. In the prospectus, Superintendent Wilshin suggested expanding parking lots, adding directional markers and permanent narrative markers describing the significance of each location, and mounting cannons to indicate the location of Union and Confederate batteries during the First Battle of Manassas. To identify the exact positions of the batteries, extensive research was completed using the park's library collections and by 1956, Superintendent Wilshin had obtained seven cannons for MNBP from the Chickamauga-Chattanooga and Petersburg National Military Parks. The Eastern National Park and Monument Association provided period guns and two carriages to mark the position of James Ricketts' and Charles Griffin's Union batteries during the First Battle of Manassas (Zenzen 1998: 56).

Outside of his duties as MNBP Superintendent, Wilshin was involved in the planning of the 1961 First Battle of Manassas reenactment. As early as 1958, Wilshin and other Civil War enthusiasts in the Manassas, Virginia area proposed staging a reenactment to mark the 100th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas. By early 1960, Wilshin and other supporters had established the First Manassas Corporation, Inc., a nonprofit dedicated to producing the reenactment. The governor of Virginia, the Virginia Civil War Centennial Commission, and the counties of Prince William and Fairfax sponsored the event, contributing a combined \$50,000. In February 1960, Wilshin completed the advance plan, which involved a staged artillery fight on Henry Farm. However, as Wilshin was the director of the First Manassas Corporation, Incorporated and the Superintendent of the MNBP, it appeared that the National Park Service had "unofficially blessed the event" (Zenzen 1998: 65). To formalize the MNBP's involvement, the National Park Service entered into a cooperative agreement with the corporation in May 1961 that stipulated that the First Manassas Corporation, Inc. could use the land provided that the battlefield was preserved and that the corporation "produce and present the historical pageant" (Zenzen 1998: 65-66).

On the July 21, 1961 weekend, the First Battle of Manassas reenactment was held. Approximately 20,000 visitors and press attended the dress rehearsal on Friday, while 55,000 attended the event on Saturday and 45,000 on Sunday. The North-South Skirmish Association, a reenactment organization dedicated to the preservation of the history and "spirit" of the Civil War, engaged on the battlefield. At a point late in the reenactment, the Confederate forces pushed the Union forces off Henry Farm into retreat. This was met with, "sustained rebel yells," from the largely southern audience. The event was viewed as a success, but the commercialization of the event, the heavy costs incurred by the National Park Service, and the potential damage to the battlefield, led National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth to establish a policy against future reenactments. However, Director Wirth saw the value of, "some sort of pageantry," and encouraged demonstrations of musket firing, troop drills, flag presentations, and parades in period costume (Zenzen 1998: 69-71).

In addition to internal changes at the MNBP, external factors threatened the historic landscape at Henry Farm. In 1957, the Virginia Department of Highways announced plans to develop a new interstate highway following Lee Highway in Prince William County, north of the cultural landscape study area. The addition of this new highway would require widening Lee Highway at least three hundred feet and adding an interchange at Route 234 at the site of the Stone House. These proposed changes would result in a "cloverleaf" development that would necessitate the development of the surrounding MNBP land and do, "irreparable damage to the very heart of the battlefield" (Zenzen 1998: 57). The widening of Lee Highway would also be a, "major intrusion on Henry Farm." Fearing the destruction of the MNBP, Superintendent Wilshin presented the proposed plan to the 300 members present at a Civil War Round Table in Washington, D.C. The members of the body represented a variety of Civil War enthusiast clubs from around the United States. In response to Superintendent Wilshin's presentation and the potential mutilation of Henry Farm "beyond recognition," the D.C. Round Table petitioned the state highway department to develop an alternative route. The Round Table also sent its resolution to approximately eighty other Round Tables, which had a total membership of about 10,000 members, and encouraged other organizations to write

letters objecting to the proposed route. This strategy of inundating the state highway commission with letters worked as the state ultimately chose a southern route (Zenzen 1998: 57-59).

Superintendent Wilshin's proposed expansion to the Visitor Center was completed in 1962. This project consisted of the addition of a one-story wing from the central block. The wing addition, which accommodated a new auditorium and extra offices, was constructed of cinder block and faced with stucco to replicate the appearance of the existing east wing. As this new wing was virtually identical to the west wing, the Visitor Center was symmetrical in plan and thus more in keeping with the building's Greek Revival style, than Mission 66 (NR Update 2005:7, 14). These changes were documented in the 1962 "Alterations & Additions to Visitor Center" plan for Henry Farm. This document also shows the proposed Visitor Center road, which extended east from Sudley and transitioned into a circular drive along the south elevation of the Visitor's Center. The parking lot was located south of the circular drive.

In 1966, Interstate 66 was completed south of the MNB, making the battlefield park a, "viable bedroom community for Washington" (Zenzen 1998: 82). Around this same time, housing spurts in the immediate area brought more families, increasing the need for recreational space. However, the Prince William Board County of Supervisors did not join the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, which maintained public parks in the area. As a result, residences of Prince William County were charged a fee to use any of the regional parks. MNB was a free alternative and the county's Parks and Recreation Department contacted the National Park Service about the battlefield playing a "much more active role" in Prince William County's recreational program. Superintendent Wilshin, who had close ties with the local community and local community organizations, authorized "total recreational" use of the MNB. This led to the, "whole park [being] saturated with recreational use," and the historic battlefield being, "solid cars and picnic blankets and Frisbees and dogs running" (Zenzen 1998: 82). Superintendent Wilshin also gave permission to local hunt clubs to chase foxes throughout the Manassas Battlefield and equestrian usage was not controlled. These activities took place across the entire park, including Henry Farm (Zenzen 1998: 82-83).

Superintendent Wilshin was dismissed from this role at the MNB in 1969, due in part to his lack of efforts to support the establishment of a national cemetery within the boundaries of the park (Zenzen 1998: 77-79). Under Superintendent Russell W. Berry Jr., the leadership roles were more clearly defined with the superintendent focusing on daily affairs and long-term improvements, while the park historian focused on research and interpretation. Superintendent Berry also addressed the issue of "total recreational use." In an effort to preserve and protect the historic battlefield, Superintendent Berry placed gates designed to match the historic battlefield-scape scene along each of the dirt roads leading into the park, established official horse trails, and placed signs in the landscape that read: "In order to preserve the historic area, recreation is restricted to this picnic area" (Zenzen 1998: 83). MNB historian George Reaves and Superintendent Berry also improved the battlefield park's interpretive programs, initiating guided tours of the First Battle of Manassas from the Visitor Center on Henry Farm. In collaboration with the Harpers Ferry Design Center, an audio narrative was developed for the Henry Farm walking tour. The location of the walking tour and audio tour markers were documented in the 1969 Henry Hill Walking Tour plan. There are a total of fourteen markers, six of which did not have audio associated with the marker (Zenzen 1998: 83-84).

During this period, the National Park Service maintained the historical condition of the landscape. The land surrounding the Henry farmstead, which was cultivated at the time of the Civil War, remained undeveloped. Thus, the open plateau that saw the heaviest fighting during the First Battle of Manassas retained its open, commanding views to the nearby farmsteads. However, modern forest growth to the west and northwest of the study area blocked the historic view to Chinn Ridge, Bald Hill, and Dogan Ridge. These views were open and unobstructed as recently as the 1950s. To the southeast and southwest of Henry Farm, the deciduous forest that stood on the edge of the pasture was still extant. These deciduous forests were used for cover during the first battle. Additionally, scattered trees were extant across the landscape. These scattered trees influenced the placement of artillery and the movement of troops during the Battles of Manassas (Schabale 2013: 60; Parsons 1996: 4, 16).

### The Henry House

On February 8, 1940, the Henry House and its immediate surroundings were officially transferred to the National Park Service. However, Adoniram J. Powell and the Ebhardt family continued to reside at the Henry House, as Powell held the right to a life's tenancy on the structure. In a photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 25) presumably taken before April 1940, the south and east elevations of the Henry House were documented. The exterior of the Henry House was shown to be clad with German style siding (coved boards) and painted with a thin whitewash. To the north of the Henry House was a one-story shed with vertical wood panels. Furthermore, at the west elevation the formerly standing bullet ridden tree was in a horizontal position and supported by a cement pier. On the south elevation, the "veranda" porch entry no longer extant and the "Museum of the Henry House" sign had been removed. Additionally, a dirt road ran east-west in front of the south elevation of the Henry House. This road was lined to the north by a post-and-wire fence and trees scattered about the yard. On the east elevation, an unidentifiable fence surrounded the Bull Run Monument as well as unidentifiable trees. In another photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 26) dated to April 1940, the aforementioned whitewash had faded and the wooden post-and-rail fencing (painted white) surrounding the Bull Run Monument was in a state of disrepair. The roof also appeared to have been metal and painted a light color (HSR 2003" B.1, 10).

In 1942, caretaker Powell died and the Ebhardt family moved out of the Henry House. From 1942 to 1949, it is undetermined if the Henry House was occupied, though it has been suggested that the house was used as quarters by National Park Service staff. During this period of undermined occupancy, there were several photographs taken of the Henry House. In the first photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 27), which dates to April 1942, the shed at the north elevation of the Henry House appears to be in its current configuration. To the west of the Henry House, within the iron fencing of the Henry Cemetery, a tall wood flagpole has been erected. On the south elevation, the "veranda" porch entry and dirt road, which was lined to the north by a post-and-wire fence, were extant. Trees still lined the road to the north. To the east of the Henry House, the Bull Run Monument was in a state of "disrepair" and in the yard a kitchen water pump head, a few chairs and benches, and wooden MNP interpretive sign were evidenced. Additionally, at the southeast corner a large 6 light transom with partial door was "clearly visible." In the other April 1942 photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 28), the original 4 panel kitchen door was located at the northeast corner of the Henry House. This door is no longer extant (HSR 2003: B.1, 11).

The Henry House served as employee quarters by 1949. However, the first tenants were not recorded in National Park Service records. It is possible that the Leonard family (Elisha Leonard, wife, and daughter) were the first residents as Elisha Leonard has been officially recognized as the first caretaker of the Henry House under the National Park Service. Though this has not been confirmed, it is known that in 1949 utilities at the Henry House were "Water-Well, Sewer-None, Electric-None, Phone-Yes... Sanitary-Wood Outhouse, Heating-Room Heaters, Fuel-Wood, Electric-None, and Hot Water-None" (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 32). Furthermore, as the house was in good condition in a February 1949 photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 29), it is probable that the Leonard family was residing in the Henry House. In this same photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 29), the house was freshly painted white and the roof had been painted a dark color. A painted white wood rail fenced lined the north side of the unpaved road to the south of the house, while a row of low fence pole bollards lined the south side of the road. There were also two wooden interpretive signs: one along the roadside south of the fence and one south of the Henry House, north of the fence line. Trees were captured in the photograph to the west of the house, including one magnolia tree. Unidentifiable trees are located to the east of the house around the Bull Run Monument (HSR 2003: B.1, 12).

In another February 1949 photograph, (HSR 2003 Figure 30) the Bull Run Monument, east of the Henry House, was surrounded by a wire fenced. Furthermore, on the east elevation of the house the east cross hallway 4 panel wood door with large 6 light transom was extant. The original 4-panelled kitchen door was also in-situ. However, the porch apron had been removed from the southern porch "veranda". In a January 1956 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 31), the south and east elevations of the Henry House were captured. The house was in good condition and the shed to the north of the Henry House was painted white. To the north of the aforementioned road was a white rail fence and south of the fence line was a cast iron interpretive tablet reading: "Battle of First Manassas, The Henry

house- July 21, 1861” (HSR 2003: B.1, 13).

In a 1962 memorandum, the water well supply at the Henry House was noted as “inadequate” and after repeated tests; it was confirmed to be un-potable. On March 30, 1962, the Acting Regional Chief of Operations, Region 1, responded to Superintendent Wilshin that in order, “To correct the depleting potable water supply at the Henry House it is proposed to incorporate the supply for this residence with the Visitor Center water supply.” By May 3, 1962, MNBSP Superintendent Wilshin responded that a local contractor had been hired to, “complete [the] job of running the water line 30 (inches) underground for an approximate distance of 690 feet from the Henry House to the Visitor Center and connect with the existing supply at the latter.” In this same memorandum, the Leonard family was noted as occupying the Henry House. Elisha Leonard was identified as the caretaker (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 32; HSR 2003: B.1, 13).

The National Park Service continued to equip the Henry House with modern conveniences. In a June 4, 1963 form entitled “The Evaluation Schedule for Quarters (Form 10-373 (Q-2) for Quarters No. 1, The Henry House,” it is indicated that electrical power was metered to the tenant and water was provided from the main well near the Visitor Center on Henry Farm . There was a bathroom, which included a toilet, sink, and tub. This bathroom was possibly installed in 1943, as the manufacture stamp on the inside of the toilet read April 25, 1943 (possibly 1948). However, it is possible that this feature had been recycled and installed at a later date. The following year, National Park Service records indicate that the “badly weathered front porch of the Henry House was replaced with new materials throughout. Cinderblock supports were extended to cover the whole perimeter of the porch. Further repairs included a new door sill for the front door.” The south elevation “veranda” installed for the Museum of the Henry House was also removed and a small stoop was installed in its place. The partial door on the southwest elevation was infilled with siding though the 6-pane window was left atop the former door (HSR 2003: B.1, 14-16).

After 1965, the Henry House was no longer inhabited and it was used for storage. The exterior of the house received periodical maintenance, but the condition of the building continued to deteriorate. In 1978, the Henry House was treated and stabilized as termites had eaten away from the structural framing system. The shed was also repaired in 1978 and the replacement of non-period windows with multiple light sashes was discussed (Vitanza 2001; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 33; HSR 2003: B.1, 18)

#### Later Years (1980-2018)

##### Later Developments at Henry Farm

After the construction of the west wing addition to the Visitor Center, it wasn’t until early summer 1980 that the Visitor Center underwent another rehabilitation. Though most efforts were focused on updating the museum’s interpretive displays and the Visitor Center’s administrative offices, ramps were added to make the building more handicap accessible. These ramps were constructed on the south and east elevation of the Visitor Center. In 1985, newly appointed chief historian Edmund Raus also instigated more interpretive changes, including adding a five-mile guided hike through the park each spring and fall. Chief Historian Raus helped organize the park’s 1986 and 1987 observances of the 125th anniversary of the First and Second Battles of Manassas. In compliance with former National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth’s policy against large-scale reenactments, only approved artillery was fired. Towards the end of the 1980s, MNBSP Superintendent Rolland Swain encouraged the development of new waysides to replace those erected by his predecessors. These waysides, which followed MNBSP Chief Park Historian Woody Harrell’s concept of letting, “voices from the past...speak to the visitors today,” included quotations from soldiers, troop position maps, photographic reproductions, and descriptive texts. In 1988, they were placed at key stops on the walking and audio tours on the First and Second Battle of Manassas. However, according to a document entitled “Henry Farm /Spring Hill Farm,” two waysides were installed in 1989. The location of these waysides was not indicated (Zenzen 1998: 122; HSR 2003).

According to the Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resources, Ray Brown, in anticipation of the

sesquicentennial of the Civil War, park staff planned an updating of existing waysides located throughout the park including the cultural landscape study area in particular and the installation of new signs as well (Brown: 2018 Draft CLI Review Comments). The installation of the waysides occurred prior to, during, and after the sesquicentennial. At the time of the anniversary, a new wayside, related to the Marine Corps, was installed north of the Henry House. A replacement of other waysides in the cultural landscape study area occurred in 2015. New waysides were placed in the locations of existing interpretation. In 2017, a new wayside was installed north of Henry House overlooking the Stone House. The wayside interpreted the collapse of the Confederate position on Matthews Hill (Brown: February 7, 2019 Email).

In the late 1990s, plans were presented for a bookstore addition to the Visitor Center. The 1997 "Bookstore Addition" plans called for a concrete block addition with glazing on the eastern wing. Following these plans, the rear of the wing would be expanded with an addition that consisted of a twelve-over-twelve double hung window flanked by an eight-over-eight double hung window on either side. Centered under the gabled roof a semi-circular louvered vent was planned. On the same elevation, to the west of the proposed bookstore, was the planned location of the observation room. This addition on the northwest rear elevation was to have six-over-six ribbon windows. However, in place of the two central lower plate glass panels double swing glass doors were proposed. A flagstone landing was planned adjacent to the new observation room with steps to the west and a new ramp to the east. On the northeast elevation, the cross gable addition was to consist of five-over-five ribbon windows. In place of the lower plate glass pane, located north from the fourth corner, a swing door was planned. The existing concrete and red sandstone stairs, ramps, and retaining walls surrounding this elevation were to remain. By 1999, the Visitor Center addition was completed, though the windows on the north corner of the northwest (rear) elevation were nine-over-nine double hung windows rather than the proposed six-over-six (NR Update 2005: 7, 14; LCS 2015).

#### The Henry House

In a memorandum from the Superintendent dating to 1978, termite damage to the Henry House was documented. A passage in the report reads:

The Henry House and Robinson House were painted and some minor stabilization carried out. All historic structures were treated for terminate infestation (Superintendent's Annual Report, MNBP, CY 1978, Maintenance, Buildings & Utilities, issued 03/09/1979 by R. Brien Varnado, Superintendent. NCRO File A262, MANA Annual Reports (Superintendent's), NCRO HO, Washington, D.C.).

Enclosed are photographs of the Henry House, which reveal extensive termite damage to the sills, studs and weatherboards, on all sides of the structure. Without removing all of the siding it is difficult to determine the extent of the damage (Memorandum from Superintendent, MANA; To Historical Architect, NCR; Subject: Henry House Termite Damage; dated May 24, 1978).

According to an August 1978 letter from F.E. Wood, Ph. D., Entomologist to Dr. James L. Sherald, NPS, National Capital Region, Ecological Services Lab and the attached letter dated to September 19, 1978 the Henry House had been treated for termites by the Paramount Termite Company. Furthermore, in a phone interview conducted by HPTC Senior Historic Architect Tom Vitanza, former MNBP Superintendent R. Brian Varnado confirmed that the Henry House was treated and some windows were replaced. Around this time period, discussions ensued regarding the restoration of the exterior of the Henry House to its historic 1890s appearance. This restoration would have included replacing the 2/2 type wood sash with 6/6 wood sash and putting shutters back on the Henry House. The MNBP's proposal was ultimately declined by the National Capital Regional office's Regional Historical Architect and Regional Historian, "due to the lack of knowledge concerning the building" (HSR 2003: B.1, 18).

In 1980, the Henry Farm Restoration Plan was proposed. This plan called for the restoration of Henry House to its post war condition and proposed the removal of intrusive vegetation, the replanting of trees in their historic locations, and the addition of Virginia rail fencing along the historic Civil War era property line. The Executive Director of the Virginia Historic Landmark Commission (Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved the plan. The following year the Henry House was painted and in 1985 the log floor joists

were replaced and the exterior ventilation box was rebuilt (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 33; HSR 2003: B.1, 19).

However, the 1980 Restoration Plan was not completed, which can be seen in a 1991 photograph of the south and east elevations of the Henry House. On the south elevation, a small stoop had replaced the “verandah” while on the east elevation the southern door (infilled in 1964) was extant. On the east elevation, the Bull Run Monument was surrounded by a wood fence with three rails. In front of the Henry House and facing the monument was a wayside. The content of this wayside cannot be seen in the photograph.

The Henry House was documented in 1982 by Thomas McGarry as part of the Manassas Historic Sites Survey. As recorded in this document, the road south of the Henry House extended west as a, “farm lane trace.” Additionally, a split rail fence surrounded the Bull Run Monument while the Henry House was enclosed by a Virginia rail/worm fence to the north and west. Unidentified trees were documented to the north, south, and east of the Henry House.

In another photograph dated circa 1991, the west and south elevation of the Henry House were captured. While there were no significant structural changes, two waysides were extant to the west of the Henry House. One wayside was facing north towards the shed, while the other was positioned west towards Sudley Road. The trees formerly located west of the Henry House were removed, though a large shrub was planted south of the shed.

In 1992, between July 16th and July 30th, the exterior of the Henry House and the adjoining shed were repainted using white latex paint. The condition of the Henry House prior to the completion of the project was documented as follows:

The South and West sides of the house needed the most preparation because of the large amount of peeling and flaking on those areas. The North and East sides are the least exposed to those elements so this was expected... Most of the boards on the house were in fair shape, with a few cracked and excessively weathered. These boards were most frequently found on the South and West sides of the house (HSR 2003: B.1, 20).

In August 1992, structural damage was noted on the east side of the Henry House and at the northeast corner post. This damage was caused by an active termite colony. According to the September 1992 “Henry House Work Report,”  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the siding was removed and both the siding and corner post were replaced with German siding. However, additional work was recommended including:

- All foundation walls need stabilization work done to them.
  - Settling of about 1 inch on the north end of the house.
  - Stones in the basement were cracking and splitting, possibly from moisture.
- Stones are in need of repointing.
- The fireplace on the second floor had stones that had fallen from inside the chimney.
  - Bricks in the attic chimney have become extremely soft and are turning to powder.
  - All the windows need to be scraped and checked for deterioration.
  - Door and frame on east side of house needs to be rehabilitated.
  - Face boards and soffit need to be replaced.
  - Gutters need to be replaced (HSR 2003: B.1, 20-21).

In 1994 Christopher Keeney, the MNB Park Maintenance Foreman, proposed window repair work as, “the windows, doors and frames [had] deteriorated enough to affect their integrity” (HSR 2003: B.1, 22). This proposal evolved into the multi-year “Window and Door Repair Project” which involved the replacement of the windows and doors with materials similar to those already extant at the Henry House. In addition, large-scale stabilization and rehabilitation work continued. In 1995, staff from the MNB and the Regional Office inspected the Henry House, identifying deterioration of the stone foundation and basement walls, termite infestation, and damage to the door frames and windows. Following this inspection, window and door repair work was completed and sections of the basement floor were re-laid. By July 15, 1995, a draft “Preservation Maintenance Plan” was completed. This

plan has since informed park maintenance staff on preservation maintenance procedures/protocol. In the document, the treatment philosophy for the Henry House was also described as follows:

Every effort will be made to keep existing conditions and materials. The house will remain a scene setting building in the landscape and not open to the public. Repairs and replacement of materials will be made in kind except where evidence exists to indicate the specific materials used during 1870 - 1921. This is the period the house was occupied by the Henry Family (HSR 2003: B.1, 23).

The Henry House continued to evidence signs of severe deterioration and in a 1997 Project Statement entitled "Stabilize and Rehabilitate Henry House" recommended project activity included:

1. Complete stabilization of the Henry House to address structural problems. The work should include repairing and repointing the stone foundation, completing repairs to basement walls, inspecting timbers for damage and replacing or repairing as necessary, and completing repairs to roof.
2. Rehabilitate the interior of the Henry House to allow for use for interpretive programs and exhibits. Rehabilitation work will include the installation of electrical service, fire protection and security alarm systems, and an HVAC system to allow for visitor access.
3. Prepare baseline data on the Henry House for the Inventory and Condition Assessment Program (ICAP). Monitor the Henry House during all phases of the preservation project and establish a schedule for the annual inspection and periodic repair to the structure.

The Henry House was treated in 1998 with a cursory lead paint abatement. However, in 1999 a "proper" repair and painting job was completed. In 2000, the exterior wall siding, wall sheathing, and structural components of the floor and wall framing were extensively repaired. The historic siding was to be reused if possible, though when replaced the new siding was to match the existing historical material. Once rebuilt the walls were to be painted with white latex paint (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 33; HSR 2003: B.1, 24-25).

The condition of the Henry House continued to deteriorate and in 2000/2001 the MNPB, the National Capital Region, and the Denver Service Center (DCS) met to develop a treatment and use plan. In the decision making process, the "Value Analysis Study Process" and "Choosing By Advantage" systems were used to develop project proposals. These proposals were then presented to the National Park Service Development Advisory Board for selection and approval. Ultimately, the "Henry House, Alternative 1- Discovery Center, Shed Used for Restrooms" was selected. This plan called for the restoration of, "the exterior and much of the interior [of the Henry House] to its 1883 to 1896 form. This was the form of the building just before Hugh Henry, the original owner of this structure (sic) died" (Value Analysis Study 2001; HSR 2003: A. 5). The "Value Analysis Study" report outlined the use of the Henry House as follows:

The building will be used as a Discovery Center. A Discovery Center will bring children and adults into the building in the first floor rooms and in small groups for curriculum based educational programs. When not used as an education center, the building will be open to the general public for changing interpretive programs. The upstairs (second floor) rooms will be used for offices for the expanded education staff and storage of education materials, props and equipment for outdoor activities (HSR 2013: xiv-xv).

In 2005, the rehabilitation of the Henry House was completed and can be described to-date as follows:

The Henry House is a two-story, single-pile building with unfinished clapboard siding, a wood shingle roof with a wide plain cornice board, and a brick chimney. It rests atop a red stone foundation measuring 16'x40' and the three-bay, side-gable west elevation is regularly fenestrated. The circa 1882 addition to the wider northern bay of the house is demarcated by a vertical plain-board trim. A six-over-six double-hung wood window with wood louvered shutter is evidenced in both the northern and central bay of the first floor west elevation. In the southernmost bay of the first floor is a four panel wood door. At the front of this door is a one-story gable entry porch. This porch has two square corner posted, pilasters on both sides of the door, and balustrades on the north and south elevations

(NPS LCS 2015).

On the second floor of the Henry House three six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters are in alignment with the first floor fenestration, while the south gable elevation is fenestrated with six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters on the first and second floor of the Henry House. These windows align vertically and are west of the center of the elevation. Further west on the first floor of the Henry House is the side of the one-story entry porch. In the attic story under the gable a four-light fixed-sash window is evidenced in the center and the gable boxed cornice has no return (NPS LCS 2015).

The east elevation, which is three-bayed and side-gabled, is regularly fenestrated and has a vertical plain-board trim demarcating the north addition. In the southern bay, the first floor has a four panel wood door with a wooden access ramp. The northern bay also has a six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters and a four panel wood door to the north of the window while the central bay has a six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters. Furthermore, the northern most door has a red sandstone step and a four panel wood door is north of the northern bay window (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Continued Preservation Efforts on Henry Farm

In 2009, a PEPC statement was formulated entitled “Fertilize and Treat Oak Grove at Henry Farm ”. According to this project proposal, a number of oak trees in the vicinity of the Visitor Center were in danger of dying out. These trees included the eastern red cedar to the “right rear” of the Visitor Center, a group of oaks (seven large and three small) southeast of the parking lot, a group of six oak to the “left and right of the parking lot entrance,” and an oak “located at the right of the Visitor Center.” The PEPC statement proposed a treatment of Bartlett Boost Mid-Atlantic 30-5-9 to help correct nutrient deficiencies and improve plant health. Additionally, a root invigoration treatment that involved cultivating the soil and adding compost and other amendments was proposed (PEPC 2009: 28431). Due to high visitor use, numerous areas within the Henry Farm cultural landscape exhibit, “bare spots near key historic features and interpretive waysides.” This resulted in increased erosion or ground compaction. To address this issue, the National Park Service issued a PEPC statement entitled “Install Sustainable Surfaces on Henry Farm ” in 2011. This project proposal suggested that Rainbow Turf be added where foot traffic had caused the loss of ground cover. The affected locations and approximate dimensions requiring new turf were identified as:

1. Base of Visitor Center back steps: 5'x2'
2. Henry House, in front of each window: 3.5'x2' (x four windows)
3. Henry House, in front door: 3.5'x2'
4. In front of Henry cemetery: 15.5'x2.5'
5. In front of 7th GA marker: 3'x2'
6. In front of waysides: 3.5'x2' (x at least five waysides...) (PEPC 2011: 35949).

Another PEPC proposal entitled “Reinstall Frank Head Marker on Henry Farm ” was submitted in March 2014. According to this entry, the 1940's aluminum Frank Head interpretive signboard had been struck down in 2006 during the park's maintenance staff's mowing operations. This sign marked the location of where Color Bearer Frank Head of the 14th Brooklyn Regiment was killed during the First Battle of Manassas. National Park Service staff repaired and remounted the signboard on a 4"x4" wooden post and identified the original position of the marker on Henry Farm . The work to be completed as part of this project involved digging a 6" diameter post-hole to a depth of 18" for erection of the replacement marker (PEPC 2014: 51744).

In February 2015, a PEPC project proposal entitled “Remove and Replace the Wood Shingles and Other Deteriorated Elements of the Roof Coverings on the Brawner Farm House, Lucinda Dogan House, Thornburry House, Stone House and Henry House- Reshingle the Roofs of the Five Structures at Manassas National Battlefield Park that have Wood Shingles” was submitted. This proposal called for the replacement of the shingles at the Henry House “as they appear[ed] to be as old as the one on the Stone House”, which were last replaced in 1993. The shingles of the Henry House, which had an 8.5 square with 5 inch exposure, were to be replaced in-kind with new Certi-Sawn number 1 blue label western red cedar shingles that had been pressure treated. After the replacement of the shingles, flashing was to be replaced following the recommendations of the Cedar Shake and Shingle Bureau in the “Cedar Shake and Shingle Bureau Design and Application Manual

for Wood Shingle Roofs". During this project, every attempt was to be made to retain the historic materials of the Henry House (PEPC 2015: 56962).

Another PEPC statement called for the implementation of the 2013 "Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests Cultural Landscape Report", which proposed the restoration of the fence lines (using Virginia rail/worm fencing) to recreate the property's wartime appearance. Specifically, the August 2015 PEPC statement identified the following locations as part of the "Restore Historic Fencelines on Henry Farm" project:

1. Task 24.0 (Page 108, also see Drawing on Page 103): Restore the diagonal fence line around the historic cornfield in the northwestern portion of Henry Farm.

Project Description- A worm fence, approximately 1,450' in length, will be constructed to delineate the historic cornfield. Gaps of 15' will be left to allow passage of farm and service vehicles and at the First Manassas Trail crossing.

2. Task 24.1 (Page 109, also see Drawing 2.8 on Page 103): Restore the fence line that extends westward from the southwest corner of the Robinson farmstead to the ravine along the unnamed tributary to Young's Branch.

Project Description- A worm fence, approximately 750' in length, will be constructed westward from the Robinson farmstead along the historic fencerow. Gaps of 15' will be left to allow passage of farm and service vehicles and at the Henry Farm Loop Trail crossing.

3. Task 23.2 (Page 106, also see Drawing 2.8 on Page 103): Thin fencerow that extends from just south of the Robinson House site westward.

Project Description- As called for in the CLR, and to facilitate the reconstruction of the worm fence as called for above in Task 24.1, the current fencerow will be thinned of trees. Total area to be thinned is approximately 1/8 of an acre.

4. Additional Task: Restore the fence that extends southeast across Henry Farm just west of the ravine which forms the unnamed tributary of Young's Branch.

Project Description- Although not called for in the CLR, the park proposes to construct a worm fence, approximately 600' in length, just west of the ravine forming the unnamed tributary of Young's Branch. There is definitive evidence that this fence line existed as it clearly appears in the center of the March 1862 photo of Henry Farm taken by George Barnard and James Gibson (this photo appears in the CLR on page 108). Evidence is further corroborated by the presence of a historic fencerow along this alignment (PEPC 2015: 60249).

In June 2015, the park initiated the review of a project associated with the installation of waysides as a part of the Sesquicentennial celebrations of the Civil War. Within the cultural landscape study area, the park installed three waysides of standard dimension of 36" x 24" placed on posts set in concrete. This included the erection of a sign interpreting the Bartow Monument, west of the feature, the 1904/1931 Military maneuvers, located to the south and east of the visitor center along the bridle trail, and the Union Retreat, located south and west of the parking lot. (PEPC 2015: 59205).

In February 2017, the "Repair HH Visitor Center Front Entrance Door" project was proposed as the upper third of the lock stile on the left door of the front entrance (south façade) display extensive cracking and some material loss. To repair the damage an approximate 26 inch section was to be cut out and replaced. A Dutch-man made of the same wood was to replace the removed portion of the door. Once replaced, the door was to be painted and reinstalled with the original hinge hardware. The "Stabilization and Repair of Visitor Center Chimney" was also proposed in February 2017 as stucco was falling off in sheets. Additionally, design flaws in the stucco veneer, which was fixed using a metal lath nailed into the brick chimney, allowed water to enter behind the stucco. This caused freeze thaw damage as well as oxide jacking to occur. These issues were to be addressed as part of the project (PEPC 2017: 70317; PEPC 70219).

The following month the "Re-glazing Henry House Windows" project was proposed. This project aimed to re-glaze all of the windows on the Henry House "with a historically sympathetic window glaze appropriate to its period of construction" (PEPC 2017: 71222). The "Monument and Marker-Stone and Bronze Conservation" was also proposed for the Bartow Monument (I&II), Jackson Monument, and Barnard Bee Monument. Bull Run Monument, 7th Georgia Markets (Ricketts' Battery and Henry Farm), and Henry Family Cemetery (PEPC 2017: 71501). Most recently, the May 2017

“Install Replacement Wayside on Henry Farm ” project entailed digging new post holes or enlarging the existing post-holes for the installation of a new wayside stand approximately 225 yards north of the Henry House (PEPC 2017: 72592).

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Henry Farm cultural landscape, a component landscape of Manassas National Battlefield Park, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the period of significance (1724-1962) with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and unique value. Each characteristic or feature receives a classification as either contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape features help to comprise landscape characteristics, and classified as 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.

Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, together express the integrity and historic character of the cultural landscape, and contribute to the property's historic significance. This section also includes an evaluation of the Henry Farm cultural landscape's integrity in accordance with the National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, expressed by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic period identified for the site. 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 must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four NR criteria, but also must retain integrity to the historic period of significance.

### INTEGRITY

1. Location is the place where the cultural landscape and its features were constructed. The Henry Farm cultural landscape occupies its historic location. Collectively, the landscape features that make up the cultural landscape have remained in their original locations and maintained their historic relationships. The Henry House, Visitor Center, fields and fence lines, monuments, and interpretive areas have remained in their original locations in the rolling hills of the Virginia Piedmont. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to its period of significance.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The cultural landscape of Henry Farm is a vernacular landscape, emerging in its current configuration through agricultural practices, memorialization efforts, and the construction of interpretative structures. Design of the landscape is retained due to the unchanged circulation patterns, buildings, structures, monuments, and field patterns.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The physical character of Henry Farm has experienced changes since the First and Second Battles of Manassas with the loss of ancillary buildings and structures, the construction of new buildings, the erection of monuments, and the successional forest growth that has obscured the views and vistas. However, the present composition of the cultural landscape is in keeping with the character of the cultural landscape during the period of battlefield preservation and National Park Service management during the era of Mission 66. The landscape retains integrity regarding

setting.

4. Materials are the physical elements associated with a particular period, including construction materials, plants, and other landscape features. Henry Farm cultural landscape retains integrity of materials. Historic structures and memorials remain intact. However, the vegetation composition of the forest and fields has evolved and the physical materials of fences have been replaced.

5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of a particular period. The existence of the Henry House, Visitor Center, and the monuments demonstrate integrity of workmanship.

6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The Henry Farm cultural landscape evokes the feelings associated with the Virginia Piedmont rural agricultural environment, the battles of the Civil War, and later commemoration and interpretation. However, the issue of vegetative encroachment has impaired the integrity of feeling within the cultural landscape as once prominent viewers are obscured.

7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event and person to a historic property. The Henry Farm cultural landscape has a strong association with General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and to the actions of the First and Second Battles of Manassas.

#### Conclusions

The Henry Farm cultural landscape exhibits all seven aspects of integrity.

#### Landscape Characteristics and Features

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the Henry Farm cultural landscape include building and structures, circulation, land use, small-scale features, spatial organization, natural systems and features, topography, and vegetation.

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1724-1962), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource.

### Landscape Characteristic:

#### Buildings and Structures

##### HENRY HOUSE

##### Historical Condition

In 1724, Robert "King" Carter purchased two tracts of land in the Northern Neck Proprietary: Great Bull Run and Lower Bull Run, while in 1729 he purchased the Middle Bull Run tract which combined with the Great Bull Run tract encompassed 41,660 acres (NR Update 2005, 52). The 6,030 acre Lower Bull Run tract was deeded to his son Robert Carter II. In 1732, the son of Robert Carter II, Robert Carter III, inherited 40,000 acres of land, including the Lower Bull Run tract, and an additional 30,000 acres from his grandfather Robert "King" Carter following the premature death of his father. Robert Carter III then divided this land into 10 approximately equal lots in 1793 and in 1798, he let his 10 children select which tract of land they wanted to acquire on his death. In 1804, after his father Robert Carter III died, George Carter was deeded the upper portion of the Lower Bull Run tract along Young's Branch. This deed encompassed 3,400 acres in Loudon County, 1,000 acres in Prince William County, and 330 acres in Fairfax County (Schaible 2013: 1, 11; NR Update 2005: 52; Parker & Hernigle 1990: 9-12; Parsons 1996: 3, 2-7).

In 1812, the Spring Hill Farm was built on George Carter's tract of land at the site of the present day Henry House. This structure was an expression of vernacular building traditions of early architecture in Piedmont Virginia, which characteristically included a 1 ½ story frame structure with untreated clapboards, several rooms per floor, and a chimney on one of both ends of the house. In historical records, the Spring Hill Farm was described as a 1 ½-story log farmhouse clad with weatherboard siding and six rooms. By 1817, George Carter had sold the Spring Hill Farm, along with 333 acres of his Lower Bull Run Tract, to his cousin Elizabeth Carter. Presumably, Elizabeth Carter inhabited the house while Henry Harris oversaw the farm. In a letter written by Robert Hamilton to Dr. Isaac Henry, Harris was documented as the overseer and it was further noted that in 1820 that Harris had planted

wheat in the corn land (Parsons 1996: 3, 4-6; Parsons 1996: 4, 34).

In 1822, Elizabeth Carter died and the property was divided between Robert Hooe, William Henry, and the Bruce children, who were Elizabeth Carter's deceased sister Mary Nancy Carter's children. However, 100 acres, including the Spring Hill Farm, were conveyed to her sister Judith Henry and her husband Dr. Isaac Henry. Judith Henry and her daughter Ellen Phoebe Morris remained in the house until 1861 despite Dr. Isaac Henry's death in 1829 (Parson 1996: 3, 4-6; NR Update 2005: 14).

During Civil War, the Henry farmstead was caught in the midst of the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. The Union forces, under the command of James Ricketts, established cannons to the south of the farmstead and fired 10-pounder Parrots on the house to "flush out" Confederate sharpshooters. Unfortunately, the Union troops were unaware that 84-year old Mrs. Judith Henry was bed-ridden in the house. Prior to the battle according to family lore, her son and daughter attempted evacuate her from the house; however, she insisted on returning. Variations of the story exist. Mrs. Judith Henry of the Carter family was shot dead becoming the only civilian fatality of the Battle of Manassas. After the battle, Confederate soldiers buried Mrs. Judith Henry 10 yards west of the Henry House on Henry Hill, east of Sudley Road, establishing the Henry Cemetery. After the battle, the house was severely damaged and Confederate troops dismantled the structure for firewood. Attempts were made to rebuild the house. By the Second Battle of Manassas, only the chimney was left standing. A photograph entitled Bull Run, Va. Dedication of the battle monument, captures a large crowd standing south of the Bull Run monument. The image is dated 1865. Noticeably missing from the background of the image is the Henry House, which was dismantled in the aftermath of the battles (Schaible 2013: 1, 59; Parsons 1996: 3, 14; NPS LCS 2015).

In 1870, the Henry House was rebuilt at the site of the original residence. This is supported by a 1920 entry in a Sons of Confederate Veterans guest book written by Confederate Veteran Norman Andrew. Andrew wrote: "I built this house in 1870". The new Henry House measured 24x16ft and was built in the typical Virginia vernacular type with a two-thirds I-house plan, two-stories, side-gabled roof, and chimney on the northern elevation. In the construction of the house, the foundation of the northwest corner of the original house was incorporated. The new chimney was not constructed on the foundation of the old chimney as previously believed; rather, it was offset by several feet. When the Henry House was completed, Ellen Phoebe Morris (Ellen Henry) moved into the new house with the cousins she was residing with at Pittsylvania (Edwin, Sarah, and Virginia Carter) and two nephews (Arthur Lee Henry and Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Jr.). Her niece, Ida Landon Henry, resided at the Henry House sometime after 1870 and Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. provided the main financial support for the entire household. In circa 1882, a one-bay addition was added to the north end of the Henry House. This "saddle bag" addition was represented by a vertical batten board, which deviates from the I-house plans. The additional would have been added to the south side of the entry door to continue with the I-house plan (Schaible 2013: 1, 59; Parsons 1996: 4, 59; NPS LCS 2015; Turner 1993c; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 23).

The Sons of Confederate Veterans purchased the Henry House in 1922 to form the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park. In the following years, under their ownership, changes were made to the historic Henry House. Specifically, the west gable entry porch was removed, a new main entry was added to the south façade, and a door, large verandah, and wood picket rail were added. In 1940, the title of the Henry Farm was transferred to the National Park Service from the Sons of Confederate Veterans and October 15, 1966 the Henry House was listed in the National Register nomination for the Manassas National Battlefield under Criterion A for its association with the First and Second Battled of Manassas. The 1983 General Management Plan identified the resource as a part of a portion of the battlefield, which was to "establish a unified program of historic scene restoration" through a "phased program of land manipulation and historic structure preservation." The Henry House was included in the plan and designated as in the Restoration Zone, which was one of the three sub-zones created to organize management efforts (NPS LCS 2015). Although plans were made to restore and stabilize the buildings' exterior during the 1980s, it wasn't until the years 2000-2003 that a Historic Structures Report (HSR) was prepared in preparation for the restoration of the Henry House. In this report, the preservation of the Henry House was proposed through a series of interim steps and the least intrusive approach to treatment was recommended. These steps included the:

- 1) Repair and stabilization of the structural system and exterior architectural features while preserving the existing historic fabric and character-defining features
  - 2) Preservation of extant architectural features that date to the period of construction
  - 3) Restoration of selected exterior and interior architectural features
  - 4) Preservation and repair of 1st floor interior system for sympathetic reuse while retaining character-defining features
  - 5) Stabilize and preservation of the 2nd floor interior as-is and retain character-defining features
  - 6) Preservation of the cellar and attic spaces as conservation zones
- (NPS LCS 2015).

In September 2001, a value analysis was completed with the participation of the National Capital Region and Denver Service Center to assess alternative treatments for the Henry House. It was determined after this analysis that the preferred alternative was to rehabilitate the Henry House for public access to contain both educational and interpretive programs. The exterior of the Henry House was to be restored to its late 19th century appearance. In compliance with Section 106, the Manassas National Battlefield Park consulted with the Virginia SHPO and completed an environmental assessment (EA), which resulted in a FOSI (FONSI). By 2005, the rehabilitation of the Henry House was completed (NPS LCS 2015)

#### Existing Condition

The Henry House is located in the southeast quadrant of the Manassas National Battlefield Park in northeastern Prince William County, Virginia just outside and northwest of the corporate limit of the City of Manassas. It is situated on the crest of the “gently sloping [Henry] hill” 1/3 miles south of the Warrenton Turnpike (US Route 29/211) and approximately 200 yards east of Sudley Road (VA Route 234). It is located east of Sudley Road about 150 yards north of the Visitor Center and to the east of the house is the Bull Run Monument and to the west is the Henry Cemetery. Henry House is a two-story, single-pile building with unfinished clapboard siding, a wood shingle roof with a wide plain cornice board, and a brick chimney. It rests atop a red stone foundation measuring 16'x40' and the three-bay, side-gable west elevation is regularly fenestrated. The circa 1882 addition to the wider northern bay of the house is demarcated by a vertical plain-board trim. A six-over-six double-hung wood window with wood louvered shutter is present in both the northern and central bay of the first floor west elevation. In the southernmost bay of the first floor is a four panel wood door. At the front of this door is a one-story gable entry porch. This porch has two square corner posted, pilasters on both sides of the door, and balustrades on the north and south elevations (NPS LCS 2015).

On the second floor of the Henry House, three six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters are in alignment with the first floor fenestration, while the south gable elevation is fenestrated with six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters on the first and second floor of the Henry House. These windows align vertically and are west of the center of the elevation. Further west on the first floor of the Henry House is the side of the one-story entry porch. In the attic story under the gable, a four-light fixed-sash window is present in the center of the form and the gable boxed cornice has no return (NPS LCS 2015).

The east elevation, which is three-bayed and side-gabled, is regularly fenestrated and has a vertical plain-board trim demarcating the north addition. In the southern bay, the first floor has a four panel wood door with a wooden access ramp. The northern bay also has a six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters and a four panel wood door to the north of the window while the central bay has a six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters. Furthermore, the northern most door has a red sandstone step and a four panel wood door is north of the northern bay window (NPS LCS 2015).

Regarding the condition of the Henry House, in 2002 it was reported in ‘Fair’ condition. However, in 2004, 2005, 2010, and 2015 it was recorded in ‘Good’ condition. Routine maintenance was recommended and weathering was documented as the primary impact to the Henry House. Other impacts identified as impacting the integrity of the structure included animal/pest infestation and visitation.

#### Analysis

The Henry House retains integrity of design, location, setting, and feeling to 1882 after the last major modification to the structure. The structure is integral to the place making and setting of the cultural landscape and is considered a contributing landscape feature. The removal of this landscape feature would have a detrimental visual impact to the overall integrity and character of the cultural landscape.

#### HENRY HOUSE SHED

##### Historical Condition

A one-story wood gabled roof shed was depicted to the west of the Spring Hill Farm house in an unattributed sketch drawn after the First Battle of Manassas. However, this shed was not captured in an 1862 photograph captured eight months after the Second Battle of Manassas. Presumably, the shed was destroyed during the First Battle of Manassas or its materials were looted by passing soldiers for firewood or to construct temporary structures. By 1884, a new shed was built to the north of the 1870 Henry House. A one-and-one-half story gabled roof shed with vertical wood slats was documented in a circa 1884 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 10). A circa 1911 photograph that captured the commemoration activities of Manassas Jubilee of Peace documented a similar one-and-one-half story gabled roof shed in this location (HSR 2013: Figure 18a). This shed was also documented in an early 1920s postcard (HSR 2013: Figure 19) and a photograph (HSR 2013: Figure 22) dated between 1922 and the mid-1930s.

Sometime between the mid-1930s and the 1940s, the old shed was rebuilt. Prior to April 1940, a new one-story shed with vertical wood panels was constructed to the north of the Henry House. This structure was captured in a series of photograph (HSR 2013: Figure 26; HSR 2013: Figure 24; HSR 2013: Figure 27). In a January 1956 photograph, the shed was shown in its current configuration and painted white (HSR 2013: Figure 31).

##### Existing Condition

In 2000/2001 the National Capital Region, the Denver Service Center, and the MNPB met to discuss plans for the rehabilitation of the Henry House and the associated shed to the north of the structure. Betty Janes, Value Analysis Facilitator, Denver Service Center prepared in 2001 the Value Analysis Study, Rehabilitate and Maintain Significance Value Analysis Study, Rehabilitate and Maintain Significant Historic Structures, Henry House Part 2 of 3 of a Project for Manassas National Battlefield, Manassas, Virginia, MANA-155. Study Dates July 31 through August 2, 2001. In this report, alternative plans for the rehabilitation for the Henry House were presented including, Henry House, Alternative 1-Discovery Center, Shed Used for Restrooms. The National Park Service Development Advisory Board approved this plan and by 2005, the shed was converted into a restroom. This included the addition of two stacks on the north elevation of the structure for venting. This modification occurred.

##### Analysis

The shed retains integrity of location, design, setting, location, and material type, despite the visible addition of two vents that extend above the roofline. The shed is considered a contributing feature to the cultural landscape.

#### HENRY CEMETERY

##### Historical Condition

During the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861 Captain James Ricketts fired 10-pounder Parrots at the Henry House to "flush out" Confederate sharp shooters. Mrs. Judith Henry, the 84-year-old bed-ridden daughter of Landon Carter II, had refused to evacuate the house. She was struck multiple times during the Union attack on the Henry House and became the only civilian fatality of the First Battle of Manassas. After the battle, Confederate soldiers buried Mrs. Judith Henry 10 yards west of the Henry House on Henry Hill, east of Sudley Road (Schaible 2013: 1, 59; Parsons 1996: 3, 14; NPS LCS 2015). At the site of Mrs. Judith Henry's grave, an inscribed epitaph was placed at the east elevation facing the Henry House. The epitaph reads:

THE GRAVE OF OUR DEAR MOTHER / JUDITH HENRY / KILLED NEAR THIS SPOT BY THE /  
EXPLOSION OF SHELLS IN HER DWELL- / ING, DURING THE BATTLE OF THE 21ST / OF JULY,  
1861. / WHEN KILLED, SHE / WAS IN HER 85TH YEAR AND CON- / FINED TO HER BED BY THE

INFIRM- / ITIES OF AGE. / SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF LANDON CARTER, SR. / AND WAS BORN WITHIN A MILE OF THIS PLACE. / HER HUSBAND, DR. ISAAC HENRY, WAS A / SURGEON IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY ON / BOARD THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, COMMAND- / ED BY COM. TRUXTON, ONE OF THE SIX CAP- / TAINS APPOINTED BY WASHINGTON, IN / THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY, 1794. / OUR MOTHER THROUGH HER LONG LIFE, THIRTY-FIVE / YEARS OF WHICH WERE SPENT AT THIS PLACE, WAS / GREATLY LOVED AND ESTEEMED FOR HER KIND, GENTLE, / AND CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

In 1888, the daughter of Mrs. Judith Henry, Ellen Phoebe Morris (1807-1888), was buried to the south of her mother's grave. The inscription on her marble headstone reads:

IN MEMORY OF / MY DEAR SISTER / ELLEN PHEBE MORRIS / DAUGHTER OF / ISAAC & JUDITH HENRY / DIED OCT. 10, 1888 / AGED 81 YEARS / SHE WAS A SELF SACRIFICING / DEVOTED DAUGHTER SISTER & AUNT.

The footstone of Ellen Phoebe Morris is associated with a smaller, marble footstone with a segmental arch top that reads "E. P. M." on the east elevation. To the north of Mrs. Judith Henry's grave her stone Hugh Fauntleroy Henry (1812-1898) was buried. His marble headstone reads:

IN MEMORY OF / HUGH FAUNTLEROY HENRY / SON OF / ISAAC & JUDITH HENRY / DIED / JUNE 30, 1 898 / AGED 86 YEARS / FORTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE WERE / SPENT IN SCHOOLTEACHING.

The 20'x10' cemetery is surrounded by a cast iron picket fence 4' high set in granite foundation blocks. Additional research is needed to verify the date that the fence was erected.

The Henry Cemetery was acquired by the National Park Service in 1940 from the Sons of Confederate Veterans to form the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Prior to 1951, a large horizontal crack in Mrs. Judith Henry's grave marker was repaired. On October 15, 1966, the Henry Cemetery was listed in the National Register nomination for the Manassas National Battlefield under Criterion A for its association with the First Battle of Manassas (July 21, 1861).

#### Existing Condition

The 20'x20' Henry Cemetery is located 10 yards west of the Henry House, east of Sudley Road. It is surrounded by a 4' high cast iron picket fence set in granite foundation blocks and contains three arched top marble headstones and two marble footstones. The headstone of Mrs. Judith Henry is located at the center of the cemetery and measures 4' in height and is set on a 3' wide base. It faces east towards the Henry House. A smaller, marble slab footstone with a segmental top is associated with her grave. The large horizontal crack that was repaired sometime before 1951 is still visible on Mrs. Judith Henry's grave marker (NPS LCS 2015).

To the south of Mrs. Judith Henry's grave marker, her daughter, Ellen Phoebe Morris (1812-1898) was buried. Judith Henry's son, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry (1812-1898) was buried to the north of her grave. The two children's marble headstones are 3' in height and 1'6" in width and both are titled north due to uneven settling. There is a footstone associated with the burial of Ellen Phoebe Morrison. This footstone small marble slab footstone is smaller than that associated with the burial of Mrs. Judith Henry and has a segmental arch top that has a large chip missing from the north corner (NPS LCS 2015).

Over the years, the National Park Service has documented the condition of the Henry Cemetery. In 2002, the condition was documented as "Fair," though the condition in 2005, 2010, and 2015 was reported as "Good." The 2005 report documented extensive biological growth (mold) on all grave

stones, which was making the epitaphs difficult to read. In addition, the smaller footstones were tilting inward due to uneven setting and small chips were present on the end of the foot stones. By 2010, only preventative maintenance was noted to reduce wreathing to the stones and in 2015, weather was reported to be the primary impact. However, the impact level was low. Other impacts identified were biological degradation (mold) and pollution and only routine maintenance was recommended for the Henry Cemetery (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Analysis

The Henry Farm Cemetery retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, the Henry Farm Cemetery is considered a contributing landscape feature of the cultural landscape.

#### HENRY HILL VISITOR CENTER

##### Historical Condition

In the 1930s, the Henry Farm property was under the ownership of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans (SCV) and operated by the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC). However, the SCV was forced to consider transferring property rights to the federal government due to the deteriorating financial position of the MBC. In 1933, Edmond Wiles, the chairman of the Manassas Battlefield Committee, began corresponding with the then National Park Service Director Horace Alright. In the initial correspondence, federal government assistance in the construction of a museum on Henry Hill was first proposed, as well as the transference of the Henry Farm property to the National Park Service. After much debate, in June 1936 the SCV agreed to donate the 128-acre property on the condition that a museum and monument to Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson be erected on the historic landscape. This condition was also included as a clause in the 1938 deed of conveyance. Specifically, it was stipulated that acceptance [of the transfer] required either the exclusion of a provision for a museum or congressional appropriation of the necessary funds" (Zenzen 1998: 24). That same year (1938), the National Park Service began planning the Henry Hill Visitor Center. Carl P. Russell, who had been involved in the interpretive efforts at other National Park sites, spearheaded the design, location, and size debates for the museum. Russell proposed that the Henry Hill Visitor Center provide adequate space for both administrative and education activities, but that it would also be, "strategically located in the historical area," of Henry Farm overlooking the battlefield or on a hilltop within the field. Superintendent Branch Spalding of the National Park Service supported Russell's vision despite the possible intrusion of the administrative-museum building on the historic landscape. By May 1939, Congress had appropriated \$56,000 for the construction of the museum (Zenzen 1998: 30).

In 1939, a preliminary museum development plan was prepared by historian Joseph Mills Hanson. This plan, however, was for the proposed Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. Although not implemented, the plan warrants discussion as it influenced the development Henry Hill Visitor Center. Specifically, Hanson planned for the interpretive focus to be on the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The strategies, tactical movements, and resulting losses and victories of both the Union and Confederate forces were to be covered so that visitors could understand the importance of the Manassas battles within the greater Civil War experience. In the planning of exhibits, visitation patterns, the overall park interpretive program, and coordination with neighboring museums influence exhibit development, Hanson identified casual visitors as the primary park users and for this audience, "compact, simple, colorful," battle stories that could be digested within two hours were ideal. For the small number of visitors with interests in the Civil War campaigns, historical markers would be placed across the landscape over 15 to 20 miles so that visitors could take a self-guided tour. Guided tours by National Park Service staff could be requested (Zenzen 1998:32-33).

In May 1940, Secretary Harold L. Ickes authorized the creation of the Manassas National Battlefield Park. To fulfill requirements of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) deed of conveyance, the National Park Service continued planning efforts for the construction of the museum on Henry Hill. From the onset, the museum was planned to be a joint administrative-visitor center, including a museum, library, and information and exhibit area. It was to be positioned in the historic terrain on the prominent elevation of Henry Hill to give visitors a "sweeping view" of the battlefield and the Jackson Monument. This position was not only ideal for interpreting the First and Second Battles of Manassas, but also was the most suitable location to begin tours. From the multiple designs that

were created for the Visitor Center, the final proposal selected was a design in the Greek Revival style cross-gable building reminiscent of Arlington House. The two-story main building was to be constructed in native brownstone with a centered gable porch with four Doric columns. From the east side of the building a single-story cinderblock and stucco wing was to extend perpendicularly. In the design of the Visitor Center, the space requirements and location of the buildings influenced the architectural plans. The exterior was planned to evoke the antebellum period and stone was to be used in its construction. There was some discussion of an observation platform on the second floor; however, this addition was deemed unnecessary as the location already provided panoramic views of the historic landscape. On the first floor, the visitor desk, exhibit area, administrative offices, and library were planned, while on the second floor storage and work rooms were planned. The basement was to be used for storage and heating plant facilities (Zenzen 1998: 30-31).

The Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina was awarded the contract to construct the two-story main building of the Henry Farm Visitor Center, which was to be built in native sandstone with a classically inspired portico. From the east side of the building, a single-story wing of cinder block with stucco was to extend perpendicularly. In June 1941, construction began with the National Park Service providing the required \$55,000, while the New Deal's Emergency Relief Administration funded the road to the museum. By 1942, the Visitor Center was completed; however, the start of World War II delayed further administrative and interpretive activities at the MNBP (Zenzen 1998: 35, 53).

As a part of the Mission 66 design efforts of the National Park Service, plans were developed for the expansion of the Manassas Visitor Center. Advocated by Superintendent Wilshin's, the proposed renovations to the Visitor Center were completed by 1962. The proposal included the addition of a one-story wing on the west elevation of the central block, in a style and scale that matched the existing eastern wing. The additional wing, which accommodated a new auditorium and extra offices, was constructed of cinder block and faced with stucco to replicate the style of the east wing (NR Update 2005:7, 14).

#### Existing Condition

In the late 1990s, plans were formulated for a bookstore addition on the north elevation of the Visitor Center. According to the proposal, the rear addition was to consist of a twelve-over-twelve double hung window flanked by an eight-over-eight double hung window on either side, centered under the gabled roof. On the same elevation, to the east of the proposed bookstore, was the planned observation room. This addition on the northwest rear elevation was to have six-over-six ribbon windows. However, in place of the two central lower plate glass panels double swing glass doors were proposed. A flagstone landing was planned adjacent to the new observation room with steps to the west and a new ramp to the east. On the northeast elevation, the cross gable addition was to consist of five-over-five ribbon windows. In place of the lower plate glass pane, located north from the fourth corner, a swing door was planned. The existing concrete and red sandstone stairs, ramps, and retaining walls surrounding this elevation were to remain. By 1999, the Visitor Center addition was completed, though the windows on the north corner of the northwest (rear) elevation were nine-over-nine double hung windows rather than the proposed six-over-six (NR Update 2005: 7, 14; LCS 2015).

The Henry Hill Visitor Center, a one-and-one-half story Greek Revival cross-gable building, is located ¼ mile east of Sudley Road and ½ mile south of the intersection with U.S. 29. The southwest elevation (front) of the building faces the parking lot and consists of a center gable porch with four Doric columns. These columns support the entablature and pediment of the porch roof in which a semi-circular louvered vent is centered. The outer two Doric columns rest on red sandstone foundations, while the full width of the stairs and porch are covered in flagstone. The central block of the structure behind the columns is a three-bay red sandstone structure. The center bay has double swing three panel wood doors with a five-light transom. On both sides of the center bay are nine-over-nine double-hung windows. This central block is flanked by two large windowless side-gable wings with plaster quoins on the corners (NPS LCS 2015).

The northeast elevation consists of the gable-end of the northeast wing as well as the rear cross-gable addition to the north of the northeast wing. This addition has five-over-five ribbon windows and

in place of the lower plate glass pane, which is located fourth from the north corner, is a single swing glass door. Concrete and red sandstone stairs, ramps, and a retaining wall surround the northeast elevation and on the eastern corner of the first floor is a metal double swing door. A semi-circular louvered vent is centered in the attic story under the roof gable, the wing has plaster quoins and cornice returns (NPS LCS 2015).

The northwest elevation (rear) consists of the rear cross-gable addition, the front gable central block, and the side-gable southwest wing, which is front by raised and sunken concrete and red sandstone stairs, ramps, and retaining walls. In regards to the central block, the red sandstone front gable has three nine-over-nine double-hung windows in each bay that have jack-arch lintels. Over the three bay windows, under the roof gable on the upper story is a six-by-nine-by-six fixed sash semi-circular window. The returns of the central block are both entablature and cornice returns. However, of the structure on the northwest elevation is the front gable portion of the rear addition. This additional has a central nine-over-nine double-hung window flanked by a six-over-six double-hung window on both sides. Over the windows, and centered under the roof gable, is a semi-circular louvered vent. The southeast portion of this rear addition consists of six-over-six ribbon windows with a double swing glass door in place of the two central lower plate glass panes. This section is covered by a shed roof. On the southwest wing, there is a double swing metal door with a five-light transom. At the western corner of the building near the plaster quoin is a louvered vent (NPS LCS 2015).

The southwest elevation features the recessed central block, which has a nine-over-nine double hung window with a keystone jack-arch lintel. In the attic story under the roof gable is a centered semi-circular louvered vent. The southwest elevation also shows the projecting southwest wing and has plaster quoins and cornice returns (NPS LCS 2015).

In the following years, National Park Service staff reported on the condition of the Visitor Center. The condition was reported as good in 1998, 2004, 2005, 2010, and 2015. As of 2015, the primary impact was indicated as visitation though the impact level was low. Other impacts reported include weather and park operations (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Analysis

Despite the recent rear addition to the Visitor Center, the structure retains integrity of design, materials, location, setting, feeling, and workmanship to 1962. The prominent location of the structure is part of the place setting of the cultural landscape and is associated with commemorative efforts and battlefield preservation. The building is a contributing landscape feature in the cultural landscape. The removal of this landscape feature would have a detrimental visual impact to the overall integrity and character of the cultural landscape.

**Character-defining Features:**

**Feature:** Henry House

**Feature Identification Number:** 182357

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**IDLCS Number:** 10782

**LCS Structure Name:** Henry House

**LCS Structure Number:** HENHSE

**Feature:** Henry House Shed

**Feature Identification Number:** 182359

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Henry Family Cemetery

**Feature Identification Number:** 182361

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**IDLCS Number:** 10795

**LCS Structure Name:** Henry Cemetery

**LCS Structure Number:** HENCEM

**Feature:** Henry Hill Visitor Center

**Feature Identification Number:** 182363

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**IDLCS Number:** 45551

**LCS Structure Name:** Visitor Center

**LCS Structure Number:** VC0000

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*The Henry House, west elevation (NCR CLP 2017).*



*Henry House shed (NCR CLP 2017).*



*Henry Farm Cemetery (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The Henry Hill Visitor Center (NCR CLP 2017).*

### **Small Scale Features**

#### **Historical Condition**

During the Colonial Era, the primary land use of the Bull Run Tracts was agricultural in nature.

Tenant farmers and plantation overseers would clear the land of forest, using the wood for building

and fuel, to establish agricultural fields for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye. While tobacco was primarily cultivated for profit, vegetables, tubers, and orchards were also planted for personal consumption. The Tidewater tobacco culture was in a state of decline by the mid-18th century due to the depletion of nutrients in the soil and the subsequent poor harvests. In response, the cultivation and export of wheat rose becoming. By the end of the 18th century, was predominately cultivated the Bull Run Tracts (Schaible 2013: 1, 28-29/1, 36).

By 1850, the property was no longer managed as a part of the Carter family landholdings, nor were agricultural activities consistent with the pattern of behavior expected for Tidewater plantations. Rather, the farm was owned by the Henry Family, who engaged in Piedmont subsistence activities, as interpreted from existing records. The Prince William County Agricultural Census of 1850 indicates that the property produced 75 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 10 bushels of buckwheat. Livestock holdings included one horse, two milk cows, and two swine (1850 Ag Census). Thirty years later in 1880, Hugh Fauntleroy managed a property that consisted of 133 acres that was responsible for the cultivation of hay, Indian corn, and wheat. Only 20 acres of the property were indicated as improved, with 60 acres denoted as woodland and 53 acres marked as unimproved. An orchard consisting of 40 apple trees and 100 peach trees were maintained on the property (1880 Ag Census).

After the Civil War, the dominate land use associated with the Henry Farm cultural landscape shifted from agriculture to commemoration and associated tourism. In the aftermath of the battle, on September 5th, 1861, the first monument, the Bartow Monument (I), was erected by Confederate troops who had served under the fallen Colonel Francis S. Bartow. A marble column was erected and began a process of memorialization and commemoration associated with the battle in the cultural landscape. Later monuments erected in the cultural landscape study area included the Bull Run Monument (1865), the Bartow Monument (II) (1936), the Barnard Bee Monument and the "Stonewall" Jackson Monument (both 1940) (NR Update 2005: 8, 59; NPS LCS 2015; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 21). Various veterans groups and memorialization associations including the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected these monuments. The upkeep and maintenance fell to the associated group or were arranged with the landowner of the property. The erection of the monuments encouraged individuals to visit the battlefield to participate in tours and reconciliation events, including the Manassas Jubilee of Peace in 1911.

The identification or use of the Henry Farm cultural landscape as an educational tool was first recognized in the 1890s when the Henry Farm Museum was established. Hugh Fauntleroy Henry placed signs along fence lines to inform visitors of significant events associated with the First and Second Battle of Manassas. In 1904, the United States War department conducted a series of military logistical exercises to address concerns regarding observations from the Spanish American War (NR 2005:62). The formal military operations continued in 1936, with a military re-enactment. In 1939, Peacetime Maneuvers were conducted on the battlefield. Additional re-enactments occurred during the Mission 66 era.

While the cultural landscape of the battlefield was used as a place of commemoration and education, the property was identified for recreational potential by the FDR administration. In 1935, Manassas Battlefield was designated as a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA). This was the first step in the eventual creation of the Manassas National Battlefield Park, which through an agreement with the SCV to acquire the Henry property, required the construction of a Visitor Center. By 1942, the structure was completed with later expansions occurring in 1962 and 1999.

While the Visitor Center was constructed, interpretation was expanded in the study area. In 1940, Superintendent Taylor erected a series of markers to provide visitors self-guided tour. His successor, Superintendent Hanson added to the interpretative program by installing markers that consisted of maps and photographs under glass in 1943 (Zenzen 1998: 35, 53). By 1956, Mission 66 rehabilitations for interpretation included adding a more tactile and visual elements in the landscape, including cannons to mark the various lines of First Manassas. In 1969, multimedia waysides that included both traditional panels and audio elements were installed to reinvigorate the self-guided tours. An interpretation proposal in 1988 rehabilitated the existing interpretive waysides to create a cohesive style and presentation in the landscape (Zenzen 1998: 122; HSR 2003). The current waysides were installed in the cultural landscape study area for the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War

by park staff.

#### Existing Condition

Currently, landscape features associated with commemoration and interpretation are extant in the cultural landscape. Memorials associated with commemoration remain in their original locations and largely their original configuration. Interpretive elements, ie, waysides, markers, cannons, and the Visitor Center, remain in the cultural landscape and are compatible with the character of the study area.

#### Analysis

As landscape features associated with commemoration and interpretation remain visible in the cultural landscape, these two land uses are considered contributing to the overall character of the cultural landscape.

#### Historic Henry Farm Road Trace

According to Civil War era maps, there was an existing farm lane that extended east from Sudley Road to the south of the Spring Hill Farm house (the future 1870 Henry House). The trace was oriented perpendicular to the course of Sudley Road and ascended the hill towards the Henry House. This road extended from the Spring Hill Farm house south and east. This portion of the trace descended from the higher elevation of Henry Farm east to the lower elevations adjacent to Youngs Branch. The reader is encouraged to review the historic mapping provided in an end appendix. In the following years, the road was likely maintained with images from the Peace Jubilee capturing portions the road bed with subsequent images from the mid-1930s and 1940s (HSR 2003: Figure 25). In this photograph, the road appears to be dirt. Furthermore, in an April 1942 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 27) and February 1949 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 29) the road was dirt.

Contemporary to the aforementioned trace, an image titled Bull Run, Va. View of the battlefield, taken from the vantage of the Robinson barn, indicates that a historic farm lane likely connected the two properties west of the Henry house with a north south orientation. The road is located in a break in a fence line and appears to be informally placed occurring due to repeated use.

In the 1940 "Development Plan Henry Farm -Bull Run Section," it was indicated that old farm road was to be, "restored to [its] wartime earth condition." The farm road in question extended west from Sudley Road and terminated near the Henry House. Additional research is needed to ascertain what condition the road was in at the time of this plan as the road appeared to be dirt in the aforementioned February 1949 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 29). Additionally, in the 1940 "Development Plan Henry Farm -Bull Run Section" the old farm road was shown to extend from the west at Sudley Road to the Henry House. The road did not extend further west to Rock Road. The restoration of the road to its earthen condition was completed as documented in a January 1956 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 31). In the 1969 "Henry Farm Walking Tour Plan" and the 1975 "A Rehabilitation of Henry Farm and Groveton Monument," the road was documented as being extant (Zenzen 1998: 83-84). Under the guidance of Superintendent Berry, the trace was incorporated into the official horse trails and pedestrian paths (Zenzen 1998: 83; Parsons 1996: 4, 57).

#### Existing Condition

The historic road traces were incorporated into the trail system found within the Henry Farm cultural landscape. However, while historically used as farm lanes to accommodate wagons and horses, the traces are now primarily used for pedestrian circulation. The spur of the farm lane from Sudley Road to Henry House is legible in the landscape as a dirt and mown grass path and used by pedestrians as an access point to Sudley Road. The road trace continues east from the crest of the hill and is lane

incorporated into the First Manassas Trail and goes beyond the boundaries of the study area of the cultural landscape to Van Pelt, Pittsylvania, to Matthews Hill to the Stone House. The trail then re-enters into the boundary of the cultural landscape ascending the hill south to the crest at the Henry House and continuing further south to the Visitor Center. The road trace is maintained as a mixture of dirt, scattered gravel, and mown grass in the landscape. Within the cultural landscape, none of the road trace is designated as a bridle trail.

#### Analysis

The historic road trace is still legible in the landscape and retains integrity of location, materials, feeling, and setting. The road traces are considered contributing resources to the overall character of the cultural landscape.

#### Sudley Road Trace Historic Condition

To reiterate the information discussed in the Adjacent Lands Portion of the CLI, The heirs of Robert "King" Carter established their residences on the Bull Run tracts in the 1700s. In 1760, John Carter, grandson of Robert "King" Carter, built a large manor house in the area that became known as Sudley. The continued settlement of the Sudley area necessitated the development of a road system and in 1790; the north-south "Sudley Mill Road" was established. This road spanned a distance of 20 miles and connected the Carter mill at Sudley with the southern market center of Dumfries. The road extended south from Sudley, forming the boundary of the cultural landscape study area (Schaible 2013: 1, 11 & 1, 64 & 1, 36; Parsons 1996: 4, 22).

During the Civil War, the "Sudley Mill Road" served as a primary access route for both the Union and Confederate troops during the First Battle of Manassas. During the battle, Federal troops advanced from the north across Sudley Ford down the north-south "Sudley Mill Road" while a diversionary force engaged Confederate troops at Stone Bridge. The Union troops were met by Confederate forces at Matthews Hill and the Confederates were forced to retreat south to Henry Hill. On their advance to the battlefield at Henry Hill, the Union troops arrived by the "Sudley Mill Road" which Colonel Sherman reported as "worn deep enough to afford shelter" from Young's Branch to the Henry Farm farm entrance road (Schaible 2013: 1,12 & 1, 36 & 1,14).

#### Existing Condition

Presently, a portion of the historic trace of Sudley Road is contained within the cultural landscape study area. It is located adjacent to the present day alignment of Sudley Road south of the entrance to the Visitor Center. The trace has a north south orientation following parallel to the present day road alignment. It is visible on the eastern edge of the road within the woods. According to park staff, the trace has unofficially been incorporated into the trail network.

#### Historic Lane between Henry Farm and Portici Historic and Existing Condition

Originally documented in the Civil War Era Atkinson and Harris maps, the farm lane extends north from Portici to the Henry Farm prior to terminating at the Robinson Farmstead yard. The Harris Map is not without concern, as features are abstractly represented with general locations and features, such as topography, are exaggerated in rendering. Other known extant landscape features are missing entirely. A review of other historic period maps is included at the end of this document.

The circulation route is located on the eastern portion of the cultural landscape study area. According to park staff, the lane was used as part of the Confederate advance on Henry Farm during the First Battle of Manassas. Additional research is needed to determine when the lane was originally constructed. The lane is evident on the landscape in the 1937 aerial photograph of Prince William County Virginia with a similar north south orientation. Presently, the trace is used as a part of the trail network unofficially.

#### Analysis

The historic farm lane retains integrity of location, feeling, and association and contributes to the

overall character of the cultural landscape.

#### Visitor Center Drive and Parking lot Historic Condition

A review of historic condition plans from 1935 and 1938 indicate that prior to the development of Manassas National Battlefield Park and the Visitor Center, there was no vehicular circulation route in the cultural landscape that corresponds to the Visitor Center drive and parking lot. The first proposal for the route occurred 1940. In the Development Plan Henry Farm Bull Run Section, National Park Service engineers proposed the installation of the drive south of the Chinn House Road. The drive had an east west orientation continuing to a circular parking lot south of the visitor center building. The drive proposal continued east into the cultural landscape prior to turning south inside the forest line prior to joining the Fannie Lee Henry Road (NPS Development Plan 1940).

With the development proposals of the plans of the Visitor Center, road spurs following a portion of the historic road trace from Sudley road, led east towards the proposed building. Through the various iterations of the design, the form consistently involved a park road two-way path of circulation path that terminated at a one-way direction traffic pattern through a parking lot. The connection to the Fannie Lee Henry Road was not continued in the later proposals. The parking lot accommodated parking on either side of the circulation path. The road looped to the Visitor Center before reentering Sudley Road. This created of a wide green space between the parking lot and the loop drive. A walkway extended from the parking lot leading straight to the visitor center. This was the existing condition of the parking lot and circulation system in 1962. (NPS Alterations 1962: 1).

#### Existing Conditions

The proposed circular form of the vehicular circulation system is still visible in the cultural landscape. However, the form of the parking lot was modified. An additional aisle of parking was added to the green space. A third aisle of parking was added south of the original parking area. A median of grass in a handle bar form separates the two parking spaces. Vehicular parking is accommodate on the north side of the new form and bus parking occurs on the south side. The park road maintains the one-way flow of traffic and form that was installed by the 1960s.

#### Analysis

Despite modifications to the form of the parking lot, the vehicular circulation feature retains integrity of location, feeling, setting, association, with impacts regarding integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The circulation feature is a contributing resource to the overall character of the cultural landscape.

#### Interpretive Pads

##### Existing Conditions

In 2010, as detailed in PEPC Project ID 35949, MNBP engaged in a series of landscape modifications that included the installation of pervious, yet stable surfaces at limited locations in the cultural landscape boundaries. The introduction of the material into the cultural landscape was to remedy bare spots and improve visitor experience. According to the proposal, Rainbow Turf was to be installed at the following locations: The back steps of the Visitor Center, the windows of the Henry House, the front door of the Henry House, adjacent to the Henry Cemetery, adjacent to the 7th Georgia Marker, and adjacent to waysides. The material was installed and at the time of the completion of the CLI, appears to be withstanding the elements and various visitor wear and tear to differing degrees.

#### Analysis

These pads are non- contributing elements in the cultural landscape. The interpretive pads are constructed of a non-historic material to the standards of non-historic designs. These elements are visually noticeable in the cultural landscape.

**Character-defining Features:**

**Feature:** Henry Farm Road Trace

**Feature Identification Number:** 187402

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Sudley Road Trace

**Feature Identification Number:** 187403

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Historic lane btw Henry Farm and Portici

**Feature Identification Number:** 187404

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Visitor Center drive and parking lot

**Feature Identification Number:** 187405

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Interpretive Pads

**Feature Identification Number:** 187406

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Non contributing – compatible

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*The historic road trace looking west from the Henry Farm House (NCR CLP 2017).*

**BARTOW MONUMENT (I)**  
Historical Condition

Colonel Francis S. Bartow (1816-1861), previously a lawyer and politician from Georgia, commanded the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Georgia and the 1st Kentucky Regiments during the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. Bartow was mortally wounded in the battle and on September 5, 1861, a marble column was erected where he was presumed to have been shot. The marble monument was placed on Henry Farm and the monument was inscribed with his purported last words: "They have killed me boys, but don't give up the fight." There are sketches of the monument between the two battles and recorded accounts that indicate that the inscribed marble monument stood 5' tall on an octagonal base. However, the monument's integrity was compromised. According to one account, the Confederates removed the monument to protect it from Federal troops. It is also reported that the monument was victim to wartime relic hunters or vandals. The Bartow Monument (I) is recorded as the first Civil War monument to have been erected (Schaible 2013: 1, 15, 60; NPS LCS 2015).

In 1940, the title of the Henry Farm was transferred to the National Park Service from the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Henry Farm, along with the Bartow Monument (I), became part of the area designated as the Manassas National Battlefield Park later that same year. On October 15, 1966, the Bartow Monument (I) was listed in the National Register nomination for the Manassas National Battlefield under Criterion A for its association with the First Battle of Manassas.

**Existing Condition**

The Bartow Monument (I) is located 135 yards northeast of the Henry Hill Visitor Center in a cluster of three mature trees. All that remains of the original 1861 Bartow Monument (I) is a weathered,

marble base that is approximately 14" in diameter, 5" in height. The monument, which resembles a rock, has a depression in the top. This depression indicates the former placement of the commemorative column (NPS LCS 2015).

Previous LCS entries document the condition of the Bartow Monument (I) as "Poor." However, the monument was re-classified as a "ruin" and its condition was elevated to "Good" following the 2000 system-wide condition audit. In 2005, the condition of the monument was documented as "Good," though minor maintenance issues were recorded, including biological growth contributing to decay. This issue was addressed as part of the cyclical park maintenance program. In 2010 and 2015 the condition of the monument was documented as "Good" and it was reported that the "structure is being well maintained and only routine maintenance is needed" (NPS LCS 2015). As of 2017, two trees are growing around the monument, a cherry tree and a cedar tree.

#### Analysis

The Bartow Monument (I) was severely damaged after it was erected in 1861. However, the monument retains integrity as a ruin. The feature is a contributing element in the cultural landscape.

#### BARTOW MONUMENT (II) Historical Condition

During the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861, Colonel Francis S. Bartow (1816-1861) commanded the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Georgia and 1st Kentucky Regiments. Bartow was mortally wounded in the battle and a marble column (Francis Bartow Monument I) was erected where he was presumed to have been shot by Confederate troops on September 5, 1861. This monument was destroyed soon after and in 1936 the Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicated a new monument to Bartow (NPS LCS 2015). The bronze plaque was placed southeast of the original Bartow Monument (I) and was inscribed with the following dedication:  
BRIGADIER GENERAL / FRANCIS STEBBINGS BARTOW / BORN SAVANNAH GEORGIA, SEPT.  
16, 1816 / MORTALLY WOUNDED ON THIS SPOT, / JULY 21, 1861 / COMMANDED 7th, 8th, 9th,  
11th GEORGIA & / 1st KENTUCKY REGIMENTS. / THE FIRST CONFEDERATE OFFICER / TO  
GIVE HIS LIFE ON THE FIELD. / W.P.A. 1936 (GA. DIV.) U.D.C.

In 1940, the Sons of Confederate Veterans transferred the title of the Henry Farm to the National Park Service. The property, as well as the Francis Bartow Monument II, became part of what was later that year designated as the Manassas National Battlefield. On October 15, 1966, the Bartow Monument (II) was listed in the National Register nomination for the Manassas National Battlefield under Criterion A for its association with the First Battle of Manassas (NPS LCS 2015).

In 2002, the condition of the monument was documented as "Fair," though in 2005 it was elevated to "Good." However, erosion of the soil was reported surrounding the site. The condition of the site was reported as good in 2010 though the issue of erosion was an ongoing issue and concerns about the stability of the structure were expressed. Furthermore, it was reported that the stone, particularly on the southeast elevation, was spalling and ongoing vegetation was needed. In 2015, the condition of the monument was "Good," though erosion remained an issue and was reported as a modern impact; however, the stability of the structure did not appear to be threatened. Impacts of weather and vegetation were also documented as affecting the condition of the Bartow Monument II and routine maintenance and monitoring was recommended (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Existing Condition

The Bartow Monument II has a quarry-faced granite base slab that measures 3'6" in width and 1'9" in depth that is mounted with a vertical quarry-faced granite slab with a bronze plaque on its northwest elevation. It is located 135 yards northeast of the Visitor Center, east of Sudley Road on Henry Farm. The Bartow Monument II is 24' southeast of the original Bartow Monument I.

#### Analysis

The Bartow Monument II retains integrity and is a contributing resource to the character of the Henry Farm cultural landscape.

## BULL RUN MONUMENT

### Historical Condition

On May 28, 1865 Lt. James M. McCallum of the 16th Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery and members of Gamble's Separate Cavalry Brigade were given special orders to oversee the construction of two monuments. These monuments—one on Henry Hill and one at Groveton near the "Deep Cut" of the Unfinished Railroad—were to honor the fallen Union soldiers of the First Battle of Manassas. On June 7, 1865 a total of 80 troops from the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery commenced construction on the monuments and within four days the two monuments were completed (NR Update 2005: 8, 59; NPS LCS 2015; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 21).

The twenty-foot high obelisk Bull Run Monument was built just east of the Henry House on top of a raised earthen mound. It was constructed using red sandstone, possibly from a nearby quarry associated with the Unfinished Railroad and ornamented with five 200-pound artillery shells and two plaques. The Dedication Day for the two monuments was held on June 11, 1865, and was attended by Quartermaster-General Montgomery C. Meigs, General Samuel P. Heintzelman, Major General Orland B. Wilcox, Major General H. W. Benham, Supreme Court Judge A.B. Olin, and Congressman J.F. Farnsworth. Furthermore, the ceremony featured speeches, the firing of an artillery shot from the position of Ricketts' battery, and a regiment parade of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and 8th Illinois Cavalry (NR Update 2005: 8, 59; NPS LCS 2015; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 21). The troops of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and the Bull Run Monument were captured in a Dedication Day photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 6) while attendees were documented in another photograph looking east (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: Figure 15). Additionally, in a circa 1865 photograph the Bull Run Monument was shown that have been surrounded by a wood three-rail post-and-rail fence (Schaible 2013: 2, 107, Figure 2.8).

The Bull Run Monument was documented in numerous sketches and photographs in subsequent decades. Though the condition of the monument is unclear, it is rendered in an 1884 sketch (HSR 2003: Figure 8), a mid-1880s sketch (HSR 2003: Figure 9), an 1896 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 13), a 1911 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 18a), and a 1922 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 20). In a photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 20 Rear) dating between 1923 and the mid-1930s, the Bull Run Monument appears to be in good condition. However, by the c. 1935 to 1942 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 25) of the east elevation of the Henry House the monument was in a state of disrepair. Specifically, the Parrott shells were missing from the projecting corner blocks of the monument. Despite the condition of the monument, Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers in the 1930s documented local legends on the Bull Run Monument. According to one legend, the monument was constructed on top of a mass grave of Union soldiers. Historian George Sutton reported that this was why the monument leaned. Additionally, there is a second local legend that the stones used to construct the monument were originally part of the foundation of the Pittsylvania mansions (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 21; WPA 1988:130; Sutton Interview 1970: Reel #2, Part 1; Hobbs et al. 1999:396).

The condition of the Bull Run Monument continued to deteriorate due to uneven settling and a lack of maintenance. This deterioration, as well as the lack of Parrott shells from the projecting corner blocks of the monument, was captured in two April 1942 photographs (HSR 2003: Figure 27, 28). In two February 1949 photographs (HSR 2003: Figure 29, 30) the monument continued to have a severe uneven unsettling. However, in 1975 the "A Rehabilitation of Henry Hill and Groveton Monuments" plan was developed. As part of this plan, the foundation was to be rebuilt and the monument was to be reassembled using historic materials. During the extensive restoration work done to the Bull Run Monument, the National Park Service found that the "decorative" Parrott shells were indeed still fused. The shells were removed, deactivated, and returned to their historic location. Sometime in the 1970s, the plaques on the obelisk were also replaced with stone replicas. Unfortunately, the original shells were stolen by relic hunters and in 1987 the Northern Virginia Relic Hunters Association replaced the stolen shells with replicas. In 1993, the replica plaques installed were replaced with a more historically accurate cement plaques (NPS LCS 2015).

In 2002, the condition of the monument was documented as "Fair" and in 2005, it was documented as "Good." Minor maintenance was recommended as grass and biological growth was documented within the mortar joints on the stone face. There were also large chips along the edge of the sandstone blocks that support the Parrot shells as well as staining on the top of the dedication plaque. In 2010 and 2015, the condition was documented as "Good," though it was reported that the

Bull Run Monument needed biological growth and vegetation removal and there were a few areas that needed to be repointed. Minor spalling was also documented and monitoring as well as routine maintenance was recommended. The primary impact recorded was weather and the impact level was low impact. Other impacts noted were pollution and vegetation (NPS LCS).

#### Existing Condition

The Bull Run Monument is located 15 yards east of the Henry House, east of Sudley Road. It resides atop a 4' tall earthen embankment and surrounded by a wood split-rail fence. The 10' central obelisk is composed of red sandstone masonry blocks with white mortar joints and topped with a 200-pound Parrot shell sitting on a sandstone block. It rests on top of a two-tier square red sandstone base and four 200-pound Parrot shells rest on the projecting corner blocks. On the west face of the obelisk a cement plaque reads "IN / MEMORY / OF THE / PATRIOTS / WHO FELL AT / BULL RUN/ JULY 21, 1861" while a second cement plaque on the east elevation reads "ERECTED JUNE 10TH, 1865" (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Analysis

The Bull Run Monument retains integrity and is a character defining feature of the Henry Farm cultural landscape. The removal of this landscape feature would have a detrimental visual impact to the overall integrity of the cultural landscape.

### BARNARD BEE MONUMENT

#### Historical Condition

General Barnard Elliott Bee (1823-1861) was a West Point graduate from Charleston, South Carolina. In March 1861, Bee resigned from the U.S. Army and became the commander of the Third Brigade, Army of Shenandoah. In the First Battle of Manassas, General Bee's troops of the 4th Alabama were pushed back by Union forces to Henry Farm. Atop Henry Hill, General Bee stated in regards to General Thomas Jackson, that "There stands Jackson like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians." This proclamation gave General Thomas Jackson his sobriquet: "Stonewall" Jackson. General Bee was later mortally wounded in the battle and after the First Battle of Manassas a cedar pole was placed to honor his contribution, presumably at the location of his death. Unfortunately, in the following years, relic hunters cut away from the pole until it became an unrecognizable stump. In 1939, Mary Taliaferro Thompson of the Southern Memorial Association of Washington, D.C. had a new 8' tall granite marker, carved in the Art Deco style, placed in the location of the former cedar pole. Another source purports that the Manassas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) had this monument erected (Schaible 2013: 60; NPS LCS 2015).

In 1940, the Barnard Bee Monument fell under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service when the Manassas National Battlefield Park was formed from the transfer of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park to federal jurisdiction. (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Existing Condition

The Barnard Bee Monument is located on Henry Farm 85 yards northwest of the Visitor Center and 23 yards south of the Jackson Monument. It is an 8' tall smooth-cut granite slab marker of the Art Deco style and 3'6" in width. The rounded top of the monument is flanked by carved scrolls and to the west side of the monument there are two flagstone pavers. In the center panel on the west elevation a torch was engraved with a grape leaf border. Beneath the decorative engraving a dedication reads:

GENERAL/ BARNARD ELLIOTT BEE / OF SOUTH CAROLINA, / COMMANDER, THIRD BRIGADE,  
/  
ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH, / WAS KILLED HERE JULY 21, 1861 / JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH.  
/  
TO RALLY HIS SCATTERED TROOPS, / HE GAVE THE COMMAND, / "FORM, FORM, THERE  
STANDS JACKSON / LIKE A STONE WALL, / RALLY BEHIND THE VIRGINIANS." / PRESENTED  
BY /  
THE MARY TALIAFERRO THOMPSON / SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSN. / OF WASHINGTON,  
D.C. –  
JULY 21, 1939.

On the east elevation there is an engraving that reads:

LUCY STEELE CLAY / CHAIRMAN / ALICE BOSWELL MORRISON / JULIA NEASON STREATER /  
MAUDE BIRD PHARES / NORMA HARDY BRITTON

National Park Service staff assessed the condition of the monument. The condition of the monument was recorded as "Good" in 1998, 2005, 2010, and 2015. In 2005, small chips and marks were identified at the corners of the granite base and vegetation was noted between the flagstone pavers. It was suspected that the small chips were caused by "inappropriate activity." Vegetation growth around the base and between the flagstone pavers was also recorded in 2010, as well as a small gap between the ground and the southwest corner of the base. In 2015, biological growth was recorded on the south face of the monument and weather was noted as a low, but primary impact to the condition the monument (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Analysis

The Barnard Bee Monument is a character defining feature within the Henry Farm cultural landscape and is identified as a contributing resource.

#### GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON MONUMENT

##### Historical Condition

In June 1936, the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) agreed to donate the 128-acre Henry Farm property to the Bull Run Demonstration Area on the condition that the federal government erect a new museum, as well as a monument to Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. In the 1938 deed of conveyance, a clause was added stipulating that the SCV would transfer the Henry Farm property to the National Park Service under the provision that funds were first appropriated. In compliance with the clause in the deed of conveyance, the Virginia General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of the Jackson Monument later that same year (NR Update 2003: 8, 65; NPS LCS 2015; Zenzen 1998: 27).

The new Jackson Monument was to commemorate Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863) who was from Virginia and served for six years in the military prior to his becoming an instructor at the Virginia Military Institute, leaving the United States Army in 1851. At the start of the Civil War, Jackson joined the Confederate army as an Infantry Colonel. By June 1861, Jackson was promoted to brigadier general and during the First Battle of Manassas Jackson's brigade made a stand near the crest of Henry Farm, earning him the moniker "Stonewall." The new Jackson Memorial, which was to replace the "Jackson Cedar" (a cedar tree affixed with a wood interpretive sign), to commemorate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's role in the Confederate victory at the First Battle of Manassas (NPS LCS 2015).

In the designing phase of the Jackson Monument, a national sculpture competition was held. The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, acting for the Virginia Conservation Commission, and the National Fine Arts Commission reviewed the submissions for a monument that depicted Jackson on his horse "Old Sorrel." The state agency, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, was granted the final authority regarding design decisions and selected the submission of Italian-born Joseph Pollia. Pollia was trained by an art school associated with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. His body of work included several monuments associated with events and figures of American history, such as the Spanish-American War Memorial (San Juan Hill, Sanitago de Cuba), the John Brown (John Brown Historic Site), Shekilammy (Iroquois chief- Womelsdorf, PA), Monsignor Joseph Jessing (Pontifical College Josephinum) and a statue of Union General Philip Henry Sheridan (Manhattan, New York City). During the refinement of the statue design, numerous Confederate veterans and members of Confederate organizations stated that Pollia's rendition of Jackson looked more like Union General Ulysses S. Grant. By their estimation, "Old Sorrell" also looked like a common plow horse. This controversy was dubbed the "third" battle of Manassas, but according to one local paper, Pollia patiently addressed these concerns (Zenzen 1998: 27).

The National Park Service and representatives from the Virginia agencies agreed to place the Jackson Monument on the crest of Henry Farm where Jackson was believed to have directed his

brigade during the First Battle of Manassas. However, according to one source (NPS LCS 2015) the position selected for the monument is not historically accurate as Jackson's brigade was actually positioned on the reverse slope 150 yards east of the monument. It was also agreed by the delegation that the new Jackson Monument would face northwest toward the Union position at the Henry House and it would be placed atop a "companion elevation" so that visitors would have a clear view of the Jackson Monument from the visitor center building terrace. On August 31, 1940, the polished bronze statue placed atop an eight-foot base of black granite was unveiled in a ceremony. Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, a Richmond editor, prolific author on Lee, and regarded expert on Confederate history and leadership, gave a speech on Jackson's discipline to the more than 1,500 attendees (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Existing Condition

The Jackson Monument is located 125 yards northeast of the Visitor Center at the crest of Henry Farm. The bronze sculpture of General 'Stonewall' Jackson mounted on his horse, "Old Sorrell", is 1:1.5 in scale and rests atop a base comprised of vertical granite slabs forming a block 10' in width and 6' in height. The northeast and southwest elevations of the polished black granite base are smaller and project outwards 6". Around the base flagstone pavers create a "patio" (NPS LCS).

The signature on the northeast elevation of the bronze base reads: J.P.POLLIA

The inscription of the northwest elevation of the granite slabs reads: THOMAS JONATHAN / JACKSON / 1824-1863

The inscription of the southwest elevation of the granite slabs reads: "THERE STANDS JACKSON LIKE A STONE WALL"

The inscription of the southeast elevation of the granite slabs reads: \*\*ERECTED BY\*\* / THE STATE OF VIRGINIA / UNDER ACT OF 1938 / GOVERNORS / GEORGE C. PEERY / JAMES H. PRICE / SPONSORS / JOHN W. RUST / HENRY T. WICKHAM / AUBREY G. WEAVER

The inscription of the northeast elevation of the granite slabs reads: FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS, JULY 21, 1861

The condition of the monument was recorded as "Good" in 1999, 2005, 2010, and 2015. However, in 2005 it was recorded that the mortar between the base and the attached wing had fallen out. As a result, there was with moisture runoff causing staining to the base to the flagstone pavers. It was recommended that the joint be tuck pointed to eliminate further moisture damage to the flagstone pavers. There was also grass growing between the pavers and streak marks on the granite base of the monument from a lightning strike on the monument. In 2010, vegetation removal from pavers as well as resealing of the joints in the base of the monument was recommended. As of 2015, weathering was recorded as the primary impact, though the impact level was recorded as low. Structural deterioration and vegetation were recorded as other impacts (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Analysis

The General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson Monument occupies a prominent location in the Henry Farm cultural landscape due to the scale of the statuary. The monument retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, material, design, workmanship, and association. The monument is a contributing resource to the overall character of the Henry Farm cultural landscape. The removal of this landscape feature would have a detrimental visual impact to the overall integrity of the cultural landscape.

#### 7th GEORGIA MARKER, HENRY HILL

##### Historical Condition

In 1905, members of the 7th Georgia regiment of the 1st Brigade, Army of Shenandoah (serving under Confederate Colonel Francis Bartow) returned to the Manassas Battlefield. This regiment, which saw nineteen of its men killed and 134 fatally wounded (including Colonel Francis Bartow), erected six marble markers to denote the regiment's positions during the First Battle of Manassas. These markers were numbered chronologically following the movements of the regiment and

correspond with Warder and Catlett's 1862 map of troop movements. The 7th Georgia Marker, Henry Hill marks the fifth position of the 7th Georgia regiment during the First Battle of Manassas (NPS LCS 2015; NR Update 2005: 7, 13).

To-date, there are only four extant markers in park custody: two on the battlefield (Henry Hill and Ricketts' Battery) and one in park archives. However, a fourth marker was found by a family from Langley, Virginia in 1972. Through a Washington Post story in 1994, the MNBPP learned of this ruined marker, which the family retains ownership. Over the years, numerous fragments of the 7th Georgia markers have been identified (NPS LCS).

#### Existing Condition

The 7th Georgia marker, Henry Hill is located 1/3 mile northeast of the Visitor Center under four tightly grouped tall trees at the edge of a wood clearing on Henry Farm. It is 1'6" in height, 1' in width, and 2" in depth and has a segmental arch top. The east elevation is engraved and reads:

5TH POSITION/7TH GA REGT. /JULY 21, 1861(NR Update 2005: 7, 13; NPS LCS 2015).

In 2002, 2005, 2010 and 2015 LCS records document the condition of the marker as "Good." However, in 2005, there were minor chips noted on the edges of the marker and in 2010 weathering was documented as reducing the legibility of the text. In 2015, weathering was indicated as the primary impact, though the impact level was low. Continued weathering and biological growth were also documented (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Analysis

The 7th Georgia Marker, Henry Hill is a contributing resource to the overall character of the Henry Farm cultural landscape.

### 7th GEORGIA MARKER, RICKETTS

#### Historical Condition

In 1905, the veterans of the 7th Georgia regiment of the 1st Brigade, Army of Shenandoah (who served under Confederate Colonel Francis Bartow) returned to the Manassas Battlefield to erect six marble markers to denote the regiment's positions during the First Battle of Manassas. These marble markers, which were numbered chronologically following the movements of the regiment, were positioned following Warder and Catlett's 1862 map of troop movements (NPS LCS 2015; NR Update 2005: 7, 13).

The 7th Georgia Marker, Ricketts' Battery commemorates the position of the 7th Georgia Infantry during the defining moment of the First Battle of Manassas when Ricketts' battery was captured. Unfortunately, the marker was removed from its original location after 1941 and was only rediscovered in the Manassas Park Maintenance Storage shed in 1987. The stone was repositioned in the landscape in accordance with the location identified in the Warder and Catlett map of 1862 and the 1941 park master plan.

#### Existing Condition

The 7th Georgia Marker, Ricketts' Battery is positioned on Henry Farm approximately 75 yards north of the Visitor Center along the Union battery line. The marble marker, which is 1'6" in height, 1' in width, and 2" in depth, has a segmental arch top with an inscription engraved on the east elevation. This inscription reads:

POSITION / 7TH GA REGT. / CAPTURED RICK- / ETTS' BATTERY / JULY 21, 1861

In 2002, 2005, 2010 and 2015, LCS records document the condition of the marker as "Good." However, in 2005, there were minor chips noted on the edges of the marker and in 2010, weathering was documented as softening the edges of the inscription. In 2015, weathering was indicated as the primary impact, though the impact level was low. Continued weathering and biological growth were also documented (NPS LCS 2015).

#### Analysis

The 7th Georgia Marker, Ricketts is a contributing resource to the overall character of the Henry

Farm cultural landscape.

## FENCES

### Historical Condition

In the 18th century, the Lower Bull Run Tract plantations and tenant farms were likely surrounded by a fence in accordance with the Virginia Act of 1632, which mandated that, “every man shall enclose his ground with sufficient fences or else to plant upon their own peril.” As mandated by another Virginia Act in 1646, these fences were to be “four and a half feet high and substantial down to the bottom” (Schaible 2013: 1, 22). This regulation of fences can be seen in the lease agreements of Robert Carter III. Specifically, the leases stipulated that within three years the tenant must build:

...a Good dwelling house twenty feet by sixteen and a house thirty two feet by twenty feet as good as the Common Tobacco houses and plant fifty apple trees and fifty peach trees and the same enclose with a lawful fence... and from time to time sufficiently maintain and keep all in good repair and at the end of the Term will so yield up and leave the same to the said Carter his heirs... (Parker & Hernigle 1990: 10-11).

These fences were constructed of wood (red cedar, white oak, pine, chestnut, and locust) sourced from the surrounding woodlots. The design of the early Lower Bull Run fences is currently unknown and further research is needed. However, around 1820, the agricultural reform movement began to place a greater emphasis on fencing off grains and other crops from livestock. Thus, by the mid-19th century the agricultural fields of the Spring Hill Farm were likely divided by a worm, post-and-rail, or post-and-board fences built using locally sourced wood. Similarly, a fence would have also surrounded the property boundary. It is unlikely that this historic fencing was worm fencing as worm fencing was not typically used to enclose a farmyard (Schaible 2013: 1, 22; 2, 105).

There are numerous maps documenting the historic fence lines of the Henry property around the time of the Civil War. These maps include the 1861 Harris map, 1861/1862 Atkinson map, and 1861 Blackburns Ford Battle Action Map. According to these maps, the Henry property was bordered by a fence along the east/west Warrenton Turnpike and the north/south Sudley Road. Furthermore, to the south of the deciduous woodland (dense oak thickets) a fence line extended east from Sudley Road to the extant Robinson Road. From the Robinson Road, a fence line appears to have extended northwest, separating the Henry and Robinson properties. In all maps, the Spring Hill Farm house was surrounded by a fence, while additional fencing delineated the triangular boundary of the farmstead. In particular, there was a diagonal fence line in the northwestern portion of the property that separated the historic cornfield at the southeast of the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Road. This fence line likely stopped at the ravine along the unnamed tributary to Youngs Branch as it otherwise would have extended into the Robinson property.

The fencing surrounding the Spring Hill Farm house was documented in an unattributed sketch after the First Battle of Manassas. In this sketch, a post-and-rail fence was illustrated to the west of the Spring Hill Farm house and shed while to the south and south-east of the Spring Hill Farm house a worm/Virginia rail fence was depicted. However, the accuracy of this depiction should be questioned as it based on the original Fremaux sketch. There are also Civil War era photographs of the site, but as the agricultural fields of the Bull Run Tracts were destroyed there is no evidence of fencing (Schaible 2013: 2, 105)

By 1870, the Henry House was rebuilt and new fences had been constructed around the Henry Farm property. In an 1884 photograph of the new Henry House, a two rail post-and-rail fence extended east-west to the north of the Henry House. However, there was no fencing depicted around the Bull Run Monument to the west of the Henry House. In a circa 1884 photograph, the same fence north of the Henry House was still present. By 1896, a photograph of the west elevation of the Henry House, captures an addition fence around the Henry House cluster. In particular, there was a picket fence to the southeast of the house and a post-and-rail fence to the northeast (HSR 2003: Figure 11). The picket fence presumably bordered the Henry House garden. It is most probable that this photographs dates to 1896 due to the fact that Kern took a series of photographs of the Henry House that year (HSR 2003: Figure 13). On the other hand, the post-and-rail fence presumably surrounded the property. This is supported by the 1902 photograph of Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. standing in front of

the west elevation of the Henry House. In this photograph, a north-south oriented four rail post-and-rail fence was captured on the west elevation of the Henry House. The 1902 date of this photograph is inaccurate as Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. was dead by 1898 (HSR 2003: Figure 15).

An examination of the photographs associated with the 1904 War Maneuvers reveals a mixture of fence types surrounding the Henry House. To the east of the house, adjacent to the orchard and the ancillary structures, a post and wire fence defines the eastern edge and part of the fence line north of the Henry House cluster. The garden, located immediately west of the Henry House, is defined by a simple picket fence consisting of tightly spaced pickets with intermediate spaced posts. The house yard and remainder of the cluster is defined by a post and rail fence to the south and west of the house (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 79).

In a circa 1911 photograph, which was taken of the Henry House to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas and the Manassas Jubilee of Peace, captures the south and east elevations of the house. Surrounding the Henry Garden and the Bull Run Monument to the east of the Henry House was a vertical picket fence, while a four-rail horizontal split rail fence defined the lane south of the house (HSR 2003: Figure 18a). In a 1918-1920 Library of Congress photograph of the Bull Run Monument, a vertical picket fence was also captured to the east of the monument. However, in an early 1920s postcard the Henry Garden and fencing was no longer extant (HSR 2003: Figure 19).

By 1940, the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park (MBCP), including Henry Farm and the former 1,600-acre Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area, were designated as the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MNBP). That same year, the National Park Service created the "Development Plan for Henry Hill," which documented the historic roads and fence lines, as well as the extant and planned buildings and structures, and existing vegetation.

Along the northern property boundary of the Henry Farm, a fence line was depicted that extended northeast from Sudley Road to the Warrenton Turnpike. This representation of the historic fence line is currently considered inaccurate, as this means that historically the fence line would have then extended into the Robinson property. It is now recognized that the fence line presumably stopped at the ravine along the tributary to Young's Branch. This fence line, which at the time of the 1940 Development Plan was defined by a series of cedar trees, separated the Henry House and its immediate environs from the agricultural fields north of the fence line. The Henry House yard was enclosed by a second fence. The "lane" south of the Henry House had fence on the north side of the trace. In the development plan, these fence lines were not identified as historic. To the west of the Henry House, the Henry Cemetery was enclosed by a fence and to the east of the house, the Bull Run Monument was defined by a fence (Schaible 2013; 2, 109). Division B was defined by the southern property boundary of the former Henry Farm, the western edge of the north-south oriented Sudley Road, and the northwest property boundary to the east of proposed Visitor Center. On the other hand, Division C was defined by the southern property boundary of the former Henry Farm and the southern property boundary of the former Henry Farm.

In a photograph presumably taken before April 1940, the south and east elevations of the Henry House were captured (HSR 2003: Figure 25). In this photograph, a post-and-wire fenced lined the east-west road in front of the Henry House to the north. On the east elevation, an unidentifiable fenced appears to have surrounded the Bull Run Monument. In a photograph dated to April 1940 the painted white wooden post-and-rail fence surrounding the Bull Run Monument was in a state of disrepair (HSR 2003: Figure 26). The aforementioned wire fencing north of the east-west road to the south of the Henry House was extant in a photograph dated to April 1942 (HSR 2003: 27). By 1949, the fences had been repaired by the National Park Service. In a February 1949 photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 29) of the Henry House, a painted white wood rail fenced lined the north side of the unpaved road to the south of the house, while a row of low fence pole bollards lined the south side of the road. However, in another February 1949 photograph (HSR 2003 Figure 30) the Bull Run Monument, which remained in a state of despair, was surrounded by a wire fence. The same white wood rail fence lined the north side of the unpaved road to the south of the Henry House in a January 1956 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 31).

#### Existing Condition

Currently, fencing is limited in the cultural landscape study area. A post rail fence completely surrounds the Bull Run Monument. Additional research is needed as the installation date of the fence has not been ascertained. The Henry House cluster is surrounded by worm fencing on the east, north, and western sides of the grouping. The southern portion of the cluster remains unfenced. To the north and east of the Henry House cluster, a remnant worm fence is visible in gully that corresponds with the property line between the Henry Farm and the Robinson Farmstead. A worm fence line borders Sudley Road along the western boundary of the Henry Farm cultural landscape. For exact locations of fencing, please reference the provided site map.

#### Analysis

The fencing present in the cultural landscape is considered non-contributing, but compatible to the character and place setting of the cultural landscape. The worm fencing is evocative of battlefields throughout the National Park Service and are used to create the feeling of the era of the battle. The extant fences lines are placed in the general locations and positions of historic fences lines. However, the design, composition, and materials are non-historic materials.

#### SIGNS/MARKERS/WAYSIDES

##### Historical Condition

In 1881, Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr., the brother of Ellen Phoebe Morris, moved into the Henry House. The elderly Hugh Fauntleroy Henry, Sr. began to operate the house as a museum, displaying Civil War relics in attempt to profit from the notoriety of the farm. In addition to operating the house as a museum, Henry also offered guided tours of the battlefield on Henry Farm . As visitation increased, Henry placed interpretive signs at points of interest. This signage was recorded in the 1897 account of a Civil War veteran who wrote:

In due time the party arrived at the Henry House where our luncheon was spread and eaten at the base of the red sandstone monument... The proprietor of the farm was Hugh Fauntleroy Henry...He was over eighty years old. He had long adopted the policy of charging a uniform admission fee of fifty cents to every person coming on the farm for the purpose of viewing the battlefield. This included his personal services as guide and narrator of events which were exceedingly valuable to us. He had placed rough board signs on some of the trees and posts of the farmyard and pastures, showing where General Bee was killed, where General Jackson received his title of "Stonewall," where Griffin's battery was captured, etc... (Mills 1988:43; Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 25)

There are two photographs from the late 1880s photograph that document these signs. In one photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 15) a sign was attached to a tree by the southern elevation of the Henry House, while in another (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 25, Figure 18) a sign was placed on a farmyard fence.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBCP) operated the Henry Farm property as a Confederate Park. The Henry House was converted into the Museum of the Henry House, which was overseen by a man named Adoniram J. Powell and his wife, Katherine Reeves Powell. While the Powell's provided directions for visitors, there were presumably interpretative signage in the battlefield, as there were no full-time tour guides. In a photograph possibly dated to 1931, there was an interpretive sign attached to the south elevation of the Henry House (HSR 2003: Figure 22). This sign was no longer present in a c. 1935-1942 (prior to National Park Service ownership photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 25). Further research is needed to determine if and where the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) erected interpretive signs.

By the mid-1930s, the National Park Service sought to acquire the Henry Farm property as part of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. On July 21, 1936, a commemorative reenactment was held to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas. During the reenactment, National Park Service Coordinating Superintendent Spalding proposed the erection of a "suitable monument" to Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson in place of the worn sign that marked the location of Jackson during the First Battle of Manassas (Zenzen 1998: 27). This documented conversation

suggests that there were markers across the landscape marking the historic positions of the Unions and Confederates during the First Battle of Manassas. Further research is needed to determine if and where these markers were located.

In November 1938, a deed of conveyance established the transfer of the 128-acre Henry Farm property from the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park Corporation, Inc. to the National Park Service. To comply with the wishes of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans (SCV), the MBC included a provision that the National Park Service erect historical markers and monuments in memory of both the Northern and Southern soldiers that displayed with the "strictest accuracy and fairness" the "glory due to the Confederate heroes" (Zenzen 1998: 30). A marker donated by the Sons of the Confederate Veterans (SCV) was also to be placed near the Henry House or the main entrance of the Henry property (Zenzen 1998: 30).

On May 10, 1940 the battlefield was officially designated the Manassas National Battlefield Park (MNBP). In 1940 Raleigh C. Taylor, the park's first superintendent, erected self-guided tour markers. As the design and location of these markers is currently unknown, further research is needed. During World War II, administrative and interpretive activities at the MNBP were largely delayed. However, in a photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 27) dated to April 1942, a wooden sign was located at the south elevation of the Henry House (this same sign and an additional sign south of the fence was captured in a photograph [HSR 2003: Figure 29] dated to February 1949). Furthermore, Superintendent Hanson developed in-field interpretive aids to replace former Superintendent Taylor's self-guided tour markers. Hanson's markers, which explained the tactical points of the First Battle of Manassas, contained both a descriptive text and a drawing or photograph. The panels were placed in a wooden case with a glass top. In June 1945, Hanson erected another interpretive case near the Visitor Center's observation terrace. This case contained five maps illustrating the topography of the battlefield and troop movements during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. These drawings were sketched by Hanson and painted on Masonite by his wife. In the 1950s, MNBP Superintendent Myers added four stops to the Henry Farm walking tour (Zenzen 1998: 35, 53). Further research is needed to ascertain the design and location of these signs.

In the mid-1950s, as part of the park's Mission 66 program, MNBP Superintendent Wilshin suggested adding directional markers and permanent narrative markers describing the significance of each location (Zenzen 1998: 56). It is possible that the sign documented south of the Henry House in a January 1956 photograph was added as part of this effort (HSR 2003: Figure 31). In late 1960s, Superintendent Russell W. Berry Jr. collaborated with the Harpers Ferry Design Center to develop an audio narrative for the Henry Farm walking tour. The location of the walking tour and audio tour markers were documented in the 1969 Henry Farm Walking Tour plan. In the plan, there were a total of fourteen proposed markers, six of which did not have audio associated with the marker (Zenzen 1998: 83-84). Additional research is needed to determine if the plan was executed.

Towards the end of the 1980s, MNBP Superintendent Rolland Swain encouraged the development of new waysides to replace those erected by his predecessors. These waysides, which followed MNBP Chief Park Historian Woody Harrell's concept of letting "voices from the past...speak to the visitors today," included quotations from soldiers, troop position maps, photographic reproductions, and descriptive texts. In 1988, they were placed at key stops on the walking and audio tours on the First and Second Battle of Manassas. However, according to a documented entitled "Henry Farm /Spring Hill Farm," two waysides were installed in 1989. The location of these waysides was not indicated (Zenzen 1998: 122; HSR 2003).

#### Existing Condition

Currently, 11 waysides are extant in the cultural landscape. Locations are indicated on the map provided and were documented with GPS equipment and included in GIS data generated. The content of the waysides has not been reviewed due to the transitory and changeable nature of these features.

#### Plaques

Scattered throughout the landscape are a series of simple metal plaques that denote the locations of certain individuals that died while in battle. The plaques consists of a plate mounted to the top of an iron pipe. The plaques stand no more than two feet high in the landscape. There is uncertainty as to

when these were first installed at the battlefield. A review of the 1941 existing conditions drawing indicates the location of larger monuments, but not these smaller plaques. Additional research will need to be conducted in order to determine the installation vintage. The names and the locations of the three plaques and the inscriptions are included in the following discussion.

#### Cameron Plaque

The Cameron Plaque is located approximately 103 feet north and west of the northwest corner of the Henry Farm House within the fenced in boundary of the yard.

The inscription reads:

COLONEL CAMERON/ OF THE 79th NEW YORK REGIMENT/ WAS KILLED HERE ON JULY 21,  
1861./ BATTLE OF FIRST MANASSAS/ (BULL RUN)

#### Hampton Plaque

The Hampton Plaque is located approximately 59 feet south and west of the southwest corner of the Henry Farm House within the fenced in boundary of the yard. The plaque marker is located south of the cemetery.

The inscription reads:

WADE HAMPTON/ OF SOUTH CAROLINA WAS WOUNDED/ HERE ON JULY 21, 1861./ BATTLE  
OF FIRST MANASSAS / (BULL RUN)

#### Ramsey Plaque

The Ramsey Plaque is located approximately 272 feet south and west of the southwest corner of the Henry Farm House. The plaque marker is located east of the spring.

The inscription reads:

LIEUTENANT RAMSEY/ OF RICKETTS' BATTERY/ WAS KILLED HERE JULY 21, 1861./ BATTLE  
OF FIRST MANASSAS/ (BULL RUN)

#### Analysis

Undetermined- As there are gaps in the information regarding the placement of the features, a proper determination of contribution cannot be determined at this time.

#### CANNONS

##### Historical Condition

As the MNPB Superintendent Francis Wilshin identified land acquisition and interpretation as the park's primary concerns under the Mission 66 program, interpretive improvements became the focus at Henry Farm. These improvements included the addition of cannons to indicate the location of Union and Confederate batteries during the First Battle of Manassas. To identify the positions to place the batteries, extensive research was completed using the park's library collections and by 1956 Superintendent Wilshin had obtained seven cannons for the MNPB from the Chickamauga-Chattanooga and Petersburg National Military Parks. The Eastern National Park and Monument Association provided period guns and two carriages to mark the position of James Ricketts' and Charles Griffin's Union batteries during the First Battle of Manassas (Zenzen 1998: 56).

##### Existing Condition

Subsequent research by park staff has facilitated the need to move the cannons from the original 1956 locations to that of the present day locations in order to more accurately depict the battle positions. The provided map indicates the location of the cannons as of 2017.

#### Analysis

The cannons were placed in the cultural landscape after the period of significance. However, these features are compatible with the interpretive function of the cultural landscape, and are therefore considered non-contributing compatible.

**Character-defining Features:**

**Feature:** Bartow Monument (I)  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187415  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Bartow Monument (II)  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187416  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Bull Run Monument  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187417  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Barnard Bee Monument  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187418  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** General "Stonewall" Jackson Monument  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187419  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** 7th Georgia Marker/ Henry Hill  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187420  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** 7th Georgia Marker/ Ricketts  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187421  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Fence lines  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187422  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Signs/ markers/ waysides  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187423  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Cannons  
**Feature Identification Number:** 187424  
**Type of Feature Contribution:** Non contributing – compatible

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*The remains of the Bartow Monument I facing west towards the Henry House cluster (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The Bartow Monument II (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The Henry Farm Monument facing north and east (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The Henry Farm Monument facing the south and west towards the Henry Farm Visitor Center (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The Barnard Bee Monument (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson Monument (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson Monument with the Bartow II Monument in the foreground.*



*Cannons and interpretive sign*

#### Historic Condition

As was common with other Bull Run Tract farms, it is likely that when the Henry family improved the landscape, that it became necessary to construct structures associated with agricultural production. The structures were likely group closely together near the main farmhouse and would likely have included dwellings for slaves, barns, and other ancillary structures, such as smokehouses, sheds, etc. associated with day-to-day activities. A surviving sketch from the time of the battle indicates that in the aftermath, the house and a shed were severally damaged and removed. There is no surviving remarks that indicated the other structures were extant on the landscape (Parsons & Ravenhorst 2002: 17, 21; Schabile 2013:1, 22). The Henry House was rebuilt by 1870. As agricultural practices continued on the property, it was necessary for structures to be built. By 1904, a barn was constructed in the eastern edge of the enclosed area of the cluster along with two additional ancillary sheds (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC; 80). Based on later existing condition maps, it can be assumed that the shed located north of the Henry House was constructed after 1904.

In 1940 and 1941, an existing condition plan and development plan, respectively, captured the condition of the Henry Farm Cluster. The 1940 existing condition plan indicates that the Henry House, cemetery, union monument are extant within a fenced in yard. To the west of the house, a barn, oriented north south and larger than the house, and an ancillary structure, square in shape, were extant. The vintage date of the barn and shed are uncertain. According to the 1941 development plan, the Henry House was extant, as was the cemetery plot to the west of the house, and the shed north of the house. To the east of the house, a grove of locust trees shades the Bull Run Monument. A woven wire fence surrounded the house and separated the shed from the yard of the house. The locations of the historic barn and additional out buildings were indicated to the east of the house outside of the woven wire fence.

#### Existing Condition

Currently, extant structures in the Henry House Cluster include the Henry House, shed, the Bull Run Monument, the Henry Family Cemetery and the fence line defining the edge of the cluster. The barn and other out buildings are no longer extant.

#### Analysis

The Henry House cluster contributes to the overall character and integrity of the Henry Farm cultural landscape.

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*The Henry Farm cluster (NCR CLP 2017).*

#### Historic Condition

A review of contemporary maps from the time of the battle indicates that the Henry House cultural landscape consisted of three distinct zones or spatial divisions. A field of corn was located around the Henry House and extended north down the slopes of the ridge towards the Warrenton Turnpike. This created a space around the Henry House that was seasonally obstructed with open views in the winter and spring. The second zone consisted of a large pasture/ field located immediately south and east of the Henry House site. The third and final identified zone large stand trees located to the west south and east of the Henry House site. The stand of trees were indicated as a mixture of oak and pine (map review). However, a review of surviving accounts indicates that after both of the battles, the forest of Manassas were decimated and that fields were non-existent and were rather more akin to scorched earth. As Henry Farm was involved in both of the battles, it can reasonably be assumed that little or no vegetation was present after the Civil War.

However, by 1904 the visual character of the cultural landscape evolved. The fields to the north of the Henry House were open and either used for fields or crops. The Henry House cluster included several tall specimen trees and orchards to the east and west of the house. This created a physical and visual barrier in the cultural landscape. A close review of the photographs from the 1904 War Maneuvers indicates that a distinct forested zone was developing on the southern edge of the cultural landscape (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC)

With the development of the Manassas National Battlefield Park, modifications to the landscape, including the removal of forested spaces and the construction of the Visitor Center, established the overall spatial pattern for the cultural landscape. The Henry House cluster was located in a field space in the northern part of the cultural landscape. The Visitor Center was located to the south of the Henry House cluster, with an interpretive zone connecting the two features. Forests lined the southern and eastern portions of the cultural landscape.

#### Existing Condition

Today, the Henry Farm cultural landscape is divided into two distinct zones: the forested portion to the south and east of the Visitor Center and the open fields that begin on the northern edge of the forested zone encompassing the Visitor Center and the Henry House cluster and extending to the Warrenton Turnpike.

### Henry Farm

#### Historic and Existing Conditions

The Henry Farm cultural landscape occupies a prominent elevation in Manassas National Battlefield Park atop Henry Farm. The highest point of the ridge occurs in the southern portion of the cultural landscape and decreases in elevation as the ridge slopes north towards Youngs Branch. The highest elevation of the ridge is recorded at approximately 280 feet above sea level at the Visitor Center. The lowest elevation recorded is approximately 200 feet above sea level along the Warrenton Turnpike. The limestone composition of the ridge has allowed gullies or depressions to form, as water carries away sediment.

Historically, during the period of agricultural production and the Battles of Manassas, the higher elevation afforded views to the surrounding landscape including fields, Youngs Branch, Bull Run, The Bull Run Mountains, other ridgelines, and the courses of Sudley Road and the Warrenton Turnpike. The nature of the ridge informed the placement of the Henry House, various military positions, and the placement of the Visitor Center.

#### Analysis

Physically, minor erosion has been noted along the gullies of the ridge. However, no major modifications or changes to the overall elevation or grade of the ridge has occurred. The topography of Henry Farm is intact and retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The topography is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*View of the rolling topography of the cultural landscape study area (NCR CLP 2017).*



*View of the topography (NCR CLP 2017).*

**SPRING**

**Historical and Existing Conditions**

The spring is located west and south of the Henry House. Tall grasses of the surrounding field obscure the feature, with a tall pin oak serving as an indicator to the body of water. The land adjacent is marshy and seeps water. The pool of the spring is approximately five feet by five feet and is an irregular oval shape. During a site visit conducted in February, water was observed flowing from the ground into the pool of spring and continuing north and downhill along the natural topography of the hill. Regularly cut red limestone were noted along the edges of the pool, indicative of a structure that once enclosed the spring. Additional research is needed to determine the nature of the structure at this location.

**Analysis**

The spring retains integrity of location, setting, and arguably feeling and is a contributing feature to the cultural landscape.

**Character-defining Features:**

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Feature:</b>                       | Spring       |
| <b>Feature Identification Number:</b> | 187408       |
| <b>Type of Feature Contribution:</b>  | Contributing |

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*The spring (NCR CLP 2017).*

**Deciduous Forest**

**Historical Condition**

In the 1861 Atkinson Map, a deciduous forest was rendered along the southeastern and southwestern edge of the Henry Farm property. These forests were described by Confederate General P.G.T Beauregard in his October 14, 1861 report for the Official Records for the Manassas Campaign. Specifically, Beauregard wrote:

Around the eastern and southern brow of the plateau an almost unbroken fringe of second growth of pines gave excellent shelter for our marksmen, who availed themselves of it with the most satisfactory skill (Trowbridge 1866:85).

Over the years, the configuration of the deciduous forest has been maintained. These trees are present in historic aerials from 1949, 1952, 1962, 1979, and 1981, which consistently shows forests to the south and east of the cultural landscape. Existing condition documentation maps from 1940 and 1941 further corroborate the existence of these trees.

**Existing Condition**

To the southeast and southwest of the cultural landscape study area, there is an extant deciduous forest. These forests correspond with the historic deciduous forests documented during the Civil War.

**Analysis Condition**

The location of the deciduous forests approximately corresponds with the Civil War era configuration documented in the 1861 Atkinson map. As a result, the forests to the southeast and southwest of the study area retains a high degree of integrity.

#### Trees along historic fence lines

##### Historical Condition

In the 1861 Atkinson map, a diagonal fence line was depicted in the northwest portion of the Henry Farm property. This fence extended northeast from Sudley Road to the unnamed tributary of Youngs Branch. At some point in time, this fence line was removed, but still defined by a lone of cedar trees. These trees are perhaps documented in a 1911 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 18a) captured on the day of the Manassas Jubilee of Peace. Over time, a pine and cedar grove developed along the historic fence line near the unnamed tributary. In the 1940 "Development Plan Henry Hill -Bull Run Section," this grove was to be "obliterate[d]."

##### Existing Condition

The aforementioned second-growth woodlands were documented by Cultural Resource Specialist Daniel Schaible in his 2013 Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests: Manassas National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report. Specifically, Schaible (2013: 2, 108) noted that the woodlands were encroaching into the former corn field near Youngs Branch. As a result, the sightlines from the Warrenton Turnpike to Henry Farm and from Henry Farm to Matthews Hill were obstructed. Historically, these views were open and Schaible (2013: 2, 108) recommended that second-growth woodlands be cleared.

#### Eastern red cedar tree surrounding Bull Run Monument

##### Historical Condition

The Bull Run Monument was erected in 1865 to the east of the former Spring Hill Farm house (later Henry Farm House). In several photographs (Library of Congress) taken during its Dedication Day, four eastern red cedar trees were shown to have been planted at the corners of the monument at the base of the berm. These young trees were approximately six to eight feet in height. In the following years, the trees surrounding the Bull Run Monument were documented in a series of sketches and photographs.

In the mid-1880s, the vegetation surrounding the Bull Run Monument was documented in a sketch entitled "The New Henry House and the Monument of the First Battle. From a Photograph Taken in 1884" (HSR 2003: Figure 9). In an 1896 photograph entitled "Garden of (New) Henry House-House under trees, battle monument at edge of trees," the tree coverage was dense with black locust, a possible walnut tree, and other deciduous trees to the east of the Bull Run Monument (HSR 2003: Figure 13).

The trees surrounding the Bull Run Monument in a 1911 photograph taken during the Manassas Jubilee of Peace were unidentifiable; however, the tree coverage remained dense to the east of the monument (HSR 2003: Figure 18a). In a pre-1930s photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 20), one of these trees can be identified as a black locust. Unlike the trees in the historic 1865 photograph, the trees in the photograph entitled "View of east elevation of Henry House with Bull Run Monument in foreground" were planted on the berm rather than at the base of the berm.

Into the 1940s, deciduous trees were documented adjacent to the Bull Run Monument. These trees were captured in a c. 1935 to 1942 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 25) as well as a photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 26) dated to April 10, 1940. In this photograph, it is unclear if the trees were planted on the berm or at the base of the berm. Furthermore, in the 1940s a development plan was created for the dual administrative/museum buildings on Henry Farm. This plan, entitled "Development Plan of Henry Farm, Site for Museum-Administrative Buildings", the trees surround the Henry House were documented. According to this plan, the majority of the trees were locust trees. Other trees were indicated; however, the names of the trees were illegible.

In an April 25, 1942 photograph (HSR 2003: Figure 27, 28) deciduous trees were documented at the base of the berm to the south and west of the Bull Run Monument. A cedar tree was also captured to the southeast of the house adjacent to wooden sign. The other trees in the photograph are unidentifiable. In two 1949 photographs (HSR 2003: Figure 29, 30) unidentifiable deciduous trees were captured. One of these trees appeared to have been planted on the berm (HSR 2003: Figure

30). Additionally, in a photograph dated to 1956 unidentified deciduous trees were also captured (HSR 2003: Figure 31). By Thomas McGarry's 1996 survey of the Henry Farmstead yard for the Manassas Historic Sites Survey, only one tree was documented at the southwest corner of the Bull Run Monument. Additional trees were indicated to the north and northwest.

#### Existing Condition

Currently there are no cedar trees located adjacent to the Bull Run Memorial.

#### Trees adjacent to the Visitor Center

##### Historical Condition

By 1940, plans were developed for the dual administrative/museum building on Henry Farm . In the "Development Plan Henry Farm , Bull Run Section" trees were documented as extant around the Visitor Center. Specifically, to the northeast three eastern red cedar trees (*Juniperus virginiana*) were documented in the open plateau: one to the northeast of the visitor center building footprint, one to the east of the Bee Monument, and one to the south of the Jackson Monument (the "Jackson cedar"). The tree to the northeast of the Visitor Center to-date could be an example of legacy vegetation. To the south of the Visitor Center drive, southeast of the proposed building, an oak grove was documented. The oak grove was labeled as historic in the drawings suggesting that the specimen were likely established varieties.

These trees were also identified in the 1941 "Development Plan of Henry Farm , Site for Museum-Administrative Buildings." According to this plan, the eastern red cedar to the northeast of the Visitor Center was 24", the eastern red cedar to the east of the Bee Monument was 30" (?), and the eastern red cedar to the south of the Jackson Monument was 15." The pine to the north of the Bartow Monument was 24" and the red cedar was also 24." Clusters of unidentified trees were also noted to the northwest and southeast of the proposed Visitor Center. Other clusters were documented to the south of the Visitor Center road: one to the southwest and one to the southeast (identified as cedar oak grove).

In 1949, a planting plan was developed for the Visitor Center on Henry Farm . According to this plan, the oak grove to south/southeast of the Visitor Center road was historic. The aforementioned red cedar trees were also documented as extant. However, in this plan numerous trees were proposed including a cluster of flowering dogwood (*cornus florida*), redbud (*cezcis canadensis*), and oak (*quercus*, native species) to the southeast of the dual administrative-museum building. To the west and northwest of the Visitor Center, oak (*quercus*, native species), pin oak (*quercus palustris*), and flowering dogwood (*cornus florida*) were planned while oak (*quercus*, native species) and flowering dogwood (*cornus florida*) were proposed to the south of the Visitor Center road.

Proposals developed in 1961 regarding the new wing addition to the Visitor Center indicated the presence of trees to the north and west of the new wing. Trees were indicated on the north eastern curve of the parking lot. The rendered trees were large and appear to represent established trees. No species names were indicated on the drawing, nor did the drawing rendering the landscape beyond the immediate vicinity of the Visitor Center or the parking lot.

#### Existing Condition

The southern façade of the Visitor Center is lined with crepe myrtle trees, to create a screen of blooms during the summer season. On the northeastern curve of the parking lot, there are two extant trees, a holly and an oak. A second holly is located adjacent to the Visitor Center on the southwestern elevation. Three additional oak trees are located south of the visitor center north of the parking drive. The oak grove is still extant and consists of six substantial specimens and five more recently planted varieties.

#### Analysis

The extant trees adjacent to the Visitor Center retain integrity of location, materials, design feeling, and setting and therefore are considered contributing features to the overall character of the cultural landscape.

#### Trees surrounding Bartow Monument I

##### Historical Condition

In the 1940 existing conditions plans, to the immediate north of the Bartow Monument, a pine tree was recorded, as well as a cedar tree further northeast. The trees caliber of over 20 inches is indicated, which suggests an established tree (Development Plan: 1940).

##### Existing Condition

A review of the current condition of the environs around the Bartow Monument I reveals the presence of two trees. A cedar tree grows south of the monument, while a cherry tree grows on the north face of the monument.

##### Analysis

The trees surrounding the Bartow Monument I are considered noncontributing compatible to the character of the cultural landscape. The trees are visual indicators of an otherwise low monument with the historic record suggesting that a tree at least during the era prior to the battlefield existed adjacent to the monument.

#### Open field pattern

##### Historical Condition

A review of maps, photographs, and existing documentation indicates that historically during the time of the battle, the Henry Farm was likely covered in two distinct forms of vegetation: the crops and pasture fields surrounding the Henry House and a more wooded area to the east and south. By 1904, the open fields appeared to be divided, visually and physically, by a denser tree canopy around the Henry House. By 1940, existing condition records in the park archives indicates that the trees were removed from around the Henry House and from the fence line that surrounded the enclosure of the cluster. This created a visually unobstructed view from the Visitor Center to the Henry House.

##### Existing Condition

The cultural landscape consists of an open field surrounding the Visitor Center extending north to the Henry House cluster and beyond towards Warrenton Turnpike. The field is bound by a wooded area to the east and south.

##### Analysis

As the current vegetation pattern reflects the 1940s proposal of the landscape, which falls within the period of significance, but does not reflect the vegetation pattern from the time of the battle, the current open field is considered contributing to the character of the cultural landscape in regards to the later period of significance.

**Character-defining Features:**

**Feature:** Deciduous Forest

**Feature Identification Number:** 187409

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Trees along historic fence line

**Feature Identification Number:** 187410

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Eastern red cedar trees surrounding the Bull Run Monument

**Feature Identification Number:** 187411

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Trees adjacent to the Visitor Center

**Feature Identification Number:** 187412

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Trees adjacent to the Bartow I Monument

**Feature Identification Number:** 187413

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Feature:** Open Fields

**Feature Identification Number:** 187414

**Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Cedar tree near the Visitor Center (NCR CLP 2017).*



*The oak grove (NCR CLP 2017).*



*Border vegetation of the cultural landscape study area (NCR CLP 2017).*

#### Views from Henry House

##### Historical Condition

Confederate General P.G.T Beauregard documented the historic views from Spring Hill Farm (the future Henry Farm ) in his October 14, 1861 report for the Official Records for the Manassas Campaign. Beauregard wrote:

Completely surrounding the two houses [Henry and Robinson]... are small open fields of irregular outline, and exceeding one hundred and fifty acres in text. The house, occupied at the time, the one by Widow Henry, the other by the free...Robinson, are small wooden buildings densely embowered in trees and environed by a double row of fences on two sides. Around the eastern and southern brow of the plateau an almost unbroken fringe of second growth of pines gave excellent shelter for our marksmen, who availed themselves of it with the most satisfactory skill. To the west, adjoining the fields, a broad belt of oaks extends directly across the crest, on both sides of the Sudley road, in which, during the battle, regiments of both armies met and contented for the mastery. From the open ground of this plateau the view embraces a wide expanse of woods and gently undulating open country of broad grass and grain fields in all directions (Trowbridge 1866:85).

Specifically, from the open plateau that saw the heaviest fighting during the First Battle of Manassas, there were open views northeast to Van Pelt's, north to Matthew's Hill, and west/northwest to Chinn Ridge, Bald Hill, and Dogan Ridge. To the southeast and southwest of Henry Farm there was a deciduous forest at the edge of the pasture. This forest was the "almost unbroken fringe of second growth of pines [that] gave excellent shelter for our marksmen" identified by Beauregard. Furthermore, as documented in numerous historic maps, the land northwest and south of the Spring Hill Farm house was planted with corn at the time of the Civil War.

The next documentation of views and vistas associated with Henry Farm occurred in 1904 in preparation for the war maneuvers associated with War Department activities in the region. A review of the photographs indicates that the vegetation surrounding the Henry House obscured any view to the structure and from the structure as well. However, if the viewer moved beyond the house and the enclosure of the house cluster, views to the old Stone House, Matthews Hill, and the Bull Run

mountains beyond were unencumbered. From the crest of the hill, Robinson Farm and portions of Chinn Ridge were visible (Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va. September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army, LOC).

In the 1940 “Development Plan Henry Farm -Bull Run Section,” a young pine and cedar grove was documented. This grove was documented to the north of the historic fence line, which separated the corn field from the Spring Hill Farm house in the northwestern portion of Henry Farm property. According to this development plan, the grove was to be “obliterate[d]”. However, these second-growth woodlands were documented in the Cultural Resource Specialist Daniel Schaible’s 2013 Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests: Manassas National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report. In his report, Schaible (2013: 2, 108) noted that the woodlands were encroaching into the former corn field near Youngs Branch from the fencerow that historically encompassed the corn field. As a result, the sightlines from the Warrenton Turnpike to Henry Farm and from Henry Farm to Matthews Hill were obstructed. This visual intrusion impacted the integrity the views and vistas as historically views were towards the open plateau where the First Battle of Manassas was fought. Schaible (2013: 2, 108) recommended that area be returned to its historically open character.

Furthermore, in the 1940 “Development Plan Henry Farm -Bull Run Section” cedar trees were identified near the service road to the Henry House. By the 2013 Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests: Manassas National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report the “small stand of trees” encompassed an area approximately a half-acre in size. According to Schaible (2013: 2, 106) this small stand of trees, the result of an expansion of the historic fencerow, obstructed views southwest to Chinn Ridge. To restore the landscape to its historic condition Schaible (2013: 2, 106) proposed returning the area to open fields, though he suggested leaving one mature, healthy tree in place along the former fencerow. Outside of the cultural landscape inventory study boundary, modern forest growth to the west and northwest obscures views of Chinn Ridge, Bald Hill, and Dogan Ridge. These views were extant as recently as the 1950s (Schaible 2013: 1, 60).

**Existing Condition**  
From the Henry House, a viewer can see the remains of the Robinson farm (west) and the Old Stone House (due north), and subsequently Matthews Hill unencumbered. The Bull Run Mountains are visible in the distance (north). Portions of the Van Pelt Farmstead are visible to the east. However, Buck Hill, Dogan Ridge, and Chinn Ridge are obscured due to the encroachment and expansion of wooded area within the boundaries of the battlefield. The view from the Visitor Center to the Henry House is open and remains as was originally intended.

**Character-defining Features:**

|                                       |                                                    |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Feature:</b>                       | Views from Henry House to other historic farmstead |
| <b>Feature Identification Number:</b> | 187407                                             |
| <b>Type of Feature Contribution:</b>  | Contributing                                       |

**Condition**

**Condition Assessment and Impacts**

**Condition Assessment:** Fair  
**Assessment Date:** 02/20/2019

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**

A review of the existing condition of the cultural landscape has led to an evaluation of a Condition Assessment of “Fair.”

A Condition Assessment of Fair indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 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.

The problems identified include the development of adjacent lands within the viewshed of the cultural landscape, the general use of Henry Farm by the public for recreation and educational activities, erosion, the exposure of cultural resources to the elements, operational practices, plant growth, deer, and invasive species.

In order to improve the condition of the cultural landscape from “Fair” to “Good,” the following general measures can be taken:

- Maintain existing field shapes to impede the spread of woody vegetation
- Improve operational practices
- Continue/ Engage in cyclic cleaning of monuments
- Pursue targeted removal of vegetation to improve and restore prominent views from Henry Farm
- Monitor areas of high visitor traffic to assess and address erosion, soil compaction, and bare patches in the landscape.
- Remove invasive species from the cultural landscape

## Impacts

|                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Type of Impact:</b>       | Consumptive Use                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Other Impact:</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>External or Internal:</b> | Internal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Impact Description:</b>   | Visitation to the park, by a diverse group of individuals, has caused the development of areas soil compaction, specifically along trails, at waysides, markers, and benches. As a result, issues with erosion, water drainage, and dead spots in growth have developed. It is recommended that moveable landscape features, such as the non-permanent waysides and landscape furniture be moved periodically to prevent the development of these issues.                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Type of Impact:</b>       | Erosion                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Other Impact:</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>External or Internal:</b> | Internal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Impact Description:</b>   | The higher elevation of Henry Farm allows water to flow to the lower elevation of Bull Run and Young's Branch. The flow of water naturally carves ravines in the red limestone that makes the soil of Manassas National Battlefield Park. Efforts should be made to ensure that proper riparian buffers are in place and that actions are implemented in the landscape to slow the flow of water to prevent further soil loss in ravines.                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Type of Impact:</b>       | Exposure to Elements                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Other Impact:</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>External or Internal:</b> | Both Internal and External                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Impact Description:</b>   | Exposure to the elements (rain, sun, freeze- thaw cycle, wind etc.) causes deterioration to structural systems of buildings and statuary. Routine monitoring should be implemented to ensure that issues, such as cracking in the Visitor Center patio, rustification of railings, uneven foundation settling, improper drainage of roofs, and weathering of statuary are properly addressed prior to the development of more substantial problems.                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Type of Impact:</b>       | Adjacent Lands                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Other Impact:</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>External or Internal:</b> | External                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Impact Description:</b>   | External development along the edge of Manassas National Battlefield Park continues to put pressure on the character of the park. As Henry Farm is located on a higher elevation than surrounding lands, developments specifically to the west and north of the park will have negative impacts on the viewshed. It is recommended that a viewshed analysis be conducted in order to better communicate and plan with outside government to effectively manage developments while maintaining the integrity of internal resources. Conservation easements are another option. |

**Type of Impact:** Impending Development

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** External

**Impact Description:** External development continues to encroach upon the boundaries of the park. It is recommend that critical property within the viewshed of Henry Farm , but outside the jurisdiction of the park be identified and conservation easements placed on the property in perpetuity in order to ensure consistent character.

**Type of Impact:** Operations On Site

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:**

Due to the low character of some of the interpretive elements, mowing protocol should be reviewed to ensure that practices do not negatively affect or damage the plaques and markers.

Mowing habits should be monitored to ensure that field edges are maintained that that forest growth is impeded to prevent the loss of open fields. Similarly, a viewshed analysis should be conducted to determine which internal views within the park are important to be maintained and measures should be developed to retain or improve historic views and vistas.

**Type of Impact:** Pests and Diseases

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** While conducting the site visits to document this cultural landscape, several deer were observed in the field and forests. Evidence was present in damaged vegetation and prolific deer scat. It is recommended that the park continues to take proactive measures to address the issue.

**Type of Impact:** Release To Succession

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** Eastern Red Cedars have a proclivity to grow along historic fence lines, allowing for the identification of these historic features. However, efforts should be made to maintain existing fence lines in such a manner that the trees do no overtake the fence lines, nor do that negatively impact view sheds

**Type of Impact:** Soil Compaction

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** The most noticeable observances of soil compaction occurred around non-historic interpretive features. Efforts should be made to lessen the soil compaction, including over-seeding and aeration twice a year at these locations.

**Type of Impact:** Vegetation/Invasive Plants

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** While collecting field data, several invasive plant species, including privet, wineberry, and ailanthus altissima were documented along fence lines between the Henry Farm and Robinson Farms.

**Type of Impact:** Planting Practices

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** The health of certain prominent plants, ie, the intentionally planted cedars, oak grove, and cherry tree on Henry Farm should be routinely monitored. Aeration should occur around the roots to insure proper water percolation and to reduce the negative impacts of soil compaction,. Mulch should be properly applied in such a manner that does not harm the plants, and precautions with mowers should be taken in order to prevent further damage to tree trunks.

Grasses grown in the fields should be reviewed and possibly converted to warm season varieties for songbird habitat restoration.

## Stabilization Costs

**Landscape Stabilization Cost:**

**Cost Date:**

**Level of Estimate:** Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR

**Cost Estimator:** A & E

**Impact Description:**

## Bibliography and Supplemental Information

### Bibliography

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